

The North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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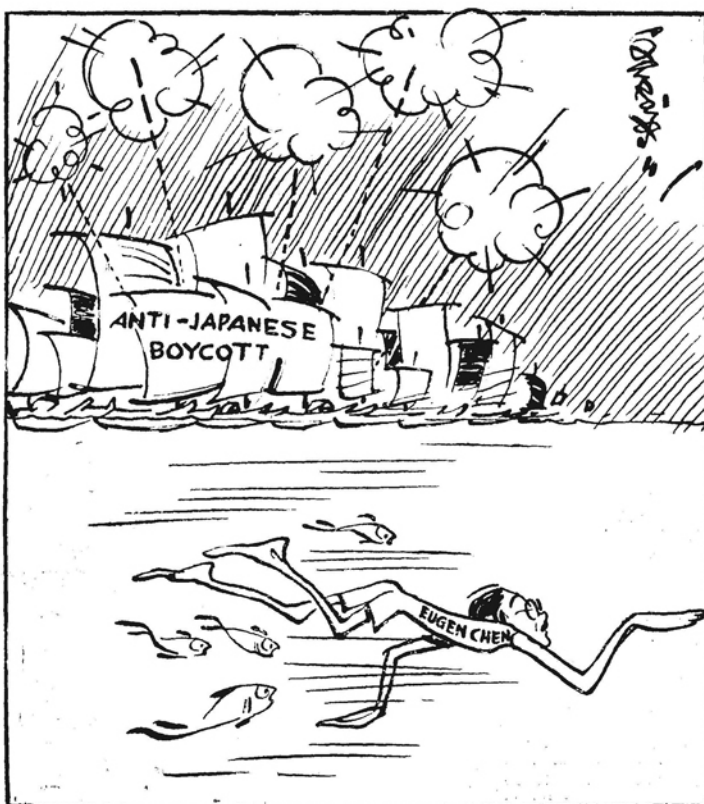
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JAPAN-BOUND.

BY SAPAJOU

NOTES AND COMMENTS

In Protest

In another column will be found the text of the resolution passed by the China Association in its general meeting held in Shanghai last evening, on the subject of the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn and the reply of the Chinese Government to the British Minister's inquiries. With the text of the resolution as expressing the general sense of the feeling of the British community there will be profound agreement. On certain points reservations might be made but they would be found to be mainly in regard to the choice of expression and, perhaps, considerations of relevancy. On the chief issue, however, the meeting appears successfully to have voiced the opinion of the Association and, it may be added, of the British Community as a whole.

A Burial Ground

It is to be hoped that while the future of the open space of ground just beside the Special District Court off North Chekiang Road is being discussed the need for considerable road improvements in that area will not be forgotten. At present the railless trams which make the turning from Kaifeng Road into Kansu Road completely block traffic in every direction. It is not their fault. They have to operate in streets so narrow and congested that in any other part of the city they would be described as by-ways. That such a route for trams is needed is amply attested by the crowds which can be seen daily using the railless cars already there. It would not be amiss, therefore, in endeavouring to arrange for the disposal of the burying ground, for it to be borne in mind that the area around the open space sadly needs improvements in means of communication. The whole district would be benefited by the creation of some wider and better roads, and it may be that the Council will find itself in a position to put in hand this much needed measure if it can acquire the lot in question.

Humility in Distress

A graphic account of an episode in the Peking Road will be read in the correspondence columns to-day with mixed feelings. Things are not always what they seem. There may be an explanation of the apparent brutality of the motorist who, with the help of his chauffeur, took from a risha coolie the license plate and prevented that humble worker from carrying on his lawful occupation for several valuable hours if not longer. On the face of it the narrative by the correspondent, who is a man of good repute and standing, indicates a most unjustifiable usurpation of the authority of the law. The comparatively trifling accident, due more to the conditions created by the weather than to the risha coolie's delinquencies, was made an occasion for a display of unpardonable exploitation of the helplessness of a humble servant of the public. It would be resented by most fair-minded men and women for, in itself, it was just an exhibition of petty tyranny which must cast as a stigma on the community as a whole.

The Publicity Officer

The Council are to be congratulated on their selection of Mr. G. Burton Sayer to fill the post of Publicity Officer which has been created in view of the need for more systematic liaison of the Council with the public through the Press. Mr. Burton Sayer's qualifications as a journalist are set out in another column. He brings to the new post sound knowledge of his craft, long experience of Shanghai, and a personal esteem deservedly won from foreigners and Chinese by many years of faithful labour in the cause of public understanding. The advocates of the appointment of a Publicity Officer have insisted that success will depend largely on the qualities of the man selected. Mr. Sayer's tact and intimate acquaintance with Shanghai's problems, his

standing as the doyen of the Daily Press here and his personal integrity give ground for the belief that the Council need have not the slightest anxiety over their adoption of one of the recognised emblems of modernity. In congratulating and tendering good wishes to Mr. Sayer himself, mention should be made of his wife. Mrs. Burton Sayer's unobtrusive devotion to the service of her fellows in Shanghai has earned grateful appreciation and, on her account too, the Council's selection is specially welcome.

Timely

"Justice" in another column draws attention rightly to the importance of recognizing the labours of the consular officer who, under the directions of the British Consul-General in Shanghai, has obtained whatever information is so far available regarding the fate of Mr. John Thorburn. The letters which have appeared on the subject hitherto have paid scant tribute to Mr. A. L. Scott's work, although this journal was at pains to single it out for special mention in one of its earliest comments. There has been so eager a desire to express the resentment of the community and the strong wish for effective measures to be taken that, quite unwittingly no doubt, the admirable zeal of the officer in question has been accorded insufficient notice, so much so that others, like "Justice", detect a note of ungraciousness. On that account the reminder is welcomed and will be assuredly be endorsed.

Golf and Wet Weather

In Scotland, the home of golf, nature and the game do not come into conflict nearly so much as here, for apparently golfers and golf courses are apparently so much accustomed to the rain that special usually goes on without any special reference to the weather. Here, however, there must be every sympathy with those whose duty it is to keep the grass out, for under conditions such as have been experienced lately it is difficult to see how any work can have been done on the courses. The position recalls the unique experience which Carter, the professional of the Shanghai Golf Club, had under

conditions following a spell of rain not nearly so bad as Shanghai has had during the past few weeks. It was, of course, impossible to put a mower on to the grass under the conditions existing, and Carter went out to see how the course was under foot. He hit a very pretty drive from the 18th tee, right down the middle of the fairway, but the grass was so long that he lost his ball. Not a bad effort for a professional, but it shows how much work will be required in the near future to relieve the anxieties of those who have undertaken the strenuous work of providing sport for those who chase the "wee guttie ba."

The Youthful Crook

The experience of a resident at a local open-air cinema within the past week should be a warning to others. By the time the performance was concluded it had come on to rain, and apparently no chance of telephoning for a taxi offered. Looking about to see what could be done, the gentleman in question was accosted by a Chinese youth, of the quick-witted type to which reference has already been made, with the remark, "Wan-chee motor car, master? I can catch—20 cents." The coin was duly forthcoming by the only too grateful wayfarer, and he was led across the road to a lordly limousine, but when he proposed to avail himself of it the equally lordly chauffeur explained that he was privately employed and not for hire. In the meantime our helpful young Chinese had disappeared with the spondulix. A moment later a second scion of this helpful tribe was on the scene with a similar offer, and there is a certain satisfaction in learning that his reward was a cuff on the ear from one who is neither small of stature nor feeble of health. After all, even in these days of depreciated currency a 20-cent piece is too much to lavish on minor crime and on potential criminals.

"Unhealthy" Shanghai

By a decree issued by President Hoover 79 foreign cities, including Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton and Nanking, now find themselves officially classified as "unhealthy places." The effect of the decree is that any U.S. official serving 12 months therein will be credited with 18 months towards his retirement to atone for the risks he has taken. The three principal cities in China and the "Jewel Colony" are thus placed on a par with Aden, Arabia; Baghdad; Iraq; Dakar; Senegal; Guayaquil, Ecuador; Leopoldville, Belgian Congo; Manrovia, Liberia, and a host of South American "pest holes." In so far as Shanghai only is concerned, it must be admitted that the Presidential edict is a wise one. The Settlement, on which so much money has been spent to make it healthy and clean, is adjacent to a densely-populated Chinese city where the danger of epidemic disease is always present. Even some of the milk comes from sources that are beyond Municipal control.

A Loss to Shanghai

The details published of the career of Mr. A. J. Commis in the obituary column to-day give but a slight indication of the loss which Shanghai has suffered through his death. A man of rare qualities of head and heart, Mr. Commis was essentially impulsive, yet no man made fewer enemies, and in the important post which he occupied in the Customs his work was outstanding. With reference to the impulsive element in his character he used to tell the story of how for a couple of days, not more, he worked in the office of a shipping firm in Amsterdam under a tyrannical chief. Finally Mr. Commis ended the proceedings by throwing the ink-pot at his chief, bespattering him with ink, and walked out of the office never to return. He was then in his teens, but the same resolution carried him to the high post in the Customs service which he so ably filled. Because behind it there was a great fund of kindness and consideration for others which was never absent from his outlook on life. It is a melancholy fact to know that in another year Mr. Commis would have left the Customs service to spend a well-earned retirement.

CHINESE POLITICS

THE REVOLT IN THE NORTH

Kinhan Railway Tracks Removed: Rebel's Grievances: Northern Defences Prepared

Peking, July 20.

Martial law was proclaimed in Peking to-day and posters to that effect are to be seen in the streets.

They announce that as General Shih Yu-san has revolted, General Yu Hsueh-chung, the Garrison Commander, order to preserve tranquility has had to take this step. General Yu announces that he will officiate as Commander of Emergency, in addition to his present post, with General Shou Wen-chi, Vice-Commander of Gendarmerie, and General Pao Yu-lin, Director of Public Safety, as Vice-Commanders of Emergency.

The martial law order is equivalent to the proclamation of a state of emergency. It implies a heavy censorship of the Press and of other printed matter. No assemblies can be held without permission. Property of citizens can be confiscated in case of necessity and private houses may be entered. The carrying of arms and ammunition is also prohibited.

The vanguards of the Manchurian forces are stated to be at Fengtsun, 20 li south of Kaoyi.

The fighting at Neikui, if any, was of a very minor description and is declared to have been between plain-clothes scouts of General Shih and Mukden soldiers.

It is claimed in official circles that the Central forces under General Liu Shih opposing General Shih number 12 divisions.

July 21.

The Chinese papers continue to declare that General Shih Yu-san, who rebelled recently, is acting alone. They report that all the Shansi leaders, 33 Generals in Honan, the Mohammedan General Ma Hung-kuei and General Han Fu-chu, Governor of Shantung, have wired General Shih urging him to keep the peace.

It is stated that General Shih finding himself isolated, has declared his willingness to return to the fold if the Government pardons his past offences.

The proclamation of martial law in Peking and Tientsin yesterday has made little outward difference and there are no signs of unrest, though owing to the commandeering of carts there are now fewer than usual on the streets.—Reuter.

July 21.

General Chang Hsueh-liang the vice-commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the Nanking Government, to-day appointed General Wan Fu-lin, the Provincial Governor of Heilungkiang, to take command of the punitive expedition which the Manchurian armies are to launch again General Shih Yu-san and allied commanders who have challenged the authority of General Chiang Kai-shek, the Chairman of the Nanking regime.

General Chang Hsueh-liang, although still a patient at the Peking Union Medical College hospital, is giving considerable attention to the military situation along the Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow railways.

General Yu Hsueh-chung will act under General Wan Fu-lin in the campaign along the Peking-Hankow line and General Wang Shu-chang will command the Manchurian forces along the Tientsin-Pukow railway.

The Manchurian forces are preparing to make a determined stand against the advancing Kuominchun forces at Paotingfu on the Peking-Hankow railway and at Tsangchow on the Tientsin-Pukow railway. Should the defences at these points fail the defending forces will be withdrawn to the Peking and Tientsin areas where the full force of the Manchurian armies will be thrown into the effort to suppress the Kuominchun troops of Generals Shih Yu-san, Sun Tien-yung and their associates.—United Press.

July 22.

General Yu Hsueh-chung, Gendarmerie Commander for the Peking-Tientsin Area and concurrently Emergency Commander for Peking, left here for the Peking-Hankow front to direct the operations against Shih Yu-san. Lieut. General Pan Pu-kiang, Counsellor to the Vice-Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, has been appointed

acting Emergency Commander during the absence of General Yu.

It is learned that the tracks on the Peking-Hankow Railway were removed and damaged at kilometre 505 and the iron bridge at Chang Ho, on the Chihli-Honan border, was bombed by the units under Shih Yu-san on the 17th and 18th respectively. Shih's troops at Changte have evacuated to Shunteh, southern Chihli.

According to General Chiang Po-cheng, the attitude of the Northern generals towards the revolt of Shih Yu-san coincides with that of the Central authorities. A telegram from Nanking states that the Central authorities will shortly issue a Mandate dismissing Shih Yu-san from his posts, he added.—Kuo Min.

July 23.

With General Shih Yu-san, the most conspicuous leader of the current northern rebellion, in complete control of Shihchiachwang, the important junction point of the Chentai and Peking-Hankow railways, the Manchurian forces of General Chang Hsueh-liang to-day were working at top speed to defend Peking and Tientsin.

Shihchiachwang, the most important gateway to Shansi province, was captured by General Shih Yu-san without the firing of a shot. Manchurian forces commanded by subordinates of General Yu Hsueh-chung, who is commanding the defence armies along the Peking-Hankow railway, retreated in the face of the advance by General Shih Yu-san. They evacuated Shihchiachwang without offering resistance.

General Shih Yu-san has been in complete control of the Shihchiachwang area for several days.

With General Shih Yu-san in control at Shihchiachwang the Manchurian forces fearing an attack on Tientsin by way of the Tientsin-Pukow railway are digging trenches at Yangliutung, 10 miles south of Tientsin along the Liuli river and on the railway.

Since he has captured Shihchiachwang General Shih Yu-san has despatched advance units of his forces northward across the Tsatoh river.

Shansi troops have crossed over into Chihli. Their advance units have arrived at Shihchiachwang where their commanders have joined forces with General Shih Yu-san. Other Shansi forces are moving to Peking-Hankow railway area.

General Shih Yu-san, since he opened hostilities at Shunteh several days ago, has advanced rapidly northward against the Manchurians who, despite their formidable numbers and equipment, have so far failed, to offer real resistance.—United Press.

July 23.

Reports reaching here from points down the Kinhan railway indicate that the Manchurian troops have been worsted in an encounter with the rebel forces of General Shih Yu-san.

Reliable sources here connected with the Manchurian forces admit that affairs in the Shihchiachwang area are not going as well as they might be.

Peking is quite calm. The censorship is strict and the censor now requires the code book of all messages sent in code.

An official communiqué has been issued by the local military authorities stating that General Yu Hsueh-chung has telephoned to Peking from Paotingfu stating that Manchurian aeroplanes have successfully raided the positions of General Shih Yu-san's forces at Shihchiachwang, demolishing the front line defences of the rebels.—Reuter.

Hankow, July 22.

The troop movements around this centre caused by the withdrawal of different units to other spheres have been quickly seized upon by roving Communist bands. River steamers reaching here report having been fired upon in the vicinity of Farmer's Bend, a point in the Middle Yangtze only twelve miles above Wuchang.

The famous 48th Division is returning for duty at Hankow from Hunan, where they have been doing garrison duty at Yochow and Changsha. This division has a good fighting record and is considered to be the mainstay of the units in this region.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 24.

By an order of the Commander-in-Chief's Headquarters, General Liu Chih has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Southern Route Army Group against Shih Yu-san. Under his command will be General Ku Chiu-tung, Commander of the National Guards, Liu Chen-hua, Pacification Commissioner for the Honan-Shansi-Shensi border, and Chang Pang, Commander of the 20th Route Army, who are to be respectively Field-Commanders for the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Route Armies. General Liu Chih is the Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government and concurrently Director of the Kaifeng Provisional Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief.

Reporting from Kaifeng, Liu states that Shih Yu-san's troops have evacuated Changte, northern Honan, and are now concentrated at Hanan and Shunteh, southern Chihli, along the Peking-Hankow Railway. The iron bridge across the Chang Ho (river) has been destroyed by the rebels.—Kuo Min.

Peking, July 22.

A brigade from Heilungkiang arrived in the vicinity of Peking last night and is being sent on down the Peking-Hankow line.

Manchurian troops have been sent to Hsichien, west of the Tientsin-Pukow line to prevent a drive by Shih between the two railways.

A message from Tsinanfu says that though there have been troop movements there are no indications that preparations are being made for active military operations, though the leaders are having many discussions.

Generals Han Fu-chu and Ma Hung-kuei are stated in Tsinanfu to have urged Shih Yu-san to keep quiet.

General Han Fu-chu, the Chairman of the Shantung provincial government, has sent more troops, namely the 25th division, across the Yellow River to Yucheng, North Shantung. Neutral observers seem doubtful whether these troops are to join Shih Yu-san or oppose him.

A message from Kaifeng, the Honan capital, says that that city is becoming agitated over the persistent reports that fighting is in progress in the north of the province. Large bodies of troops have been leaving the city for an unknown destination and it is believed there that the Government forces are already at grips with Shih Yu-san and Sun Tien-yung.

It has been reported in Kaifeng that Shih Yu-san recently executed a military secretary of the Fengtien authority and issued an indictment of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang for his alliance with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is presumed that the North-Western forces, now in South Shansi, will be active allies of the Shih-Sun alliance.

July 24.

An official communiqué has been issued stating that General Yu Hsueh-chung, commanding the Mukden forces engaging General Shih Yu-san, has telephoned to Peking from Paotingfu claiming that 20 Mukden aeroplanes have raided the rebel forces at Chengting-fu, near Shihchiachwang.

General Yu claims these raids inflicted 3,000 casualties.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 25.

The National Government issued last night a Mandate ordering the dismissal and arrest of Shih Yu-san, who has broken out in open revolt against the Central authorities.

The price of \$20,000 cash has been set on the head of Shih Yu-san by the Commander-in-Chief Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, and the Vice-Commander-in-Chief, Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, in a statement issued to the rank and file of the 13th Route Army under Shih Yu-san.

In addition to the money reward, any one who offers the head of the rebel will also be promoted two grades in his official rank.

Calling upon the officers and soldiers of the 13th Route Army to return voluntarily to the Government fold, the message points out that they form part of the national forces and do not owe any personal allegiance to their Commander, Shih Yu-san. The following rewards are therefore offered to those who come to the Government fold:—

Promotion for any officer who surrenders with his unit; \$30 cash for every soldier who surrenders with arms; \$20 for any soldier who surrenders without arms.

July 24.

It is understood that General Sun Tien-yung, Commander of the 40th Division, who was alleged to be in Shih Yu-san's subversive plots, has telegraphed to General Chiang Kai-shek protesting his loyalty to the Central Government. Complaining that the ignorant public has in-

variably linked up his name with the rebel Shih Yu-san, General Sun cites instances in which he has been betrayed by Shih Yu-san and declares that he will never again deviate from the course marked out by the words "fidelity" and "loyalty."—Kuo Min.

Peking, July 25.

For the impending offensive against Shih Yu-san and his 13th Route Army, it is understood that six brigades North-eastern troops have established their defence lines north of Huto Ho (River), at Chengting, Sinloh and Wangtu; with the 11th Independent Brigade under Tung Ying-pin stationed at Wangtu, and the 18th Independent Brigade under Tu Chi-wu at Chengting. One cavalry and one independent brigade are posted along the Huto Ho while another brigade garrisons Tingchow. The 16th brigade under Miao Chen-lu has also been despatched to Chingfengtien.

Official reports indicate that the Southern Army Group from Honan under General Liu Chih, after passing Tzchow in southern Chihli, is approaching Hantan along the Peking-Hankow Railway where the insurgents have concentrated. The two Army Groups are to close in upon the enemy zone as soon as the order for the general offensive is issued.

There are at present two squadrons of the North-eastern air force at Paoting, consisting of twenty-eight bombing and scouting planes. Three other planes are carrying messages between Peking and Paoting. The Central Government has six planes in northern Honan.

Early yesterday morning seventeen aeroplanes left Paoting for the front and, while reconnoitring over Chinchow, dropped bombs on the rebels and opened machinegun fire upon them when they attempted to cross the Huto Ho.—Kuo Min.

Hankow, July 23.

Troops from Shensi, believed to be, or to have been, Government troops have, it is reported, declared for Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang, the Kuominchun leader.

It is stated that they have blown up the northern portion of the bridge across the Yellow River over which the Peking-Hankow Railway passes. This will prevent Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's troops from crossing the river via the railway.

The engineer company of the 48th Division, which recently arrived in Hankow from Hunan, is proceeding up the Peking-Hankow Railway to effect repairs to the line at Yen-cheng. The Railway authorities expect to be able to run a through service as far as Chengchow tomorrow.—Reuter.

Peking, July 26.

Officials and the Chinese papers continue to state that the revolt of Gen. Shih Yu-san is likely to be crushed in the course of the next few days. They declare that Gen. Liu Shih is advancing northwards and has occupied Hantan, on the Peking-Hankow Railway, in south-west Chihli. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek is said to have ordered him to make every effort to take Gen. Shih Yu-san's headquarters, Shuntehfu, 35 miles north of Hantan, to-day.

It is also claimed that the Shansi forces have been ordered to advance from the passes and to attack from the west the city of Shihchiachwang, at the junction of the Chengtai and Peking-Hankow railways. At the same time, it is stated, Gen. Yu Hsueh-chung will attack Shihchiachwang from the north, while Gen. Wang Shu-chang will move his troops from Tsangchow, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 55 miles south of Tientsin.

A dozen of Gen. Shih Yu-san's spies were arrested in the suburbs of Peking yesterday evening. They are alleged to have been trying to recruit soldiers for General Shih's army.—Reuter.

Peking, July 27.

The Manchurian authorities published a statement last evening, which appears in the Chinese papers and news agency messages this morning, stating that their forces evacuated Shihchiachwang on July 20, and that the town was occupied by General Shih Yu-san's forces on July 21.

The message says that Gen. Shih's troops pressed northward "at every turn" and that to avoid a clash, the Northeastern forces abandoned Shihchiachwang "according to plan."

It is stated that Gen. Shih's troops have looted the shops and houses and that accordingly thousands of refugees from the town have already arrived at Peking.

It is reported in unofficial circles that some of General Kao Kuei-tze's men, who have been attempting to penetrate into Chihli from Shansi, came through the passes and threa-

tened the Manchurian lines of communication and that this was the cause of the withdrawal.

It is even asserted that two Mukden brigades were cut off south of Shihchiachwang and are missing, though this is denied in official circles.

It will be recalled that some time ago a part of General Kao Kuei-tze's men revolted in Shansi and troops were sent to suppress them. Certain circles now assert that this movement was much more serious than was at first believed and that a large number of Kao's men have now effected a juncture with Shih Yu-san's forces.

General Kao Kuei-tze and his men were originally neither Kuominchun nor of the Shansi forces, but in the war last year they were stationed in south Shantung where they sustained a long siege against Government forces and after the war they were transferred to Shansi and have been in the vicinity of Chinghsing and Pingtingchow.—Reuter.

July 27.

Martial law was declared yesterday in the five chief river districts of Chihli province, in the Nanyun Ho, Peiyun Ho, Tseyu Ho, Tatsing Ho and Hohai Ho regions—to check the activities of the plain-clothes soldiers under Shih Yu-san.

Central Government forces under General Liu Chih have arrived at Sha Ho, ten miles south of Shunteh, latest reports indicate.

Insurgent troops under Sun Kuang-chien attempted to advance on Tientsin by cutting across the Tsangchow-Shihchiachwang Highway, but were successfully repulsed by the Northeastern units under General Wang Shu-chang garrisoning the Tientsin-Pukow Railway region.

Northeastern aeroplanes are particularly active, reconnoitering over and bombing the enemy camps at Shihchiachwang. Copies of handbills issued by the Commander-in-Chief and the Vice-Commander-in-Chief promising rewards to those who surrender are being broadcast by aeroplane to the soldiers of the rebel 13th Route Army.—Kuo Min.

Nanking, July 27.

Authorities have assigned seven armies for the suppression of the Shih Yu-san rebels.

The North Army Group under Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang is contributing three armies under Generals Hsu Yung-chang (Shansi), Yu Hsueh-chung and Wang Shu-chang.

The South Army Group under General Liu Chih consists of four armies under Generals Liu Chih himself, Ku Chu-tung, Liu Chen-hua and Wang Chun.

The 2nd Division of the National Guards has been ordered by General Ku Chu-tung to proceed to Honan immediately. Gen. Wang Chun, Commander of the 7th Division and concurrently Gendarmerie Commander of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, has left for Shihhsing, northern Honan, to direct operations.—Kuo Min.

Tsinan, July 27.

Headed by General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, the various military commanders in Shantung have issued a joint telegram in support of Vice-Commander-in-Chief Chang Hsueh-liang's telegram dated the 23rd, expressing high indignation over the present revolt of Shih Yu-san.

They declare that despite their friendship for Shih, they will not allow personal sentiment to override their duty to the nation. "When Shih Yu-san began to recruit soldiers, we counselled him as friend to friend against the undertaking and urged him to desist; but to all our advice Shih turned a deaf ear. For the preservation of peace and national unity, therefore, we now declare our willingness to act under the orders of the Central Government and wipe out the insurgents," the telegram concludes.—Kuo Min.

Canton, July 15.

Mr. Chau Lu, one of the leaders of the Right bloc of the Western Hills group, has proceeded to Tientsin where, on behalf of the new regime here, he will confer with General Yen Hsi-shan, later paying a visit to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang. Mr. Chau is likely to earn a certain amount of popularity with their troops as he has been entrusted with the task of distributing "spending money" among them.

July 22.

Carrying with them a military appropriation intended for General Shih Yu-san, the representatives of General Shih in Canton and a representative of the Canton National

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CHINESE NOTE TO JAPAN

Demands Over Affair at Wanpaoshan: Agitation for Boycott Growing

Nanking, July 22.

The Chinese Foreign Office delivered this morning a note to the Japanese Chargé d'Affaires, Mr. Shigemitsu, regarding the Wanpaoshan affair. In this note the Chinese Foreign Office stresses the following points:

1. The immediate evacuation of Japanese Police from Wanpaoshan.
2. The evacuation of Korean farmers in the district.
3. Compensation for damage suffered by local Chinese farmers.
4. The contracts leasing land to Korean farmers in the Wanpaoshan area to be cancelled.
5. The cancellation of contracts and the exact amount of damages to be adjusted between the Chinese and Japanese authorities.

A mass meeting was held here this morning at which a strong feeling was shown in connection with the anti-Chinese riots in Korea. A delegation of 19 representatives was chosen to go to the Foreign Office to urge that the National Government take a firm attitude in its negotiations with Japan. The delegation was first received by the Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Wang Chia-chien, and later by Dr. C. T. Wang himself. The both assured the people's representatives that every effort would be made for a just settlement of the affair.

Mr. Wang Chia-chien, the Vice-Minister, is leaving on July 24 for Shanghai, on his way to Peking to see Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. He will then proceed to Geneva to attend the general session of the League of Nations, at which Dr. Alfred Sze will be China's chief delegate.—Reuter.

Mukden, July 20.

In an interview given to Reuter's representative to-day regarding the Wanpaoshan affair, General Chang Tso-hsiang deplored the fact that when the incident happened, both the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Hayashi, and he himself were absent from Mukden. As soon as they returned and met, however, it was easy to come to a preliminary understanding, thanks to their long-standing friendship, with the result that all violence was stopped.

Negotiations for a settlement of the details of the affair, said General Chang Tso-hsiang, have been left to the Japanese Consul in Changchun, and Mr. Tsung Yu of the Harbin Foreign Office, who have both arrived in Mukden and started the negotiations.

General Chang confirmed the fact that the shooting at Wanpaoshan had only occurred as a demonstration and that nobody had been hurt. He also confirmed that the whole affair originated from the dishonesty of a Chinese middleman, Hou Jeng-te.

Regarding the possible connection between the Wanpaoshan affair and the anti-Chinese outrages in Korea, General Chang emphasized the heavy responsibility borne by the Japanese press in Korea for spreading false rumours.

As a basis for the coming negotiations, Mr. Tsung Yu is instructed to put forward the following proposals:

1. The Japanese police must withdraw from the vicinity of Wanpaoshan and evacuate all houses and camps occupied by them. All military works must be demolished.
2. All contracts for leasing land to Koreans in areas where they do not reside to be cancelled. All works for damming up the river to be destroyed.
3. The losses suffered by the Chinese farmers to be estimated and compensation given them by the Japanese and Koreans.
4. If Koreans in future want to lease land, all damages arising to be paid by the responsible party.
5. Guarantees to be given that similar occurrences do not happen in future. If they do occur the Japanese Consul in Changchun to see that there is adequate punishment meted out to those responsible.

General Chang added that Consul Hayashi had promised him that the Japanese police would be withdrawn from Wanpaoshan, but so far this had not been done.

Regarding the many rumours about a possible war against General Shih Yu-san, General Chang Tso-hsiang stated that it was no longer any secret that the north-eastern authorities, together with the Central Government, had decided to suppress General Shih.—Reuter.

Tokyo, July 23.

Japanese press despatches from Pingyang state that amongst those being prosecuted in connection with the recent riots in Korea is a 26-year-old Korean, one Cho Pu-chin, who is alleged personally to have supervised the slaughter of 36 Chinese.

According to the police, Cho Pu-chin on the night of July 5 led a mob of Koreans who stormed a Chinese shop, where they beat five of the inmates to death. Then they stormed five other places, killing three Chinese in the first, seven in the second, nine in the third, eight in the fourth, and four in the last place. Finally they set fire to three houses occupied by Chinese.

Up to the present 130 of the 460 persons who were arrested have been released and 192 indicted. It is expected that the total number of indictments on charges of arson, murder, and other crimes will reach the neighbourhood of 300.—Reuter.

Harbin, July 21.

Chinese commercial and other public organizations held an important meeting here yesterday when the recent Wanpaoshan incident and massacre of Chinese residents in Korea were discussed.

After receiving various reports regarding the situation, the meeting voted to send a special representative to both Wanpaoshan and Korea for the purpose of obtaining first-hand information, particularly of the amount of damage suffered by Chinese residents.

The Kuomintang Headquarters here has issued a statement that representatives are to be appointed to be present when the negotiations are held between the Chinese and Japanese officials for a settlement of the Wanpaoshan incident.—Reuter.

Hankow, July 22.

Local agitation against Japan, resulting from the recent riots in Korea, continues. During the week-end representatives from many public bodies met and decided to form an Anti-Japan Association.

The Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Hupeh Federation of Chinese Chambers of Commerce and the Wuchang Chamber of Commerce have all issued circular telegrams deploring the outrages against Chinese citizens, demanding a boycott of Japanese goods and calling upon the Government to lodge a strong protest with Japan. However no public mass meetings have yet been held.

July 23.

The anti-Japanese agitation here has not abated. The latest move has been the promulgation of an order by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce to the effect that further importation of Japanese goods must be suspended forthwith and that a general boycott of Japanese goods must be put into force.—Reuter.

Canton, July 15.

While there has been a certain amount of agitation for an anti-Japanese boycott as a reprisal for the anti-Chinese riots in Korea, nothing definite has yet materialized.

July 15.

The National Council here has instructed the local Foreign Minister, Mr. Eugene Chen, to keep himself informed of the steps taken by the Foreign Office at Nanking in connection with the anti-Chinese riots in Korea. Canton, it is declared, will adopt its own policy in the matter, as the Council feels that the riots were stirred up by Japan as an indirect means of obtaining greater power in Manchuria and Mongolia.—Reuter.

Shanghai, July 23.

Handbills were found in Szechuen Road north of Nanking Road yesterday afternoon concerning the efforts of various Chinese bodies to stimulate a boycott against the Japanese. Similar bills were also found in the Louza district.

The inscriptions were printed on white paper with blue ink. Their intent was to urge a severance of

economic relations with Japan, and urged on the overthrow of Japanese "Imperialism."

At a meeting held on Tuesday in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on the North Honan Road, members of the Economic Committee on the "Shanghai Municipality Anti-Japanese and Chinese Emigrants Support Committee" resolved to solicit the support of the Chinese community by means of newspaper advertisements for funds. The Committee is also preparing posters advocating a holiday of all classes to provide means of assistance.

Labour union delegates in Chapei met on Tuesday and decided to appoint delegates to prevent the smuggling of Japanese goods into China.

It has been learned in Chinese circles that the various Chinese shipping companies, which were recently requested by the Anti-Japanese Association to co-operate in enforcing the boycott of Japanese goods, have decided not to ship any Japanese goods from Shanghai to places in the interior. The Chinese shipping companies, it is understood, will shortly insert a notice in the newspapers, announcing that they will assume no responsibility for the seizure and confiscation by Anti-Japanese Associations in the interior of any Japanese goods which are carried by their vessels and which have been placed aboard after their Japanese trade marks have been removed by the consignors.

July 24.

Members of the Anti-Japanese Association held a memorial service held in the Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, North Szechow Road, for the Chinese who lost their lives in the recent riots in Korea. In accordance with instructions issued by the Association, the Chinese flag was lowered to half mast by most of the merchants and bankers but very few of the shopkeepers obeyed the dictates of the Association in closing their doors for the morning.

Mr. Wang Hsiao-lan, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and president of the Chinese Ratepayers Association of the International Settlement of Shanghai, presided over the gathering, there being about 1,000 persons in attendance.

Having outlined the aims of the meeting, Mr. Wang called upon different speakers, among whom were several who were stated to have fled from the fury of the Korean mobs and escaped to their homeland. The latter gave lengthy and detailed descriptions of the riots and bitterly attacked the Japanese as being responsible for the incidents on account of what they described as false and malicious reports of the Wanpaoshan affair tending to incite the Koreans against the Chinese. The Japanese were blamed for the whole incident, the speakers stating that the Koreans were innocent tools in their hands. In conclusion, the speakers demanded the overthrow of the Japanese and urged the Chinese people to carry on the boycott until the bitter end.

July 25.

That the boycott of Japanese goods is being rigidly enforced by the recently-formed Anti-Japanese Association is borne out by the fact that a number of seizures have been made by pickets posted by the Association at the various railway stations and jetties.

At present, a member of the Association told a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday, four branches of the Inspection Department of the Anti-Japanese Association were operating in Shanghai, one in Nantao, another in Chapei a third in Pootung, and the fourth in Tsakadok, Western Shanghai, and from 40 to 50 pickets were employed by the department to work at the various wharves, railway stations and jetties.

It was further stated that strong actions would be taken against merchants found guilty of violating the anti-Japanese regulations. According to the regulations governing the punishment of guilty merchants, any person found attempting to "smuggle" Japanese goods valued at \$5,000 and more will have his or her face marked with three Chinese characters "Mai Kuo Chi (Traitor)"; persons found attempting to "smuggle" Japanese goods valued at \$2,500 or more will be arrested and put in a wooden cage for a week; and persons found attempting to "smuggle" Japanese goods valued at \$1,000 or more will be paraded through the streets in

Chinese territory for three successive days.

With a view to preventing merchants from "smuggling" Japanese goods to the interior by ship, the Anti-Japanese Association has engaged a patrol boat which is to be used to carry pickets and to patrol the Whangpoo River so that Japanese cargo found on board ships may be seized.

Transportation of Japanese goods from Shanghai to the interior provinces is now at a standstill as a notice has been issued by the various Chinese transportation companies, saying that they will not accept Japanese goods for transportation from yesterday and that Japanese goods which already have been accepted for transportation must be registered with the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The notice further says that the transportation companies will not assume responsibility for compensation in case Japanese goods, which are discovered to have had their Japanese trade marks removed, are seized by the Anti-Japanese Associations in places through which they pass.

July 27.

While not actively co-operating with the pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association in inspecting goods at the various wharves and railway stations, the Greater Shanghai police are adopting a non-interference attitude and there have been several seizures at both the North and South Railway Stations during the past week. The pickets are not permitted to operate in the International Settlement or the French Concession, nor at the wharves of foreign shipping companies, but they are working openly at the railway stations and at certain Chinese-owned wharves in Nantao, Pootung and Tsakadok. At certain foreign wharves in Pootung, the pickets post themselves some distance away and, when cargo comes out, they hold it up to determine whether or not it is of Japanese origin.

Leading Chinese yesterday expressed themselves as opposed to the methods adopted by the Anti-Japanese Association for dealing with the so-called "guilty" merchants, because such methods were not fundamentally proper. They are particularly opposed to the seizure and detention of goods by the Association's pickets without first consulting the members of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and they say that the most effective way of making the boycott a success is for the native factories to increase their products, for the Government to reduce taxation on home-made products, and for the labourers to operate who heartily with their employers in developing home industries, instead of going on strike to enforce demands for better treatment, etc.

July 28.

The methods adopted by the pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association of Shanghai, such as the seizure and the confiscation of Japanese goods, and the threats to punish "traitors" who persist in dealing in Japanese goods despite orders issued by the Association do not bear the approval of responsible Chinese merchants, as is evidenced by a statement made to a representative of the "North-China Daily News" yesterday afternoon by Mr. Yu Ya-ching, who is a member of the standing committee of the Anti-Japanese Association.

In the course of an interview, Mr. Yu said that he had not attended the meetings of the Anti-Japanese Association and he denied having made certain statements which had been attributed to him.

"I am of the opinion, and I know that I have the support of numerous other merchants in Shanghai and other parts of China, that the boycott movement will not do much good," said Mr. Yu, "and that most of the troubles which have arisen between the Chinese people and the Japanese are due to misunderstandings."

"However, I think that the Chinese have ground for their grievances, inasmuch as we do not have a treaty based on equality and mutual reciprocity with Japan. The Chinese people hold that the former Sino-Japanese Treaty has expired and that the Japanese no longer enjoy extraterritorial privileges in this country. On the other hand, the Japanese people say that that the treaty is still in force. That is where the main snag comes in."

"The boycott cannot be effective if it is enforced by the merchants alone. To make it a success, all the people must work in co-operation. We will take a recent example. Since the boycott started, the price of Japanese cotton yarn has soared considerably and it is

now quoted at Tls. 20 in excess of what it was before the boycott, but still the demand from the Chinese people is stronger than ever. From this alone, it will be seen that the success of the boycott movement depends upon the people. As I say, the merchants only cannot make it a success."

"While it is our duty to remain loyal and patriotic to our country, the question arises in one's mind as to the effect that the boycott will have. Can we do without Japanese goods? Do we have goods of our own to supplant them? Are the goods we produce of the same quality as those produced by the Japanese and are our prices equal, if not lower, than those of the Japanese? Will the Chinese people agree to use only Chinese-made goods? In the latter respect, the Japanese are an excellent example. They are patriotic and, as far as possible, use their own products. On the other hand, what do we see in China? The Chinese people do a lot of talking and shout slogans, but do they carry their schemes into practice?"

"My strong advice is for the Chinese people to take the initiative by manufacturing more native products, by improving the quality and the quantity of the goods which we already produce. We must reduce our efforts in this respect. We must increase our products and must not for a moment give up. Labourers should not take every available opportunity to cause trouble for their employers by continually presenting demands for increased pay and better treatment, etc. At the same time, factory owners should not increase their prices of their commodities and make them prohibitive. Then, it should be the duty of the Government to encourage national products in every possible way, especially by reducing taxation."

"I am strongly opposed to the methods adopted by the pickets of the Anti-Japanese Association in seizing and confiscating Japanese goods," said Mr. Yu, "because, after all, such tactics result in financial losses, not to the Japanese but to the Chinese merchants. Also, I am opposed to the proposed methods of punishment for so-called traitors who persist in dealing in Japanese wares."

In conclusion, Mr. Yu issued a warning to those in charge of the boycott movement and said that, at the present juncture when the country was menaced by the Communists in Central China and was threatened with further civil warfare, the Chinese people should make every endeavour to prevent the country from falling into further chaos and from becoming involved in international complications.

In order to prevent possible abuses, a set of measures governing the custody of all Japanese goods seized by pickets has been adopted by the local Anti-Japanese Association, says the Kuo Min Agency. These measures are briefly, as follows:—

1. Goods seized should be sent to the warehouses designated by the Association with the least possible delay;
2. Immediately after seizure, the Investigation Department should be notified to confirm whether the goods seized are really Japanese-made;
3. After goods have been deposited in a warehouse, the warehouse receipt should be handed over to the Custody Department;
4. A detailed inventory of goods seized should be made;
5. Following seizure, the Inspection Department should issue a receipt to the owner of the seized goods;
6. Daily publicity should be given of all goods seized;
7. For release of detained goods, special authorization from the Standing Committee is necessary; and
8. All seizures and releases must be duly reported to the Executive Committee of the Association.

It is further learned that the Standing Committee of the Association has decided to organize a special Custody Committee for the safe-keeping of all goods seized.

The Greater Shanghai Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has issued a circular telegram drawing the attention of the various military leaders to the danger of foreign invasion and saying that, unless peace is preserved in the country, the Red menace will become worse and Soviet Russia will seize the opportunity to foster further troubles in China. In conclusion, the telegram advises Gen. Shih Yu-san, who has revolted against Nanking, to "stop his horse upon approaching the precipice".

CHINA'S MAJOR MENACES

President's Resolve to Restore Order: Claim of Success: Saving Nation from Extinction

Nanchang, July 26.

Declaring his unflinching resolve to quell the various revolts, as well as the "Red" banditry, within the shortest possible time, President Chiang Kai-shek, in a circular telegram issued last night, points out that the three major domestic menaces with which the country is now confronted—namely, the "Red" banditry, the Canton and Shih Yu-san revolts—represent a concerted move to prolong the state of chaos in the country. Following is a summary of the President's latest telegram:—

Having been instructed to assume command of the "Red" suppression campaign, I arrived in Kiangsi from the capital on June 21. On July 2 left Nanchang for the front on a tour of inspection. Subsequently, I established my headquarters at Nanfeng and personally directed the various units in the suppression of the "Reds." As a consequence, Lienchuan was captured on the 4th inst. and Kuangchang and Shihcheng were simultaneously reduced on the 13th inst.

Following up these victories, the various units were ordered to press after the fleeing marauders, with the result that Ningtu, which was the principal stronghold of the "Reds," fell into our hands on the 19th. After these severe blows, repeatedly inflicted by our forces, the strength of the "Red" banditry was considerably reduced. The total number of remnant bandits having dwindled too hardly over ten thousand. Moreover, as they were desperately fleeing in the direction of Weichang and Tingchow, further casualties were suffered by them as a result of the attacks made by the various civilian volunteer corps on the way. As a matter of fact, the bandit forces were so completely disorganized that it was confidently expected to effect their complete extermination within the current month.

Contrary, however, to our expectations, just at the moment when our forces were waging a life-and-death struggle with the "Reds" in the face of serious difficulties, reports were received of the Korean outrages, the Shih Yu-san revolt, and the invasion of Hunan and Kiangsi by the Kuangtung and Kuangsi rebels. This compelled me to return immediately to Nanchang from the front.

Reports from various quarters revealed that Shih Yu-san was "bought over" by the Canton rebels for the sum of half-a-million dollars, and that he had as his military advisors military officers of a certain Imperialistic country, as well as bandit leaders. The revolt was thus obviously designed to serve as a response to the "Red" banditry and the threatened aggression of the Imperialistic Power.

Following the capture of Ningtu, a telegram addressed by Mao Tse-tung to Peng Teh-huai was discovered in the bandit headquarters, stating *inter alia*:—"The Liang-Kuang Provinces are preparing to invade Hunan and Kiangsi within the current month. The 500,000 round of ammunition which they promised to give us are expected to be delivered from Chiaying immediately. Our troops must make every effort to defend Ningtu for half a month. As soon as the Kuangtung forces have entered Kiangsi, the siege will be raised and we may launch a counter-attack."

Numerous other telegrams, proving the secret alliance between the "Red" banditry and the Canton rebels, have also been seized and will be disclosed later. According to a report from Yang Shu-chuang, of Fukien, telegrams from the bandit headquarters have been intercepted, establishing beyond any doubt the close connection between the "Red" banditry and the Canton rebels. That there is an intimate causal relation between these major menaces to the country—namely, the Canton and Shih Yu-san revolts, the "Red" menace, and the Korean outrages—is therefore obvious.

While, at this critical juncture, we must all strive to suppress internal disturbances as well as to ward off foreign aggressions, we must realize, however, that it is only when we have brought about peace and tranquility at home that we shall be in a position to resist foreign aggressions. Our immediate tasks are, therefore, to suppress the "Red" banditry, in order to restore the vital energy of

the nation, and to quell the revolts in order to restore national unity.

What I have been seeking to achieve is to preserve law and discipline from being violated, and thereby to save the nation from extinction. If the proper and legal procedure is resorted to for the solution of the present complications, I will readily quit my posts should the Party so desire. However, if revolt is resorted to for the purpose of wresting power, or success is being sought through the betrayal of the country, I will, in fulfillment of my Revolutionary duty, show no leniency and will ruthlessly exterminate all those who dare to be tools of the Imperialists or rebels against the Party and the State. At this critical juncture, therefore, all our compatriots should distinguish clearly between right and wrong and uphold the cause of righteousness. They should be calm and unperturbed, strictly abide by law and order, and guard sedulously against being overcome by sudden emotion.

In regard to the Imperialists, the people should resist only by orderly and lawful movements, while against the Red banditry and the rebels they should organize themselves and make a concerted effort for the extermination of these common enemies. To accomplish the common desire of the people, I am read to lay down my very life. I therefore pledge myself to be the vanguard of the people for the suppression, within the shortest possible time, of the "Red" banditry and for the subjugation of the revolts, in order to preserve the existence of the nation and restore national unity. As long as the "Red" banditry remain active and the rebels are unsubdued, so long will I deem my duty to be unfilled.

It has been well said by our forefathers that "so long as there is breath in me, I will not swerve from my goal." Unworthy as I am, I pledge myself to live up to this saying. Should my efforts be rewarded with success, the Party and the State will be fortunate and the nation will be glorified. Should I meet with failure, I will seek death in order to redeem myself with the State.—Kuo Min.

JAPAN DISAPPOINTED ON EXTRALITY

Papers Express Regret at Tenour of Chinese Reply

Tokyo, July 21.

Leading vernacular papers here this morning commenting editorially upon the recent National Government's reply to the Japanese proposal in regards to extrality proposals express disappointment at the contents of the Chinese counter proposals which are almost similar to those replies made to Great Britain, the United States, and France.

Pointing out that the Chinese reply does not touch upon such Sino-Japanese questions as the right of mixed residence, the railway leased territory, and Japanese concessions in China, the papers assert that the National Government has ignored all Japanese demands which were made in consideration of her special interests in China. The papers, however, assert that by the presentation of its counter-proposals to the Japanese Government the Nanking Government has formally agreed to enter into negotiations with Japan with regard to the treaty revision problem.—Rengo.

CANTON PREVENTIVE SERVICE

Patrols to Check Smuggling Fifteen Miles from Coast

Canton, July 21.

Special efforts are being made by the local authorities to prevent smuggling and it is announced that in future patrol boats will operate to a distance of 15 miles from the coast.

Hongkong and Macao are also being requested to co-operate in this work.

The Canton Ministry of Finance is hoping to increase its revenues to five million dollars a month.

The match tax which comes into force to-day will, it is expected,

MR. EUGENE CHEN IN JAPAN

Attempt to Enlist Sympathy with Canton

Nagasaki, July 22.

Mr. Eugene Chen, accompanied by his wife and several secretaries, arrived here this morning by the Kitano Maru from Hongkong. Among the party was Mr. Liu Chi-wen, the former Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai.

It is understood that Mr. Eugene Chen is travelling in a private capacity. He will proceed to Tokyo where he is expected to remain a week or ten days. According to general report his object is to enlist sympathy with the Canton cause.—Reuter.

Kobe, July 24.

The Kitano Maru, which brought Mr. Eugene Chen and his party from Hongkong, arrived here this morning.

Madame Liu Chi-wen, the wife of the former Superintendent of Customs in Shanghai, and two others landed and are proceeding to Tokyo by train, but Mr. Eugene Chen and Mr. Liu Chi-wen have not been located. It is believed that Mr. Eugene Chen took the train from Nagasaki and that Mr. Liu Chi-wen secretly landed at Kobe early this morning.—Reuter.

Yokohama, July 25.

Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister of the Canton Government, who was registered at the Grand Hotel, is denying himself to all visitors.

His secretary, Mr. Chu, told press representatives that they were not in a position as yet to say anything as to the object of their visit to Japan. Though they were travelling in a private capacity, he said, their programme included interviews with the Japanese Government authorities. Mr. Chu, however, refused to disclose the nature of the proposed conversations with the Japanese authorities.

In the meanwhile, Mr. Liu Chi-wen and his party arrived in Tokyo by the super-express last night at 9.30 and immediately put up at the Station Hotel. The party denied any connection with Mr. Eugene Chen's party in the present trip, but conversations were exchanged more than once between Tokyo and Yokohama on the telephone.—Rengo.

July 25.

Elaborate precautions were in evidence here to-day to protect Mr. Eugene Chen, the Foreign Minister of the Canton Government, as a result of threats said to have been made against his life by Chinese of the Kuomintang in Japan.

Mr. Chen is a guest at the Grand Hotel here. Police are guarding the hotel heavily. Mr. Chen is registered under an assumed name and when he ventures abroad he is disguised as a Japanese. Plain clothes policemen and officers of the foreign affairs section of the Kanagawa Prefecture police have been assigned to guard Mr. Chen.

Mr. Chen travelled alone from Kobe to Yokohama. The other members of his party who came with him to Japan from Canton are following by a later train. Mr. Chen is avoiding interviews not only with Chinese but with newspaper correspondents.—United Press.

Tokyo, July 27.

Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister in the Canton government, is intending to spend some time at Hakone.

The Foreign Office intends to treat Mr. Chen as an ordinary foreign tourist.

The military authorities are reported to have received an application from Canton for the despatch of seven officers under field rank to act as military advisers. The services of several skilled arsenal workers and supplies of arms and ammunition are also being sought.

It is understood that the military authorities are likely to decline these requests, owing to the complications which would be caused with the Government at Nanking. It is pointed out that the Government in Nanking is the only one in China officially recognized.

Mr. Eugene Chen, who is now at Hakone, is expected to return to Tokyo this evening. He will visit Baron Shidehara, the Foreign Minister, and other officials shortly, though it is emphasised that the Government are prepared to treat him only as an unofficial visitor.—Reuter.

yield \$500,000 a month. The business tax will be levied from the beginning of August.—Reuter.

SALE OF C. E. R. DEBATED

Agreement with Soviet Not Yet Reached: Differences Revealed

Nanking, July 21.

According to information emanating from authoritative sources, many obstacles stand in the way of an agreement between the Chinese and Soviet delegates now conferring in Moscow in regard to the proposed redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway by the Chinese Government.

There are two outstanding questions the two delegations must settle before any satisfactory agreement can be reached. They are:—

- (1) The amount to be paid for the proposed redemption of the railway.
- (2) The method by which the above amount shall be paid.

It is learned that the Soviet Government suggested at the Moscow Conference that the amount for the proposed redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway should be about \$500,000,000 Gold. The minimum amount that the Soviet Government could agree to was \$250,000,000.

CANTON CUSTOMS DEFAULT

Failure to Meet Share of Payments

Shanghai, July 27.

The following telegram of instructions has been sent by the Inspector-General of Customs to the Commissioner of Customs, Canton, for transmission to the Canton authorities:—

"The Canton communiqué issued at the time of the seizure of the Liang Kuang Customs revenue stated that provision would be made for (a) 'the administrative expenses of the Customs Houses in the two provinces and (b) the Liang Kuang share of the service of the foreign loans and indemnities charged' on the Customs." Also, there was a circular telegram to the country dated May 30, 1931, by the newly organized authorities to the effect that no acts of the National Government subsequent to May 28, 1931, would be respected. In addition a communication dated June 15, 1931, was sent by the Standing Committee of the Canton authorities signed by Messrs Tang Shao-yi, Wang Ching-wei, Sun Fo, Koo Ying-fen and Hsu Chung-chi to various banks throughout the country and to the National Loans Sinking Fund Trustees which categorically stated that while acts of the National Government subsequent to May 28, 1931, would not be recognised, domestic bonds and treasury notes issued prior to that date would be scrupulously honoured, and their service carried on as before.

"It is thus admitted that the Liang Kuang Customs Houses should contribute their proportion of the cost of service of Customs secured obligations outstanding May 28, 1931. In 1930, and also in the first four months of 1931, these offices produced about 11.5 per cent. of total Customs revenue. In 1931, the service of interest and amortization of Customs-secured obligations for indemnities and foreign and domestic bonds and treasury notes issued before May 28, 1931, and for which the Inspector General of Customs has to provide funds, is as follows: foreign loan indemnity obligations, U.S. dollars 38,204,000 approximately, equal to C. G. U. 95,510,000; and domestic loan obligations, silver dollars 114,677,000 approximately. The share of the Liang Kuang Customs houses is thus 11.5 per cent. of these sums, or about C.G.U. 915,000 plus silver dollars 1,100,000 monthly.

"Commencing from the seizure of the Customs revenue on June 10, only the old per cent, duty was remitted to the Inspector General; the additional duties were entirely seized. Hence during the month of June there were received from the Liang Kuang Customs total remittance aggregating only \$1,102,846; during July up to July 15 total remittances aggregating only \$196,123.

"It is clear that these remittances are grossly inadequate to provide the amount which the Liang Kuang Customs should contribute as above set forth. I am therefore instructed to insist that sufficient remittances be made to Shanghai immediately in order to make good the shortage, and that the proper amounts be remitted promptly in future.—Reuter.

gold. Mr. Moh Teh-hui, China's Chief Delegate at the Moscow Conference, insisted that the amount should not be more than \$100,000,000 gold. The Chinese delegation also suggested at the conference that a committee of special experts be appointed to give an accurate estimate of the actual value of the Chinese Eastern Railway. This proposal, however, was rejected by the Soviet Government.

Even if the amount for which the railway shall be redeemed is agreed another difficulty which stands in the way is the question of how the amount shall be paid by China. The Soviet Government wants it paid in cash but, alternatively, suggests it to be paid from the customs duties collected by the Chinese Government from Soviet goods entering Chinese territory. In other words, all duties on imported goods from Russia shall not be payable in cash but shall be credited by the Customs authorities until the total equals the amount fixed for the redemption of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

This proposal was rejected by the Chinese delegation on the ground that it would be extremely difficult to distinguish Soviet goods from those of other countries coming to China through Soviet territory.

The Soviet Government also insisted that, if China agree to the latter proposal, the Managing Director of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be a Soviet citizen until the debt has been wiped out. The Chinese Delegation proposed that a Chinese shall henceforth be managing director and one Russian and another Chinese assistant directors of the railway. Another Chinese proposal was that, in future, all departmental heads shall be Chinese while Soviet citizens may be appointed assistant heads of departments.

These problems are still being keenly debated in Moscow.—Reuter.

Harbin, July 20.

A curious situation has developed here in connection with the status, and methods of paying salaries, of the Soviet employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Recently the Soviet manager and Soviet members of the Board of Directors caused to be circulated a petition among all Soviet employees of the C.E.R. requesting that, in future the salaries of all Soviet employees be paid through the Soviet State Bank (Dalbank), which has an office here. As all high Soviet officials had already signed the petition, it thus became practically obligatory for all other Soviet employees, heads of departments, etc., to sign also. The object of the petition, supposedly, was to enable the Soviet employees to draw their pay through the Dalbank when they required funds rather than receive their salaries on definite dates as has been the practice in the past. Officially, it was stated that the purpose was to encourage thrift and prevent the employees squandering money on amusements.

The petition was accompanied by a questionnaire, which all Soviet employees were asked to fill in, one of the questions being: "Would you be willing to return to Russia in the event of your services being required in the U.S.S.R.?"

This question naturally caused considerable speculation in view of the apparent disinclination of many of the Soviet employees to return to Russia. Some months ago when the Moscow authorities requested a number of Russian employees to return to Russia, several refused and left Harbin for Japan or Shanghai.

In view of the desire of practically all the Soviet employees of the C.E.R. to receive their salaries through the Dalbank, it is expected that most of them will also agree to return to the U.S.S.R. in the event of the Moscow authorities demanding this at any time in the future.—Reuter.

THE Third Sectional Kuomintang has issued a manifesto denouncing Mr. Eugene Chen in connection with his visit to Japan "to negotiate with the Japanese Government regarding a secret treaty." The telegram also denounces the Japanese Government because, it is alleged, it aims at prolonging civil warfare in China by receiving Mr. Eugene Chen who is the delegate of the rebel leaders in Kuangtung.

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AS THE SPARKS FLY

July 23.

The Government at Nanking at the moment must be firmly convinced of the truth of the statement that man is born unto trouble. The movement in Canton has not by any means spent itself. Mr. Eugene Chen is reported to be on his way to Japan to press upon the Cabinet at Tokyo the superior virtues of the coterie now in control in Kuangtung. Conformably with the aspiration implied by the boycott of Japanese goods in the South is repudiated. There, it must be confessed, Canton is displaying a good sense which, perhaps, Nanking might be glad to see developing among its own adherents. In the North, General Shih Yu-san's intentions are still shrouded in the mist of obscurity. General Chang Hsueh-liang is firmly inclined to support the recognized Government of China and is reported to have issued a statement to that effect. This may discourage General Shih Yu-shan and also the weavers of plans for the revival of the active participation of General Fung Yu-hsiang in affairs of the North. Certainly there seems to be no reason for giving anything more than guarded attention to the dangers there, from the point of view of the Government. This time last year the Government were more seriously exercised with the activities of the North. Indeed almost twelve months ago to-day, to quote from a leading article in this journal of August 2, 1930:

"General Chiang Kai-shek asserted that the main objective of his Government was the 'extermination of the Yen and Feng rebels.' He added that 'the day is not far for the complete extermination of all bandit elements.' Since that confident announcement was made the travail of Changhsa has happened. . . . Another red army over-running Kiangsi is threatening Nanchang. . . ."

To-day the position is altered. The North is no longer the main objective of any hostile attack by the Government's troops. In the North, indeed, are powerful elements in favour of the Government. But, for all that, the North is not free from uncertainties. In the South there is a definite challenge to Nanking—political in the main but not less serious on that account. Between the South and the Government lies Kiangsi. The situation there is very little different from that outlined in the quotation given above. Heavy rains may be responsible for the delay in the Government's plans of extermination. On the other hand the article which was recently contributed to the Press by a well-informed Chinese observer plainly advised cautious acceptance of too optimistic versions of the situation.

The Government, in fact, have still to regard the Communist menace as their most pressing concern. They have resources which should enable them to combat it successfully. So had they a year ago, despite the pre-occupations with the North. They have military accomplishment in their councils, they have troops and they have money, although it can hardly be described as money to spare, as the Finance Minister ruefully would admit. Yet their operations against the communists seem to be hanging fire. They have every reason to be firm in their view that, at this juncture, the diversion created by Canton is inimical to the best interests of China for failure to cope with the communist menace would be disastrous for the Canton malcontents as for the Government themselves. The great fac-

tor in favour of General Chiang Kai-shek is, however, the position which he and his colleagues have been able to maintain for so many months as the recognized Government. This has brought to them invaluable support from the ruler of Mukden. It has enabled them to consolidate their resources, to become more and more accustomed to the machinery of control, even if their practice in the use of it has at times been ineffective. Time, to that extent, operates in their favour. Yet there are limits to the country's ability to endure the process of attrition which the activities of the communists apply to the general conduct of their campaign.

To the puzzled onlooker it seems amazing that, oppressed by these serious responsibilities, the Government should be negligent of the importance of preserving support wherever it has been obtained. Recognition of the Government by the Foreign Powers must still be a most potent factor in creating prestige and thus entrenching their position. Of the friendliness of the Powers' attitude there can be little doubt; how otherwise could the Ministry of Foreign Affairs be able so confidently to dilate on its diplomatic achievements? In the circumstances it is surprising that the Government should countenance movements which, whether justified or not, must imperil this happy state of affairs. Why, for example, when negotiations between Japan and China are proceeding in regard to the recent distressing happenings in Korea, should there be the attempt to force the pace by advocating a boycott against the Japanese merchant? To put the matter on its lowest ground, this is merely giving Canton an opportunity of which Mr. Eugene Chen shows he is ready to take whatever advantage he imagines he can discern therein. The handling of the Thorburn case indicates yet another disregard of tactical considerations. Now from Peking comes the report of the refusal in the case of Dr. Tucker to take the action plainly prescribed by the international relations existing between China and the United States of America. Here again discussion of the character of Dr. Tucker's alleged offence or misdoings is irrelevant. The duty of the Chinese authorities is to hand him over to his country's consular representatives. The Government have lately been presented with a clear proof of American bona fides in such cases in the trial and conviction by court-martial of the Marines involved in the stabbing affray in Shanghai. There is the less ground for hesitation in promptly repudiating the action of the local officials in Peking. It is to be hoped that events of the last few days, combined with a shrewd appreciation of the fundamental friendliness of the Powers towards the Government, in spite of many provocations, will enable the authorities at Nanking to assert themselves and to refuse to be put in a false and, indeed, unpleasant position by the irresponsible performances of their subordinates. There is a sincere desire to see Nanking emerge successfully from the present troubles but it does not preclude recognition of the fact that too confident a drain may be made on good nature.

A MONKEY-WRENCH

July 27.

The fiery speeches and manifestoes emanating from certain quarters in regard to the affair in Korea appear to take little note of the attitude of the Chinese nearer the scenes of the recent tragedies. The statement made by General Chang Tso-hsiang last week on the progress of the conversations between him and the Japanese Consul-General showed clearly that a friendly spirit existed. The Wanpaoshan disturbance followed quickly by the terrible murders of Chinese in Korea, had

evoked unwise comments in the Japanese press in Korea and to those comments the General was inclined to attribute much of the trouble which followed. Certain proposals have been made to meet Chinese requirements over Wanpaoshan. Discussions over the other and far more serious trouble in Korea have been actively proceeding between the Chinese Minister and the Japanese Foreign Office, in Tokyo, and between the Japanese Minister and the Chinese Foreign Office, at Nanking. It has been clear that the Japanese Government, confronted by strong criticism from their political opponents, are disposed to accept the view that the Korean outrages might have been prevented had the local officials been more alert. No administration is more jealous of its reputation for efficiency than the Japanese. On that ground alone China can rest assured that, so far as is possible, the Japanese Government are likely to accept proposals for the compensation of the victims' families, for the provision of better protection for Chinese subjects in future, with every sympathy and consideration. Even if that impression were not justified, the progress of negotiations on the subject should effectively preclude encouragement of attempts to initiate direct action. Unhappily this method of procedure is not new in China. Yet, for that very reason, and because of its illogicality, it seems desirable to consider whether it is worthy of the esteem which is apparently given to it in certain quarters. More especially is it pertinent to ponder on this point when, so far as can be judged, the Chinese in Korea and the Kirin authorities do not show signs of any great enthusiasm for it.

Here in Shanghai the public has been informed that an "anti-Japanese Association" has taken charge of the conscience of the Chinese people and is proceeding to enforce a boycott of Japanese goods. It is indeed a remarkable achievement in these days when international goodwill is the text of the leaders of the world's thought that a body should manage to come out into the open with so anachronistic a label. It is still more remarkable that it should endeavour to claim for its actions the sanction of Government authority at a time when the Government are in friendly conversation with the nation against which it is openly plotting. For the moment it is unnecessary to discuss the actual economic possibilities of this boycott. He would be a rash man who would pretend that the use of such a weapon had in the long run operated to the permanent advantage of the wielder. Too often it partakes of all the qualities of the boomerang. It is quite possible that, if the declared intentions of the boycotters are carried into effect, this attribute may be once again discerned to be active. The Government have not given their overt approval to this movement. It would be surprising if they had for it must gravely prejudice their negotiations if it should attain to proportions suggesting that it carried national endorsement. It would, however, be gratifying to the friends of stability if some definite expression of official disapproval were soon forthcoming.

At this particular moment the introduction of yet another element of discord into the troubled pool of Chinese affairs appears to be peculiarly unfortunate. General Chiang Kai-shek, in his message telegraphed from Nanchang yesterday lays great stress on the seriousness of the Government's position. Their campaign against the communists has been jeopardized, according to his message, by the invasion of Hunan and Kiangsi by Canton forces. In the north General Shih Yu-san's revolt is assuming graver importance, to judge from the Generalissimo's reference to it. It would seem therefore that

the promoters of the anti-Japanese movements in Shanghai and other places are rendering a disservice to the Government who require all the friends they can get. Dissemination of suspicion of the goodwill of Japan must therefore be a most dangerous proceeding, calculated to hamper the Government at a most inauspicious moment. The machine, in fact, is being strained to the utmost by the continued activities of the communists, by the political hostility of Canton, by the uncertainties in the North and, now, by the unfavourable and, possibly, disastrous climatic afflictions. The heavy rains persisting over large tracts of the country are doing more than impeding the movements of troops and breaking down communications; they threaten to bring about serious crop difficulties. To raise gratuitously an agitation against a friendly Power at this juncture is no act of loyalty to the Government at Nanking. It throws the boycott, like a monkey-wrench, into the machine and, unless it is swiftly removed, a serious stoppage may ensue. The Government have their faults, no doubt, but from their declared friends at least they are entitled to expect discriminating support rather than sabotage.

A DAMNABLE WEAPON

July 24.

Whether Mr. T. V. Soong is correct in attributing the dastardly attempt on his life and the assassination of his able Secretary Mr. Yu-loo Tang to sympathizers with or agents of the Canton malcontents, it seems clear that the assailants who unfortunately avoided arrest were inspired by political antagonism. Warm congratulations will be offered to the Finance Minister on his escape; deep sympathy will be expressed with him on the loss of one of the most devoted members of his staff and with the family and, especially, the young bride of the murdered man. Mr. Yu-loo Tang was greatly esteemed in Shanghai and his untimely death will be mourned by many foreign and Chinese friends.

The outrage made an ironically tragic commentary on the sad disunion of political China at a time when Shanghai was endeavouring to pay tribute to the memory of the Chinese victims of the recent distressing outbreak in Korea. The cult of the bomb may be comparatively rare in China but assassination has constantly been invoked. It is exactly a year ago to-day that Mr. T. C. Chao, the Government's Commissioner in charge of the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, fell a victim to the bullet of the assassin. The elaborate precautions which leading political figures on the Chinese stage feel impelled to take against attempts on their lives are eloquent of a belief in the readiness of their opponents to resort to the damnable expedient of murder. Even recognition of the conditions created by the plague of banditry and by the dominance of military force does not dispose of the considerations inherent in this feature of Chinese politics. Mr. Soong, in the heat of the moment, is inclined to look no further than Canton. He may, on reflection, find it more appropriate to ponder on the fact that some of the leaders of the Canton group have, before now, shown themselves equally apprehensive of assassination aimed against them. Is it not possible that the inculcation of the creed of violence, the facile advocacy of direct action, the disregard of the value of compromise all play their part in encouraging the assassin? Is not there a solemn obligation, therefore, on responsible leaders of opinion to do their utmost to prevent those who should follow rather than dictate from indulging in methods naturally apothosizing the exponents of violence?

From the point of view of the national interest the tragedy at

the Railway Station yesterday is most regrettable. Mr. T. V. Soong has his critics and his opponents. It will however be generally admitted that as Finance Minister he has borne a heavy burden and in bearing it he has consistently endeavoured to direct the policy of the Government to which he belongs for the benefit of China. No one has been more outspoken than he on the need for putting an end to the interminable military strife which is draining the national resources almost beyond endurance. He has managed, in the face of much discouragement, to preserve the credit of the country. He has acquired a reputation which, it is no exaggeration to say, is a distinct asset to China in her relations with Foreign Powers. The cowardly attempt to murder him must come as a great shock and must sorely tarnish China's name. It will give delight to the enemies of this country and, no doubt, will be promptly used to disparage the character of its people.

Only yesterday this journal was at some pains to point out the importance at this moment of giving every possible inducement to the friends of China for steadfast adherence to their policy of goodwill. No doubt Mr. Soong personally and his Government will have the lively sympathy of foreigners over this dastardly outrage which failed only to the extent of missing the primary object of its planning. This sympathy will gain rather than lose in strength if some evidence were forthcoming of a determined effort to put an end to the grave political disunion which is so unnecessarily hampering and, indeed, menacing the consolidation of national resources. The Government, before now, have shown themselves capable of taking the long view. They have displayed that faculty, for example, in their Northern policy. If they could find means for extending the process in their relations with Canton, and in their handling of certain points of diplomatic controversy they would not be the losers and China would assuredly gain ground and prestige.

ASPECTS OF CHINA'S TRADE

July 22.

A week ago attention was devoted in these columns to the extremely able report of the Statistical Secretary of Customs on the foreign trade of China for 1930, but as was pointed out it was of such a nature that only a comparatively small portion of it could then be dealt with. Further reference to the subject requires no apology because of the interest and importance of the comments made. To take one further section that dealing with machinery, the Statistical Secretary points out the following:—

It is to the textile industries that we must again look for the largest development in the machinery trade, and manufacturers of spinning, weaving and knitting machines and accessories have no reason to complain of lack of inquiry, and the heavy increase in importations of this class of machinery is again an indication of the great development that is taking place in China's progress as a manufacturing country to the detriment of her foreign competitors.

At one time it was in cotton goods principally in which Chinese manufacturers specialized when it came to competing in the textile industry with other countries, but to-day artificial silk products, garments woven from imported thread and the like are in competition with goods from abroad, and that not in China alone. With the increased import of machinery this year—probably not yet ready to operate in a considerable percentage of cases—it may be assumed that the inroads into foreign trade in the type of articles suggested will be of even greater moment in the future.

All this serves to recall the speech made a few days ago by the Vice-Chairman of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the necessity for a different orientation of British trade policy, when he frankly confessed that owing to high tariffs and increased competition Britain could not hope to export textiles to the same extent as she had done in the past. Emphasis has already been laid in these columns on how much cloth produced in China has penetrated countries which were once the preserve of Lancashire, and with this ever increasing total of machinery such a feature of the case is certainly not likely to diminish. In textile machinery, certainly where cotton is concerned, Britain maintains her supremacy, and with the growing importance of China as a manufacturing country this is obviously one of the branches of trade to be assiduously fostered. Thereafter, however, comes in a very important note in the report on the condition of the machinery trade generally, to the following effect:—

As far as the share in the trade taken by the various countries is in question, the geographical position of Japan has enabled her to develop her trade, especially where the cheaper grades of machinery are concerned. Germany, in view of the more favourable terms offered by her in regard to extended payment, has obtained several contracts in competition with British and American firms, who still retain, however, the major portion of the trade where the desire of the purchaser is to obtain machinery of first-class quality only.

This question of extended credits is inevitably a difficult one, and British engineering firms here have freely stated that owing to the burden of taxation they are bearing at Home, it is not possible for their organizations to give such prolonged credits as many Continental firms can do. The general impression is that only through the instrumentality of government assistance are these credits available, and even so, the policy is not free from criticism in a great many quarters.

To consider another aspect of trade it should not be necessary for China to rely for her prosperity on the fact of her growing industrialization. Take the case of Canton, for instance, where it is pointed out that tobacco dealers during the past year insisted on too high prices for their tobacco, with the result that they were unable to compete with the leaf of a similar quality which could be imported from Virginia and elsewhere at a lower price. The result was that exports dropped from sixty thousand to thirty thousand piculs, representing a loss in value of over a million taels. Again in this part of China when silk prices fell, dealers held on to their stocks, and when values failed to recover they were faced with heavy losses. Then as regards tea it is pointed out that it is high time for producers to realize that unless practical measures are taken to improve quality, the comparatively small percentage which China now holds in the world's tea trade will more and more fall into the hands of her competitors. From these three instances it is to be concluded that China is no longer in a position to produce or market the products of her soil so as to remain in competition with other nations? There is no necessity to go back over the sorry business of the deterioration of silk and tea, but when, with her cheap labour, she can be under-cut by places such as Virginia in a matter of tobacco, and that actually in her own market after the foreign article has had to pay freight, is not a satisfactory state of affairs. The continuance of a state of affairs such as this will inevitably be to increase China's adverse trade balance to a degree which will require a huge amount of industrialization to neutralize.

THE WHEAT CROP

July 28.

One noteworthy feature of China's import trade in respect of cereals during several months past consists in the fact that the principal purchases of wheat have been made from Australia. From the point of view of proximity Canada is first of all the logical exporter of wheat to China when the domestic crop fails, and thereafter the United States, but a reference to the "North-China Daily News" market reports during the period referred to shows the ordering of many cargoes from Australia, and when, some time ago there were reports of the dumping of surplus American wheat here, the whole business was proved to be a canard of the most unfounded description. The surplus of wheat was probably just as great in Canada and the United States as in Australia, but with the depreciation in the Australian pound of about thirty per cent. In comparison with other currencies, it was obviously to the advantage of the Chinese millers to go there for the supplies needed. The question to-day—and a very important one from China's point of view—is what the situation will be during the coming season for a country whose crops are probably at present in process of being ruined by flood.

In this connection, and as a matter of the first importance to China from the point of view of her food supplies, must be considered the first of the reports from the world's great wheat producing belts which have come to hand. This is from Canada, and is of such a nature as to indicate no such surplus as has benefited China during the past year. Official reports reaching here indicate that in the three western wheat producing provinces of Canada, which contribute the bulk of the crop, the total this coming harvest will not be more than 200,000,000 bushels. One official report suggests that owing to the unfavourable weather in the prairie provinces there will be the lowest crop recorded since the inception of the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1909. When it is borne in mind that the average wheat crop of Canada is 450,000,000 bushels and that on occasion it has gone over the 500,000,000 bushels mark, it will be realized that it is unlikely that China will in the future be able to rely on foreign countries for the cheap grain with which she has been able to feed her mills in past months.

How far the surplus from the present year will alleviate the situation cannot yet be estimated. That it will go some way is certain but with what may prove to be a ruined crop in China and a sorely depleted harvest in Canada, it is obvious that no matter how Australia fares, she will take advantage of the world situation to increase her prices. As has already been pointed out freights from the Baltic are too high to admit of Russian wheat competing with that from other countries, and it would certainly be a tragedy were it necessary for China to incur such costs. Already one correspondent in the "North-China Daily News" has emphasized the possible seriousness of the situation by his suggestion of the imposition of a surtax. That, however, opens up a very big problem, and in the light of the information available to-day it would surely be better were the assistance of merchants versed in the business secured to explore channels for the importation of cheap cereals into the country before other measures are taken.

A BIRTHDAY

July 28.

The seventieth birthday of Mr. Dixon Edward Hoste will bring to the General Director of the China Inland Mission the very sincere good wishes and congratulations of a large num-

ber of friends in China and in England. Mr. Hoste himself has been so content to stand at the helm of the great missionary enterprise which he has directed now for nearly thirty years that he would probably deprecate even the attention which this birthday greeting gives to him. Yet, as the last of the seven young men, nearly all of them prominent athletes at the time, who left England on February 5, 1885, to carry on missionary work in China as a special tribute to the revivalist efforts of Messrs. Sankey and Moody, he cannot be overlooked. It is good for the present generation that it should be reminded of an unassuming adventure of sacrifice and spirit which has had a beneficial influence on China itself and on the relations between Chinese and Englishmen. It will be recalled that Mr. Hoste and his colleagues came out specifically to work under Dr. Hudson Taylor, the founder of the China Inland Mission, an undenominational undertaking which has distinguished itself by the independence of its administration and the catholicity of its interests. Mr. Hoste, who before he came to China was an officer of the Royal Artillery, having obtained his commission from Woolwich in May, 1880, and resigned after four years' service for the missionary enterprise to which he has given his life, worked in the mission field in various places until, in 1894, he was promoted Superintendent of Shansi. He subsequently went to Honan and then, in 1902, he became General Director of the Mission, in succession to Dr. Hudson Taylor.

In the years that have followed, missionary work in China has undergone great changes and many vicissitudes. It would be unnecessary to examine the present position of Christian Missions in China at this particular moment, for on this occasion it is to the man rather than to the machine that attention is directed. The long years which Mr. Hoste has spent in China have gained for him a knowledge and understanding of the character of the people of this country unequalled, probably, by very many men who have spent the greater portion of their lives here. Understanding and knowledge have on the one hand gained for Mr. Hoste the esteem of the Chinese themselves and on the other have enabled him to be a friendly interpreter of the genius and outstanding qualities of the people. He has at the same time been in control of an organization which, apart altogether from its spiritual appeal, has acquired the importance of an efficient instrument for the dissemination of knowledge and the conveyance of human aid in relief of suffering and distress.

A man able to preside successfully over an organization of this kind must possess special qualities. The administrative capacity of the General Director has been so often taken for granted that it is sometimes overlooked. It is perhaps overshadowed rather by the personality which Mr. Hoste himself has brought to the work of inspiring his colleagues with the essentially spiritual object of their common enterprise. A man of immense tolerance, and yet by no means infirm in his outlook, he has been able to prove that the qualities of sportsmanship and manliness can be usefully applied and, indeed, developed, in what might have been thought to be a most unpromising field. To-day when he has reached so ripe an age and in so doing continues to set a great example of patience, hopefulness, and sympathy, it is fitting that his countrymen should take the opportunity of expressing their grateful appreciation of his work. The vigour which he displays both of mind and body mark the serenity of his creed and the self-sacrificing enthusiasm with which he has borne testimony to it for nearly half a century. It is for that reason that this journal feels

impelled to wish him many happy returns in a more formal fashion than his modesty perhaps would desire. The formality of the greeting does not, however, impair its genuine good-will.

THE MOTHER-IN-LAW

July 25.

Within a few hours of her son's escape from the bullet and bomb of the assassin in Shanghai Madame K. T. Soong died in Tsingtao after a long and serious illness. For many years Madame Soong has been one of the most remarkable women in modern China. Effective claim to that title must indeed be conceded to one who has seen two sons-in-law at the head of the Government of China. One of her daughters is the widow of the founder of the present of the political system. Another is the wife of the present Generalissimo and President of the National Government and a third is the wife of the seventy-fifth lineal descendant of Confucius, himself a member of the Government. In addition her son Mr. T. V. Soong is the Finance Minister of the Government and perhaps one of its best known figures to the world at large. It is no wonder that the deceased lady was known as "The Mother-in-law of the Country." It is a title of honour due to her responsibility for a remarkable family group. To her daughters and sons there will be deep sympathy extended in this heavy bereavement. Only the circumstance that their mother had been for many weeks an invalid will mitigate their grief with the solace which release from suffering must offer. Thus an active life has been brought to an end and China is the poorer by the death of a lady who, in her day, must have exercised a profound if unobtrusive influence on political events.

The strength of her influence can be judged in many directions, but, perhaps, the most notable proof has sprung from the fervour of her adoption of the Christian faith. Her husband, trained and baptized in America, induced her to follow his religious example. The convert whom he made became a most active sponsor of Christian activities. The result is to be seen to-day when all her children and sons-in-law are of her faith. This is the more remarkable because the policy, officially adopted by the Government on certain occasions, has appeared to be aimed at the missions which Christianity has established in China. The last and, from some points of view, the most important convert in her family was General Chiang Kai-shek whose entry into the Methodist Church at Shanghai last winter was quietly effected but attracted world-wide attention.

The present is a time when the strident voice of the feminist is loud in the land, whether in China or in Europe. The clamour of the assertive exponents of the creed should not be permitted to discourage appreciation of the great and better work which women are doing by virtue of their acceptance of more direct responsibility for public affairs and their assuming more active parts in discharging that responsibility. However welcome this new influence may be and however strongly it develops, there must still remain to women the power which—either for good or for ill—they can exercise so exclusively under the seal and letters patent of motherhood. The children of Madame Soong—sons and daughters—have attained to high places in China. Their work cannot be finally assessed at this stage when China itself is so much in the making and they and their generation are contributing to the process. This can be said and should be said at this moment, to her whom they now mourn they must owe a great deal. Their sorrow in that regard is a personal emotion

into which the outside world has but a limited right to intrude. In expressing sympathy with them it is appropriate to pay a tribute to a lady who performed her duties to her family with a high sense of public service and who discharged the responsibilities of motherhood—onerous as they are in China—with a success which is well exemplified by the positions of her children to-day. Salutation to her memory is rightly forthcoming from the country which she thus modestly endeavoured to serve.

RELIEF

July 25.

Perhaps it is not altogether unsatisfactory that the London Conference has thrown off no electrical mood of triumph. The world has grown a little weary of much advertised strokes of international statesmanship. The break-up of the delegates in a subdued frame of mind may augur more solid results than joyous exclamation or vivid expressions of abundant optimism. The gathering was faced with one basic fact that a bankrupt Germany meant a bankrupt world. That it has been able to arrange for a temporary relief so as to give breathing space is a feat of no small merit. It must be remembered that Germany's debts were assessed upon an output of goods in kind, based on commodity prices ruling at the time. Then the level of values was much higher than that obtaining to-day. So the obligations imposed on Germany were really far in excess of her capacity. Formal recognition of that discovery has yet to be given. The revision of the reparations payments has not been conceded but President Hoover's announcement would not have been made had not the conditions been such that some relief to Germany was inevitable. It is true that in France and, to some extent, in England and America, the notion that Germany has exploited the fall in commodity values has inspired caution. Paris indeed was not nearly as enthusiastic as London over President Hoover's move. The argument that the postponement of payment by Germany was preferable to the infliction of conditions which would break that country's financial back was met with the retort that the general state of the German people was not as grave as their protestations would suggest. It was also maintained that a claim for consideration was inconsistent with irresponsible demands for repudiating the Treaty of Versailles.

It would seem that the meeting in Paris and the Conference in London have served to reconcile these conflicting points of view. Germany must be saved from bankruptcy and given a chance to balance her budget. If the flight from the mark had continued Europe would have been involved in a most serious collapse of exchanges. Now the Bank of International Settlements at Basle will at once undertake the important task of investigating Germany's credit needs. There is time for this work. It should lead to conclusions which could take into account the contentions put forward by France and, in the long run, enable Germany to find her feet honourably and effectively. No doubt the visit to be paid by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Henderson to Berlin will enable German statesmen to elucidate their position and will also inspire their British visitors to impress on Germans the imperative need of taking seriously into account the objections which France has raised to certain demands from the German side.

Whether the world at large has learnt the lesson of the crisis remains to be seen. The quieter note of the commentaries now being released suggests that it may thus have developed its education. The truth that gold cannot be transferred from one part of the earth to another

without corresponding movements in trade is being dimly grasped by other than economic experts. Until gold now hoarded in one quarter can be utilized for universal credit and not merely for local credit there can hardly be the solid improvement for which traders all over the world are eagerly looking. There is the great gain that a psychological impression has been created of a world determined to reform itself. If this determination can be conveyed to the nations and to the individuals composing those nations the danger of a catastrophe may rapidly begin to recede. It is satisfactory that America is taking the lead in the handling this grant of respite to Germany. While Europe for months has been scared of the spectre of debts and reparations, the knowledge has persisted that no progress could be made while one part of the world appeared to forget that the other part existed. No blame can be attached to anyone; the creditor is apt to find debts less onerous than the debtor. But, as time has gone on, it has become clear to the statesmen of America that Europe's difficulties do in fact create their own domestic difficulties. Hence President Hoover's gesture—generous and bold as it was—brought to world a sense of relief to which it had long been a stranger. That the way is long and difficult yet must be realized but the removal of veils and blinkers has done much to create confidence.

DISARMAMENT

July 28.

The moral issue of disarmament has been prominently before the minds of leaders of public opinion in Europe and America. The joint appearance of the Prime Minister of Great Britain and his two predecessors in office at a meeting at the Albert Hall in support of the limitation and reduction of armaments by international agreement, was an event of special significance. It showed the readiness of Great Britain to prepare for the Conference of February next and to do everything to make it a success. Disarmament, indeed, plays a big part in the task of solving the financial difficulties which loom so largely on the international horizon. The International Chambers of Commerce in their Conference at Washington a few months ago devoted much time to this aspect of the crisis in the world's financial centres. Difficulties exist in the fact that a feeling of insecurity makes for instability in finance. So once again is that vicious circle brought into operation. The nations are bowed under a crushing load of debt; they could reduce the load enormously by a reduction in armaments but that cannot be effected without a guarantee that the process is general. In other words trust must be created, suspicion must be removed. Here in China is the problem in miniature. The Government find their finances heavily encumbered by military expenditure. They cannot disband partly because their unemployed soldiers would find no civil occupation which would give a livelihood and partly because without their huge armies they could not depend on maintaining their position. If General Chiang Kai-shek could have solved the disbandment problem last winter, he perhaps would not be confronted now with the grave menace to the very existence of his regime. Turning to the larger stage, sweeping reduction of military expenditure is to some countries an invitation for their quondam foes to revive ambitions and assume the offensive.

There is no reason to believe that this mental disability cannot be tackled in Europe. The Disarmament Conference to be held next year is not expected to accomplish miracles. If a general 25 per cent. reduction in the cost of the armed forces of various countries could be achieved the highest hopes

of its promoters would probably have been fulfilled. The problem of disposing of the personnel to the national advantage would be complicated but, already, it has been taken into account, and it is believed that it could be solved without inflicting hardship or impairing national efficiency. The basic factor is, of course, the international character of the disarmament. That is why in Great Britain all three political leaders are laying stress on the inability of their country to do more than she has done in the way of unilateral disarmament. In the House of Commons last month some remarkable figures were cited by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in support of this view. There was no attempt made to criticise the progress in disarmament elsewhere; indeed the Prime Minister went out of his way to expound the difficulties of France in a most sympathetic and discerning passage to which reference was made in these columns last week. It is most important however that the nations should be able to discuss without passion and with close attention to actuality the facts of the situation. The Government of the United States of America have already appreciated that point and have given a notable lead in the matter of plainly stating figures.

Perhaps even British critics were surprised at the startling figures produced by Mr. MacDonald. Let a few of them be noted. 1914 the British Commonwealth possessed 89 capital ships; to-day it has 15 capital ships. Instead of 131 cruisers in 1914, there are only 59 to-day built, building and authorized. Great Britain has 40 fewer submarines than in 1914. The naval personnel in 1914 was 151,000; to-day it is 93,630. In 1914 the total naval expenditure of the United Kingdom was £51,000,000. In terms of present day currency that is equivalent to £76,000,000. In 1930 at present currency rates the total naval expenditure was £52,400,000. Army expenditure, on the same basis, has fallen from £40,000,000 to £40,000,000. The term "fall" is advisedly used although the amounts are identical on the currency basis already noted, because the 1914 figure being pre-war, is free of the very heavy non-effective charges involved in the enormous increases in the cost of equipment salaries of civilian personnel and the like. Incidentally the strength of the British Army, exclusive of the garrisons overseas, is 148,800 as against 186,420 in 1914. In the Air Services it is difficult to make comparisons for in 1914 those services were in their infancy. Great Britain is spending £2,000,000 more on her air defence than in 1922 but less than she spent five years ago. She has only 800 first line aircraft of which only 400 are permanently available at home. The Prime Minister made it clear that risks were being taken on the assumption that peace could be expected to reign for a certain period. Political security had been increased to set off against the reduction in military security but it would be folly for the nation to go further in the process of reduction until 1932 had come. Then Mr. MacDonald declared it would be the duty of the world internationally to relate its military strength to its political obligations. Thus the Disarmament Conference of next February will carry a heavy responsibility. There should be every effort made to press the implications of this responsibility on each individual nation. Men and women are seeing in the Conference a test for the League. They also see in it the one instrument for the fulfilment of hopes which have had so many discouragements of late. That is why the passionate desire to remove the occasions of war is being strongly pressed upon the leaders of public thought. It challenges the very position of the statesmen at the head of national affairs. It is by far the most vital force in world opinion to-day.

"HARD AT IT"

July 27.

Newspapers notoriously are reluctant to refuse requests made by readers with that sweet reasonableness which readers invariably display and which editors can never acquire. Yet it is with alacrity that this journal declines utterly and emphatically to comply with the proposal of a correspondent, whose letter appears in the proper column, that on two whole pages of the "North-China Daily News" there should be given daily the names of the heroes—and heroines let it be said in remedying a plain omission—who remain in this summer-bound Shanghai, gallantly sticking to their posts. To begin with the space suggested would be inadequate; luckily heroism is superabundant in Shanghai. Then "Hard at It" fails to perceive that sufficient emphasis is given to the superior merit of the "stay behinds" by the pillorying in the allotted column of those potrotrons, those shirkers, those defeatists, who flee from the rigours of this climate for the soft delights of Weihaiwei, the pleasant amenities of Tsingtao and the rotund happiness of "round trips." The "North-China Daily News" has good reason to be proud of the men and women who scorn relief from the routine in Shanghai and stay here to swelter in the heat. The mere fact that this year their martyrdom is a trifle watery, that they sympathize with Mr. Mantalini's "demi, damp, moist, unpleasant body," does not alter its haloed brilliance. Nor is it relevant to urge that, when free from the toil which, perhaps owing to the absence of the defeatists and the rest, is doubly irksome, they can play we golf, enter for beauty competitions, go to sleep in cinemas or watch the fish gambling on the tennis court from the pavilion. Let no-one grudge them those simple pleasures. They are heroes and heroines.

That being admitted, it is possible to offer "Hard at It" some slight consolation for the rejection of his modest request. Do these holiday makers really enjoy themselves? The answer plainly is in the negative. They pretend to flee from Shanghai but, so far as can be judged from their letters, they plunge more deeply into Shanghai. To the spots where they decide to carry their exhausted frames there go so many of the folk whom they have been accustomed to meet in the past winter that change is denied them entirely. They move in a concentrated essence of Shanghaianders and are deprived of the wide open spaces of this congeries of nations where variety of companions and diversity of interests grow rather than diminish in the longer days—and, be it whispered, longer nights. Life for them is hard. They are intent on regaining what they fondly believe is their lost health, their vanished figure, their dissipated spirituality. On this task their energies are bent so that their recreation has become a grim sort of hard labour. They know not the delight of the typhoon bringing relief to the heat-stricken. They cannot acquire merit for enduring a satanic climate with seraphic resignation. They cannot indulge in those refreshing outbursts of choleric candour for which excuse on the score of a rising thermometer is immediately found.

And when they return...? Surprisingly perhaps they have hastily donned some tan on the few days of the sea journey from port to port. Otherwise the signs of health on their faces are difficult to find. Indeed the strain of their holiday occupation shows strongly on them. They have to buckle to at their desks, with the threads of their work all to be regarned. They get no sympathy for their obvious need of rest. They are strangers; they have lost step with the rest of

THE REVOLT IN THE NORTH

(Continued from Page 110.)

Treasury left for the north yesterday. The names of the two have not been divulged.

A Japanese named Yamada has been made High Adviser to the Canton Nationalist Government at a salary of \$2,000 a month. This the Government has announced officially. Lately the Government has taken the attitude that too much should not be made out of the Korean atrocities. Careful investigation may reveal that the Japanese in this instance are not so bad as they have been painted, and the Foreign Office will proceed cautiously.—Reuter.

With reference to Gen. Shih Yusan's revolt, Chinese official information continues to indicate Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's hope for the preservation of peace in the north. While troops and armaments have been brought to Chihli from Kirin and Heilunkiang provinces to strengthen the Manchurian forces inside Shanhaikuan as a result, spokesmen of Marshal Chang have stated to the Chinese press that the Manchurian forces will not fight unless they are attacked by Gen. Shih's troops.

According to messages received here, Gen. Shih, whilst pretending to be loyal to Nanking since his troops were placed under the command of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang, has been unceasing in his preparations for war with Nanking because, he alleged, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek failed to treat his forces on a basis of equality with the troops directly under his own command.

Four causes are said to have prompted Gen. Shih to revolt against Nanking, namely, a desire for more territory, shortage of funds for the payment of his troops, the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement in Kuangtung, and the execution of Mr. Chang Yuen-chi, Gen. Shih's secretary-general.

When Gen. Shih's troops were placed under Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's command last year for reorganization, the Central Government assigned seven hsien on the Honan-Shansi border as the garrison area of the "Grey" general's troops, but Gen. Shih refused to move his troops from the Peking-Hankow Railway zone where he was at liberty to seize the rolling-stock and levy whatever taxes he wished on cargo transported along the railway. Accordingly, he established his headquarters in Shuntehfu and his forces were stationed along the Kin-Han Line at such places as Shaho, Hengtang, Tschow, Chengan, Changte, etc. Last year when Gen. Yen Shih-shan and Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang were defeated by Nanking and forced to evacuate Chihli Province, Gen. Shih Yu-san continued to station his troops in these districts.

Subsequently, the Manchurian forces entered Shanhaikuan and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang despatched the Sixth Brigade under

Gen. Pei Feng-hsiang to Shuntehfu and ordered Gen. Shih to move his forces to the Honan-Shansi border districts which had been assigned to him by Nanking. Again Gen. Shih refused to obey and, to avoid further fighting, he and his troops were allowed to remain in the districts where he held sway and the Manchurian forces were withdrawn to districts north of Shuntehfu. During recent months, according to the messages, Gen. Shih's troops frequently invaded the area garrisoned by the Manchurian forces and disarmed the latter.

Another cause which has prompted Gen. Shih to revolt is the shortage of funds for the payment of Gen. Shih's troops. It is estimated that at present, Gen. Shih has from 50,000 to 60,000 men under his command, part of these having been recruited from the merchant volunteers and police forces in the various district under his control. With so large a force, he was compelled to raise money among the merchants in the districts under his influence to pay his men and the result was that the magistrates of these districts were frequently called upon to raise money for him. Being unable to comply with Gen. Shih's demands, the magistrates of many districts were forced to leave their posts and flee, it is said. It is stated that failure on the part of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek and Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang to keep their promises to pay Gen. Shih's troops regularly has compelled the Kuomintang general to resort to arms.

Subsequently, news of the anti-Chiang Kai-shek movement in Kuangtung reached the north and telegrams were exchanged between Canton and Gen. Shih for the organization of an allied army to fight Nanking. As already reported in these columns, Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang recently paid a secret visit to Shuntehfu to consult Gen. Shih in regard to the Canton question and it is believed that, as a result, Gen. Shih and other Kuomintang generals will throw in their lot with Canton.

Gen. Shih, however, did not openly revolt against Nanking and Mukden until June 4 when Mr. Chang Yuen-chi, his secretary-general who was one of Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang's men, was shot dead by Gen. Shih. For it was alleged, having reported Gen. Shih's plots to Marshal Chang Hsueh-liang. It was said that Mr. Chang, on more than one occasion, sent secret messages to Mukden, reporting on Gen. Shih's designs. This was later discovered by Gen. Shih who invaded the secretary's bedroom on the night of June 4 and fired at the latter with a pistol, killing him instantaneously. Following this affair, Gen. Shih seized the rolling stock of the Kin-Han Line and despatched secret telegrams to the other Kuomintang generals, ordering them to mobilize their troops and to make preparations for war.

their fellows. The martyrs and heroines rightly toss their heads in the air with the pride of soldiers who have carried on and held the fort. The burden of Shanghai is borne not by the butterflies who book berths on passenger trips, fly by aeroplane to beauty spots in the interior or flutter across to Europe or America. It is shouldered by the men and women who stay behind. Butterflies have their uses, of course. They can be broken on the wheel or impaled in the "From Day to Day" column. But they never can acquire the merit—patient if "Hard at It" will allow—which goes, by right of endurance and lack of opportunity, to the faithful believers in Shanghai's all-the-year-round excellence as a health resort and in the efficacy of uninterrupted work as a perpetual tonic. Let this admission be placed on record as a comprehensive endorsement of "Hard at It's" main point. But explicit publicity is the last thing such modest folk desire; does not their champion himself blush behind the veil of a pseudonym?

THE American Consulate-General, Shanghai would appreciate information concerning Mr. Leslie Merker, age 19, who is reported to have come to China from New York in February this year.

Of the 200 or more graduates of the Central University, Nanking, this year, half have tried in vain to secure employment, states a Nanking telegram to the Chinese press. The demand for the graduates of the University's Physical Training Department is, however, high, over 20 students of this department having been engaged by schools at home and abroad as physical directors.

In view of rumours which have been circulated in Shanghai to the effect that the Union of Russian Cossacks had been organizing the recruiting of Russian into the Chinese Army, the Board of the Union categorically denies that this is the case. Apart from warning all Cossacks from giving any credit to the temptations of irresponsible persons, the Board has asked them to abstain from entering the ranks of any foreign army whatsoever.

Two amphibians have just been completed by the aircraft division of the Ministry of Navy at Kiangchiangmiao at a cost of G.\$40,000 and will be known as the Kiang-teng and the Kiang-chong. These will be fitted with 165 horse power engines brought from the United States and will be capable of attaining a speed of about 100 miles an hour. Apart from the engines all the materials are Chinese. The work was carried out by Chinese labourers under the supervision of experienced native aeronautical engineers.

NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

DISASTROUS FLOODS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY

Wheat Fields Washed Away by Swirling Waters: Yangtze Overflows Banks

Messages received in Shanghai from the Yangtze and coastal provinces all indicate that serious floods have been caused by the exceptionally heavy rainfall and that extensive damage has been done through the collapse of buildings and city walls and the flooding of extensive agricultural areas. The Yangtze has overflowed in many places and the Grand Canal in north Kiangsu is threatening to burst its banks near Kaoyu.

One message reports that the waters of the Yangtze are now level with the land in Hankow and that the Chang Kung Ti embankment, which protects Hankow, threatens to collapse, as the waters are still rising rapidly. In view of this situation, a special meeting was called by the Hupeh Provincial Government last Thursday, when it was decided to repair the banks in the Wuhan area at once. A telegram was sent to Nanking, asking for funds for the relief of flood sufferers.

Considerable damage has been done to telegraph poles and railway tracks of the Peking-Hankow Railway. The tracks have been washed away for a considerable length to the south of Hua Yuan, with the result that no north-bound trains were able to leave Hankow last Friday and Saturday.

The water in the Grand Canal has risen considerably and is higher than for the past ten years. In Kiangsu and Chekiang, the situation is very serious in many districts. Last Friday, the city wall of Changchow, a town on the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, collapsed at the West Gate, causing a breach of about 30 ft. and resulting in the destruction of several houses in the vicinity. On the previous day, several hundred feet of the Wukiang city wall, near Soochow, also collapsed, but fortunately nobody was killed, because there were no houses in the neighbourhood.

Wush experienced a very heavy rainfall on July 11 when not only the low-lying places of the district were flooded, but some 2,500 mu of agricultural land outside the city were inundated. At the village of Lin Chang-yu, the water reached as high as the roofs of houses, most of the cattle and buildings being washed away, and considerable damage was done to the crops.

The rain in Nanking stopped on Saturday morning and investigations conducted by officials of the Public Safety Bureau of that city showed that no fewer than 10,000 residents at Hsiakuan had been rendered homeless.

Yangchow, on the north side of the Yangtze River and opposite Chinkiang, is being inundated, the water in some of the streets being knee-deep.

Tens of thousands of mow of farms have been flooded and damaged in Wuhu and the flood situation is so serious there that the Anhui Provincial Government has deemed it necessary to appoint a committee to raise money for the relief of the sufferers.

Messages received from the various provinces continue to report heavy rainfall and the serious floods as a result. In Shanghai, great damage has been done to the cotton and bean crops, farmers of the various villages to the south of Shanghai being the greatest sufferers as their farms are all low-lying lands. Many houses of the villages of southwest Shanghai collapsed during the heavy rainfall on Saturday night and an appeal has been made by the sufferers to the City Government of Greater Shanghai for relief.

Shipping service between Hangchow and Huchow and between Hangchow and Kashing have been interrupted for the past week as a result of the incessant rainfall and many well-built motor roads of these districts are now under water. Waters in the Chien Tang River rose considerably and it is feared that the continuous rise of water in the river will subsequently cause the suspension of shipping services between Hangchow and

Chu Chi and between Hangchow and Pu Kiang.

During the past three weeks, rainfall amounted to 560 millimetres in the Taihu Lake regions, an increase of over 50 per cent. over last year, it is learned from messages received here. The result was that waters in the great lake as well as in its numerous tributaries are higher than for years past and extensive areas of farms surrounding the lake have been flooded and damaged.

Reports of serious floods have also been received from Honan and Anhui Provinces. In Luan Ho, Honan, according to one of the messages, over 80,000 houses have collapsed and the losses suffered by the people of that place amount to tens of millions of dollars. Luan Ho is on the Peking-Hankow Railway. In Anhui, states another report, the districts badly affected by the floods include Huai Ning, Fengyang, Fengtao, Puyang, Huaiyang, Suhsien, Wuhu, etc.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Cheng-yang-kwan, July 9.

This is proving to be one of the greatest flood years ever known in North Anhui. Twice before, during a period of 37 years, we have seen the main street flooded from end to end. It is so again now, to a depth of from 12 to 2 feet, and in some of the lower sections more. All the shops are flooded.

The Mission premises being on higher ground are crowded with refugees whose homes are filled with water. Many have no place to go to, but have to sit up out of the water as best they can. All the protective embankments along the Hwai are either broken or else overflowed, and the whole Hwai river flat is flooded to a depth of several feet, in many sections 10 feet and even more.

This means the drowning of hundreds of thousands of acres of promising crops. All this, with the Red menace, constitutes a sure presage of deep distress from this time onward.

The Reds have settled on the country, west of the river Shan which flows down from the mountains south of Lui-an-chow, and are endeavouring to apply their communist principles.

Everything is taken possession of as public property, and everybody is expected to do whatever may be required of them for the general good. A great deal of holding for ransom is indulged in, as a means no doubt of making people, and families, give up their wealth, such as it may be, for general purposes. But when ransoms are paid the prisoners are not necessarily released. They are retained, no doubt, to be members of the Red community, and to be trained in its ways and principles. All who can flee at the approach of the Reds, consequently there are many refugees in Chang-yang-kwan and neighbouring cities.

And still it rains, and the flood continues to rise and spread.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Luchowfu, Anhui.

As a result of a week's trip in a sailboat over the lakes and rivers of Central Anhui, I am impressed by the devastation wrought by the recent floods in that section. In the neighbourhood of Chao Lake on all sides of the lake, we sailed for miles over what a few weeks ago were prosperous wheat fields and farms, but now are a wilderness of washed out dykes and fallen farmhouses with an occasional treetop waving above the waste of swirling waters.

The town of San Ho is a famous rice exporting centre and suffered severely from the floods.

Transportation in this part has suddenly become very difficult, as the new automobile roads are all washed out in many places, all launch traffic is stopped on account of the high waters, and many of the ordinary roads are impassable. Only two years ago this part of the country was suffering from a drought and near famine with people eating grass and the leaves of trees. This year the continual downpour of rain has completely

reversed this condition and now people who were starving for lack of water are compelled to see their rice drowned and their homes flooded.

In the city of Luchowfu a great deal of distress was caused by a fire about a month ago which burned down many hundreds of homes and shops. Aid has been given to the sufferers by the Red Swastika Society and the International Famine Relief Committee. Some \$8,000 has been distributed among the sufferers; \$3,000 of this was given by the International Famine Relief Committee for rice for the poorer people whose homes were burned.

Canton, July 19.

Yang Shan hsien in north Kuangtung, near the Hunan and Kuangsi borders, suffered worse than other districts in this province during the recent floods but owing to communications being interrupted news of the disaster is only just coming through.

The river broke its banks and overflowed over a tremendous area, 500 people being drowned and 5,000 houses being destroyed. What at one time were fields and villages is now a huge lake. Reports state this lake is 24 feet deep and about 200 square miles in area.

Not only houses on the flat suffered for the rains caused landslides which swept many houses off the hillsides into the valley.

The floods cut off the area from the outside world and owing to Yang Shan being some miles from the nearest telegraph station the report of the magistrate has only just arrived.

An official is being sent from here to investigate and initiate relief measures to relieve the suffering of the homeless.

July 24.

Hongkong has contributed \$20,000 to the Kuangtung flood relief fund.—Reuter.

Hankow, July 22.

The river is now at a very high level (47.5 was the watermark recorded to-day), and along some of the lower parts of the Bund the water is already Bund high. The incessant rain during the past week has already done its work and some of the lower lying streets are under four or five inches of water.

July 24.

In view of the continued rise of the river, which to-day again showed an increase in the watermark to 48.5, shipping companies are despatching their river steamers to a schedule which will enable them to navigate the flooded areas below Kiukiang in the hours of daylight. The steamers will leave Hankow about noon arriving at Kiukiang at midnight, where they will stay overnight and sail for Shanghai at about 10 a.m. the following day.

The low lying sections of the Hankow Bund are flooded and sanitary sections are busy damming the drainage system so that if the river rises further the river water will not flood through the sewers, which are being pumped dry as far as possible. However, the unceasing heavy rain continues to flood the streets and many sections of the town are under a few inches of water. Along some sections of the Ping-Han Railway running through the native city, poorer class dwelling houses are badly flooded.

Eight persons were arrested on Thursday night by a Gendarmerie patrol while in the process of digging through the Chang Kong Dyke. This well-known dyke completely surrounds Hankow and is a protection against floods from low-lying lakes near the city. These lakes, owing to the high water, are greatly swollen and it is thought that this was a plot to break down the dyke is now being continually patrolled by the Gendarmerie. If the Dyke were broken much of the native city would be badly inundated with possible heavy loss of life. The Hankow Race Club would also suffer.—Reuter.

Nanking, July 27.

Eleven persons were drowned in the Hsiakian district, the prosperous business quarter of the capital, when the Yangtze overflowed its bank early yesterday morning. About 1,000 dwelling houses have collapsed in the various districts bordering the river, and about 120,000 mow of rice fields were submerged. Amidst the debris afloat in the water were carcasses of cattle and innumerable un-interred coffins. Relief for the flood victims in the outlying districts of the city is being provided by the municipal authorities. A number of sampans have been employed since yesterday carrying relief supplies and food to the affected areas.

According to an investigation by the Emergency Flood Relief Committee, up to the 24th about 10,000

dwelling houses collapsed in the 7th and 8th sections of the city. Most of these buildings, however, were mud-huts occupied by the very poor. Up to date, 50,000 people in the capital and in the neighbouring districts are affected by the floods.

Under the auspices of the Committee, subscriptions are being solicited from the public for the relief fund. It is understood that part of the flood relief fund granted by the National Government will also be appropriated for immediate relief.

Reports from many parts of the country indicate that the gravity of the flood situation is not lessening. Many cities along the Pukow-Tsien section of the Tientsin-Pukow Railway have been partly or entirely inundated in consequence of the persistent rainfall.

A heavy downpour combined with a hailstorm visited Tsien yesterday, turning part of the city into a lake, states a message from the Shantung provincial capital.

Among other cities suffering from the floods are Chuchow, Tungkuai, Wuyi and Mingkuang, all situated south of Pengpu, consequent on the rising of the Grand Canal. Railway traffic between Hsuehchow and Pukow is affected.

In the province of Anhui conditions are increasingly serious. With the rainfall continuing, more and more districts along the banks of the Yangtze River and other streams are reported to be inundated. The recurrence of inclement weather in the past few days combined with freshets from nearby hills have practically reduced all Wuhu and its outlying districts into a sheet of water. Business is paralysed there.

The various cities along the Shanghai-Nanking Railway are also seriously affected by the floods, according to reports from Soochow, Wushih, Quinsan, Tachong, Changshu and other places. As a result of the heavy rainfall and the rise of various streams, at least 30 per cent. of the rice fields have been damaged, it is estimated. In several places, granaries have been washed off by the water, and sampans have had to be employed as temporary store-houses.

The situation in the province of Chekiang is also serious. According to Hangchow despatches, the Chientang River is on the verge of overflowing its banks following the return of heavy rainfall. Parts of the provincial capital are already under water. Many districts of the province, notably Kianghsien, have been inundated.

Suspension of steam launch and motor bus services in various inland cities has been necessary, it is learned. To avoid the destruction of fields along river banks caused by the wash, steam launch service has been suspended in many places. On the other hand, a number of motor highways have been flooded, rendering traffic by land also impossible.

Cities along the banks of the Grand Canal are in a very precarious position as the water is continually rising. Reports received from Tsingkiangpu and Yangchow state that both places are several feet in water. Repairs to the embankments weakened by the floods are being feverishly carried out by the authorities with the assistance of the inhabitants in the various afflicted areas.

Traffic on the various Government railways is seriously hampered by the continuous rainfall, according to information from the Ministry of Railways. With the railway tracks at Tungku and Hsuehching, north of Pukow, washed away by water, direct service on the Tientsin-Pukow line may be temporarily suspended. South-bound trains reach as far as Pengpu. The Shanghai-Nanking Railway resumed service last night as the Laokao-shan tunnel near Chinkiang station has been cleared of the earth deposited by the landslide last Friday.

South-bound trains from Peking and other points on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were temporarily prevented from proceeding further south after reaching the Huachiyung station yesterday owing to the flood-state of the road-bed. Sampans had to be used to take the passengers to Pukow.—Kuo Min.

Fusan, Korea, July 26.

Owing to a torrential rainfall lasting since yesterday morning, the whole city has been flooded and the embankments of the Hosui River destroyed at nine places, resulting in the total loss of seven houses, the destruction of seven others. To the north of the city, there is only an expanse of muddy water and the tram service between Fusan and Torai has been suspended. The citizens are

panic-stricken and a group of ex-soldiers and a corps of youths have been mobilized to take special precautions.—Rengo.

Tottori, July 26.

Owing to a rainstorm which fell over the Tottori district, the city has been flooded, both the Fukuro River and Chiyo River swelling heavily. Some thirteen fishing boats out at sea are reported to be missing, together with five fishermen.—Rengo.

Tokyo, July 27.

Following prolonged heavy rain a violent wind swept over the entire northern and southern districts of the country yesterday, resulting in many fatal incidents. In and out of the harbour of Kobe five lighters were capsized by raging waves, and one person is missing.

Over 25 fishermen were reported to be missing at Kanazawa yesterday morning when a number of fishing boats were caught in the storm and shipwrecked. The velocity of the wind in the district was registered at 16 metres per second.

The coast of Kamakura and the vicinity were swept by a severe wind and three persons were carried away by the waves.

At Oyama in Fukuoka Prefecture 500 houses were submerged.

The disaster is not limited to the coastal districts only. Almost all camps on the Japan Alps were blown down by a violent storm yesterday morning and mountaineers are rushing to hotels at the foot of the mountains.

With the suspension of all telephone communications, nothing is known about the condition on the top of Mt. Fuji, but many casualties are expected. On Saturday, 6,000 people ascended the mountain, of which some 300 are expected to have been in the midst of storm.—Rengo.

JESUIT'S TERRIBLE DEATH

Turned Into Torch By Burning Alcohol

Details have been received in Shanghai of an explosion at the Vicariate Apostolic of Pengpu, Anhui, on July 18 which caused the death of a Jesuit Lay Brother named Saviolo.

Brother Saviolo had been sent to a storehouse to get some alcohol. Before leaving the storehouse and before he had closed the case in which the alcohol was contained, he lighted a candle. The fumes caused the explosion, which splashed him with burning fluid.

Hearing of the explosion, other Brothers rushed to the scene. They found Brother Saviolo in an incandescent mass, the alcohol having turned him into a human torch. Nothing could be done for him despite the best of medical attention, and he died in great agony, after receiving the last Sacraments, at 1.45 a.m. on July 19. During his suffering he prayed for China and the Holy Father.

Brother Saviolo was born in the North of Italy 53 years ago. He had been a Jesuit for 23 years. He came to China in December, 1921, and was known as a kind and very charitable religious worker.

BANDITS HOLD UP TOURISTS

American Women Robbed in North

Peking, July 25.

Three American tourists, Mrs. Edmund Locke, Miss Catherine Carr, and Miss Palmer, were motorizing to the Great Wall from Peking to-day when two bandits jumped on the running-board of their car and fired a number of shots, one grazing the chauffeur's leg.

The bandits forced him to drive into a side road, where they took the ladies' wrist watches, money, and all their valuables, including a pearl necklace.

The ladies, though somewhat elderly, did not return to Peking, but with extraordinary coolness continued their journey to the Great Wall. They returned here by train this afternoon.

The robbery occurred near Shahe.—Reuter.

Tokyo, July 25.

A correspondent of the "Nichi Nichi" in Daien reports that four Japanese travellers have been shot and killed by Mukden troops.

It is stated that the Japanese were touring in North China, but no further details are given.—Reuter.

RELUCTANCE TO SPILL BLOOD

All Talk and No Fighting Makes Canton Calm

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, July 12.

In spite of a great deal of talk, countless telegrams and printed articles which have sought to drive home the impression that there would be waged a spirited warfare for the attainment of the one big aim, the elimination of Chiang Kai-shek, not an officer or private has got beyond the confines of Kuangtung Province. Restive spirits have been calmed by the assurance that the armed forces would march forth to war, and the Chiang Kai-shek followers have been kept on the uneasy seat, and hence the propaganda has, for the propagandists, been worth while. But Kuangtung officials are now ready to admit that their game is not one of blood-spilling, but they will get farther by their policy of undermining the strength of the Nanking President by peaceful means.

One with whom your correspondent has spoken in a government office has given a bird's-eye view of the situation in this wise: Only, he says, two and a half provinces are strong for Chiang Kai-shek right now. A few more are nominally pro-Chiang, but their rulers are not raising their small fingers to help him in any wise. Concentrating on these wily-washy prohibitions, Kuangtung's statesmen are using political methods to wean them away from the head of the Nanking regime, and these methods are bearing fruit. We may expect to hear of one after another of the provincial heads changing their affections, and soon Chiang will have to shift for himself, will have to get along without friends, without funds from outside sources.

While this weaning-away process is going on, something is being done to break up Chiang's war machine. As a dictator, he cannot look to the popular will for his support, but must place his entire reliance on his own personal troops. So long as these remain true to the Commander-in-Chief, General Chiang can show fight; but when they begin to desert him, he will be in deep water. And he will lose the support of some of his lieutenants until when the day comes when the issue must be decided by show of force, if that day has to come, his machine will lack the driving power that has swept it to victory erstwhile.

Chiang Kai-shek will have to make his bid for success speedily if at all. Yet he finds himself blocked by elements other than his Canton enemies. A road has to be cut through the Communist jungles in Kiangsi, and not only that, but a large tract each side of that highway has to be swept clear of all enemies that the line of communications may be continuously kept open. No easy task, in fact a hopeless one, says our official friend, for the Red army has grown from a guerilla band of a few thousand rifles to a formidable array of close on to 100,000.

Would these Reds only stand and fight, their goose might be cooked in a few short engagements. Strange to say, the Reds refuse to fight like regulars, but carry on an Indian-like campaign, like the Redmen shifting and dodging, doing damage by attacking in ambush, retreating when confronted by equal numbers, so that their adversary never has a real crack at them while they harass their enemy's flanks, wear him out, and break his morale.

Right now, Chiang Kai-shek is finding what this warfare is like. In most battles, his troops have been badly beaten, and he has not dislodged the Communists. As far as ever from his goal, the control of the province of Kiangsi, he has suffered heavily in casualties and lost materials. What will his expeditionary army be like when he has gone through many months of these hardships? For he must fight many months more before he can get anywhere in this Communist-infested province.

Thousands have been spent in improving the provincial defences of Kuangtung, and recruiting is going on as never before. In the Canton camps, anybody can look on at the intensive training which the new soldiers are undergoing: bayonet drill, extended order, trench fighting, target practice. Quite unlike the days of old when the private after serving for long hardly knew his right hand from his left. Real soldiers are being

SUPPRESSION OF BANDITS

Speculation in S. Kiangsi Over Military Change

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

South Kiangsi, June 23.

There has been quite a bit of speculation as to what was the meaning of the change in the prosecution of the bandit suppression work some weeks ago, when the entire two Divisions left their Centre in Hsing-kow and came to Kanchow. Rumours of all kinds were afloat, from the probable to most ridiculous. But by waiting patiently it gradually came to be generally acknowledged that there was no very great need of panic.

At present, they have all left for Kian, as far as the man-in-the-street knows, but just where their destination may eventually be no one outside of their own Command knows. The populace have accepted the statement that they are to proceed with the bandit suppression work, while leaving a good guard in this city. Thus the merchants have been reassured and business is again settling down.

Yesterday a telegram appeared in the local press that Brigadier Ma-Kwen, with his brigade had been ordered back to Kanchow, and this was confirmed by the arrival of one of his regiments. What that means for the other brigade which was left to garrison the city, we do not know, but the Chamber of Commerce and others of influence have, it is said, wired Nanking to have the former garrison also remain.

How long will the long-suffering merchants of this centre and surrounding cities have to wait until the water road is made dependable from Nanchang to this city? It seems the greatest possible provincial blot on the efficiency of the authorities, that this river cannot be made safe from local tuiwei who do so much harm to trade.

It was quite a thrill for Kanchow to have an air mail a few days ago. This was made possible by the arrival of a hydroplane with some one of importance, and the energetic postmaster lost no time in getting into touch with the young American airman who consented to carry what mail he had read. We hurried off a few letters to have part in the innovation, but as something happened over night, and the plane had to leave the next morning early, we only got a few letters away.

These hydroplanes are just the thing for this Province. They are able to alight at practically any of the important cities, as most of these are on the river edge, and as the river is broad both alighting and taking off are comparatively easy.

In these days of many reports about the awful doings of troops, we are glad to report that some days ago we were approached for the use of part of our premises for a night for a Major and his troops, as they were leaving in the morning. We refused as gently and yet as firmly as possible, but he was as gentle and as firm as we were, so there was no way out of it. He came; and during the afternoon the troops had two or three lectures on what behaviour was. The Major himself gave them some sound advice, saying that the foreigners did not want them to occupy the premises because of the dirty condition in which they might leave them. After this they went to bed and next morning they were up early and scurried around for brooms. They gave the places they had occupied for the night a thorough cleaning out, then packed and left as they had promised to do.

It gives pleasure to report this, and also to record that throughout a long number of years here, within the Government of both North and South, this city has had a very decent lot of troops. Perhaps it is the very clear air down here which is responsible for their good behaviour, but excepting a few hotheads who some years ago demanded that you telegraph the King we have been blessed with good officers and men.

created and taught how to give and how to take. The charge cannot truthfully be made that the South is shooting off its mouth, and doing no more. An unprejudiced onlooker is bound to draw the conclusion that a powerful war machine is being built up, and that it will soon be able to give a good account of itself.

SUBMARINE POSEIDON DISASTER

Commanding Officer's Narrative

The official narrative of the escape of the naval ratings who were entombed for hours in the forepart of the submarine Poseidon in the recent disaster near Weihaiwei, as compiled by Lieut-Com. B.W. Galpin who was in command of the vessel at the time of its collision with the str. Yu Tah, has been issued. The successful use of the Davis Submarine Escape Apparatus, which was for the first time tested in a real accident, is dealt with in this report.

The ratings who escaped by this method and survive, were Petty Officer Willis, Leading Seaman Clarke, Able Seaman Nagle, Able Seaman Holt, and Chinese Mess Boy Ah Hai. Able Seaman Lovock also escaped, but died shortly after reaching the surface. Able Seaman Hews and Chinese Mess Boy Miao Chi-tai also attempted to escape, but failed and were drowned, says the report.

The Poseidon was rammed at the after end of the wardroom compartment. Petty Officer Willis, Nagle, Clarke and Holt were in the forward torpedo compartment at this time. Lovock, Hews and the two Chinese Mess Boys were in the Wardroom and went into the forward torpedo compartment before the water-tight door was closed. Willis and Nagle then closed the door between the Wardroom and the Torpedo Compartment, and shut off the ventilation valves. This isolated the Torpedo Compartment from the Wardroom.

By this time the ships lighting had failed, and the portable electric light placed in the compartment for use in emergency was switched on. The ship took an angle down by the bow, and was felt to settle on the bottom.

Willis first fell the men in and said a short prayer, and told them all they had to do was to keep calm and carry out their drill as if they were in the tank at Portsmouth, in which training in the use of the escape apparatus is carried out. They then put on the escape apparatus, and prepared to flood the torpedo compartment. The torpedo hatch through which the escape was made opens outwards, and so it was necessary to flood the compartment until the air pressure inside was equal to the water pressure outside. The hatch could then be pushed open.

Escape drill had frequently been practised, and so it was known at once which valves to open in order to flood the compartment. A torpedo tube was first flooded, and from it the water was allowed to pass into the compartment through a valve, by which the flow could be controlled. Before opening the final flooding valve, a platform of wire was constructed between the two spare torpedoes. This platform enabled all the men to stand up close to the hatch, some on the ladder and some on the platform. The flooding valve was then opened, and the compartment slowly flooded. The men had their escape apparatus on, but were not using them as there was plenty of air. The oxygen lasted for something over half an hour, and it is necessary to conserve it as much as possible.

The first attempt to open the hatch was made when the water was still below the wire platform, but the pressure inside was not sufficient, and the hatch only opened very little and then closed again. But a certain amount of air escaped while the hatch was opened, and so considerably more flooding was necessary inside the compartment. Before attempting to open the hatch the first time, each man put his escape apparatus tube in his mouth and started to breathe with it.

Holt and Lovock were close up against the hatch, with the others behind them. Four or five attempts were made to open the hatch with out success and with loss of air from the compartment. At the next attempt, however, the hatch opened and Holt and Lovock were blown out by the air in the compartment. But the hatch slammed back again too quickly to allow any others to escape. Holt remembers hitting the submerged receiving aerial, and looking up through his goggles, saw the light getting brighter. On arrival at the surface, he saw that Lovock was unconscious, swam to him and supported him until the boats reached them. These two men came up two hours after the submarine sank. Lovock died shortly after getting on board H.M.S. Marazion where

SCHOOL REFORM IN HARBIN

Energetic Measures by Authorities

Harbin, July 21.

A complete reorganization of Chinese education in the so-called "Special Area," which includes Harbin and the zone of the Chinese Eastern Railway, is in prospect according to a report issued yesterday by S. Y. Jowe (Chow Shao-yi) who is head of the Department of Education and a member of the Kuomintang Headquarters here. Mr. Jowe is an American returned student.

According to Mr. Jowe's statement, the Educational Department will shortly hold a Summer Teachers' Training Institute for the purpose of bringing about uniformity and improvement in the primary and middle schools. All local teachers will be required to attend and, according to report, a number of well-known educators from Peking and Nanking are expected to conduct lecture courses.

Mr. Jowe also announced that a Research Institute is to be established for the purpose of re-organizing the methods of education which have prevailed here for several years.

An association for the promotion of physical education is likewise to be formed and early steps taken for the establishment of public playgrounds and the holding of athletic meetings. More kindergartens are to be established and primary education improved.

In addition to plans for the improvement of Chinese education, Mr. Jowe announced that all Russian teachers in the Harbin district are to be registered and an examination made as to their fitness for teaching in the local schools.

The local Kuomintang Headquarters, of which Mr. Jowe is one of the active members, has announced an intensive campaign for the propagation of Party principles in the Harbin district. It is also announced that the Kuomintang will shortly institute a strict censorship of moving picture films shown in Harbin, the object being to eliminate Communist propaganda which has been introduced here through the moving picture films.—Reuter.

SENATOR PITTMAN IN JAPAN

Views on China's Adoption of a Gold Standard

Tokyo, July 27.

Returning to the United States after visits to China and the Philippine Islands United States Senator Key Pittman, Democrat of Nevada, arrived here to-day.

Senator Pittman visited Baron K. Shidehara, the Japanese Foreign Minister, with Mr. William Cameron Forbes, the American Ambassador to Japan, at eleven o'clock this morning.

In an interview with newspaper correspondents Senator Pittman, who is making a study of the relationship between economic depression and low silver values, reiterated his belief that an international silver conference must be called to cope with the white metal situation. He urged negotiations designed to prevent the dumping of Indian silver and he expressed belief that it will be impossible for China to adopt a gold standard for some time to come because of the lack of a gold reserve.—United Press.

he was attended by a medical officer. Holt, apart from slight pains in his legs, has had no discomfort.

Meanwhile, the men left in the compartment continued to flood up. Willis realized that this was necessary as much as possible, in order to get the hatch to open and remain open. This took another hour. When the final attempt was made, the water was up to the men's chins as they stood on the ladder, as high up under the hatch as possible. Three got up against the hatch, and the remainder pushed against them. At a signal from Willis, all pushed at once, and the hatch opened. Willis, Nagle, Clarke and Ah Hai reached the surface, but Hews and Miao Chi did not.

Boats that had been waiting over the submarine took these men to H.M.S. Hermes immediately. All were unconscious on reaching the surface except Nagle, but Willis and Ah Hai came to in the boat. Clarke suffered severely from pains in his legs, but the other three were fit in a few days.

KAIFENG MAKES CLEAN SWEEP

Demolition Going on Despite Protests

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, Honan, July 18.

Kaifeng is in the throes of a "Summer clean up" along the Chung-Shan Great Street, that stretches from the old South gate of the city to the Chung-Shan Public Gardens, which for a thousand years has been known as the "Lung Ting" or Throne Room of the Sung Dynasty palace.

For two months the Municipal Government acting under orders from the Min-ching ting Government, Civil Government Office, have been carrying out surveys along this street, with the avowed intention of widening it to twice its present width.

As the Lung-Hai Railway station lies south of the city, and a great volume of the traffic and freight from the railway passes through this south gate, and along the Chung-shan street, and as each year more and more auto traffic uses the street, it has been for long apparent that something must be done to relieve the traffic. Another solution would have been either tearing down the walls of the city or opening other gates.

Several years ago the International Famine Relief Association and the Government Philanthropic Bureau united in relief for the poor of that year and built a new road and a new gate east of the present south gate. But that still has not been sufficient to make life safe along this street.

Now on both sides of the street from the south gate to the Hsing-kung Imperial Palace corner of the city demolition is going on. The city fathers have had reason to believe that the people dwelling along the street would not begin this work of their own accord, and so a civic staff of many workmen, under escort of large groups of armed police started work on the morning of the July 16, and now the whole length of the street, looks as if a cyclone had struck it.

The street has been 30 feet wide: it is to be widened to 58 feet and on either side there are to be modern side-walks built and a modern metalled road. For the present the work will end at the Hsing-kung corner, which is near the Provincial Government offices. But when this end of the street is cleaned up the work will proceed north to the Lung-ting. While for the present all is in chaos, eventually it should present a very fine thoroughfare.

A few days ago the Government Civil Bureau Commissioner, General Chang Pei Zing was surprised on leaving his office to be surrounded but a great crowd of elderly women, who knelt in the road and would not permit him to go away. Their mission was to have him rescind the order for demolition that was to go into effect on the following day. But a very nominal recompense from the city officers to the pockets of the inconvenienced property owners is to be made, and so great concern has been felt by the people most affected.

It is reported that the Civil Bureau head consulted with the Police officials and made it known that while the work must proceed, more relief than had been promised would be made to those who were to be their greatest sufferers. All widows would be recompensed in full for their losses, and those dwelling in one or two chieh of building will be accommodated in other convenient places as a responsibility of the Police Bureau.

NAUGHTY HANKOW CABARETS

Closed by Public Safety Bureau for Two Days

Hankow, July 22.

The Public Safety Bureau has again evinced an interest in the morals of the Chinese younger generation. An order was issued last Saturday ordering all cabarets and dancing halls immediately to suspend business. The Bureau decries the waste of the time and money as well as the vigour and vitality of the youth of China and also strongly condemns the filth which adorns the fair hostesses of these places of entertainment. However, after two days of closure, the Bureau seem to have relented their decision as the cabarets and dancing-halls have again opened their doors to the public.—Reuter.

THE CAPTURE OF DR. SITES

Reassuring Military News from Foochow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Foochow, July 15.

News came to hand a few days ago that Dr. C. M. Sites, of the M.E. Mission in Kutien District, had been captured by bandits. It appears that he and Mrs. Sites were itinerating not very far from Kutien City, when the bandits appeared and took him, tied him up in the presence of Mrs. Sites and led him away, together with his cook. He has been able to communicate with his friends, and says he is well treated and has had good opportunities of preaching to his captors. Negotiations are proceeding, and it is hoped that he may be speedily released on payment of a small amount of money "to defray expenses." (He has since been released.—Ed.)

Dr. and Mrs. Sites are among the best known missionaries in Fukien and have for many years been specially prominent in evangelistic work. So eager have they been to continue their activities along this line that they seem to have disregarded the advice of friends and risked the misadventure which has now come upon them. For many months past Kutien has been infested with bandits, and travelling is a matter of great danger. Along certain roads, there is a regular system of taxation, every traveller having to pay a certain sum for himself and his baggage, in return for which he is assured of a safe passage.

The news from the north-west of the Province is a little more reassuring. It is reported that a junction has been effected between the troops operating from Kiangsi and the Fukien troops under Generals Liu Ho-tung and Lu Hsing-pang, and that in consequence the Communists are being driven south towards the borders of Kuangtung. On the other hand, many refugees have arrived in Foochow from the cities of Chungan, Kienyang, and Kienning and this has led to a certain amount of unrest in Foochow, whence large numbers of people are moving to Shanghai or elsewhere. More over, doubt is sometimes expressed as to the soundness of the soldiers. The officers are undoubtedly keen and understand the issues involved, but the common soldiers have no aim but to avoid fighting as far as possible, and, therefore, their steadiness under attack is doubtful.

CHINESE GUNBOAT IN COLLISION

Military Officer Holds Up Steamer

A serious accident occurred on the Yangtze, at Kiukiang, on the 16th instant, according to information which has been received in Shanghai, in the course of which the Chinese river gunboat Chu-yu was badly damaged by the Ningpo-Shaoshing S.N. Co.'s str. Ning-hsing. The damage to the Chu-yu was so bad that, for a time, it was feared that she might sink. However, this did not happen and steps are now being made to tow the damaged gunboat to the Kaoh-chang-miao Naval Base in Shanghai for repairs.

The information received locally shows that the Ninghsing was leaving her berth at 8.30 o'clock on the night in question and the hawfers to the bow had been released but those which tied the stern of the vessel to the pontoon were not. However, the vessel was about to get under way (Captain Wu Hou-kuei, by the way, is master of the Ninghsing) when a high military officer was noticed running down the gangway leading to the pontoon and calling upon the vessel to stop and wait for him.

Captain Wu ordered the engines to be stopped and, as this was done, the strong current caught the Ninghsing and swung her round. As she swung, the Ninghsing struck the gunboat Chu-yu amid Police Station until 1 a.m., yesterday, and caused heavy damage. Following this, there was another crash, the Chu-yu being struck this time in the bow.

Following the collision, it is said, the captain of the Ninghsing went on board the Chu-yu and promised to assume responsibility for the affair.

HOW OLD ORDER SURVIVES

Dragon Boat Festival at Ichang as Usual

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Ichang, July 13.

Not since 1911 has there been so much enthusiasm and energy manifest in the Dragon boats as this year. Daily from the fifth of the moon right on to the fifteenth, and a day after, were the various boats to be seen on the main river. The early days were given over to practice for the main races which were fixed to take place on the fifteenth, and in the end there was a grand finale when the local officials decreed extra races for the sixteenth of the moon, which coincided this year with July 1. For these last races prizes were given by the Magistrate. Thus in the midst of the new does the old reassert itself.

Politics seem to play a very small part in the life of the people in this part of the world, the main topics of conversation centering round money and rice. These commodities are very scarce as far as the ordinary man in the street is concerned, for in the realm of business there is practically nothing doing. Under such conditions in Ichang the great part of the population cannot but suffer. As is well known this place depends for its livelihood on the cargo which passes through.

At present all that the ships seem to be bringing from the West is a little wood oil, a few packages of general cargo, some salt and a quantity of water. Generally speaking business is very bad. For many years a well known figure in the port was Mr. J. Poole of the Standard Oil Co. He, the sole foreign representative of the company, has been replaced by a Chinese agent.

Further evidence of the bad times through which business firms are passing is to be had from the feelers being put out by a prominent British firm whose property is said to be for sale.

The transport of troops from West China is no easy matter, and many a time envious eyes are cast on foreign steamers for this purpose. Not long ago one ship found herself without an option, but fortunately the military officials were willing that the soldiers should hand over their arms and ammunition, and that a certain sum per head be paid for transport.

LIKIN COLLECTED IN CANTON

Government Stabilizing Currency by Floating Bonds

Canton, July 15.

The company which enjoys the concession of collecting taxes on opium passing through Tosing, a port in West Kuangtung, is being strongly denounced by the local merchants, as impositions are being levied on other goods as well, notably firewood and charcoal. This, the merchants declare, is tantamount to the collection of likin.

Meanwhile likin, abolished by the Central Government on January 1, is again being collected in Canton, much to the disappointment of merchants.

July 22.

The Government here is floating premium bonds to the value of \$30,000,000 with the object of stabilising the currency.

The bonds, each of which is for \$10, are secured on the customs surplus.

Drawings will take place on the fifteenth day of every month from October. The first prize is \$1,500,000.

July 24.

The Government is planning to enforce the business tax in August and for this purpose 15 tax stations are being established in the city.

The tax is based on the capital of shops and will apply to Shamen.

Foreign firms on Shameen and the consulates are being notified accordingly by the Canton Government.—Reuter.

Ma. Mei Lan-fang, the Chinese actor, has presented Miss Mary Pickford (Mrs. Douglas Fairbanks), his former hostess in Hollywood, with a gown once worn in Court by the late Empress Dowager.

AN IMPORTANT INDUSTRY IN THE NORTH

Manchurian Bean Crushing Provides Oil

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Harbin, July 15.

It may be said that the largest industry in Northern Manchuria is that of bean crushing, a very large quantity of bean oil being used in the country as well as exported. The centre of the oil mill business of Northern Manchuria is to be found in Harbin where there are at present thirty nine mills, while the next town of importance is that of Ando, where there are eleven oil mills.

The last named is also a great centre for the delivery of beans to the railway from districts lying on each side of the C.E.R., while Harbin itself receives a very considerable quantity of beans by the river Sungari, as well as by railway.

At one time there were forty three oil mills in Harbin but of these three are closed, two of them in 1929, and the third in July of last year. Owing to heavy losses in the bean trading during the past two years several mills have changed hands this year, creditors having taken possession, and as one of them has been closed, there are only thirty-nine working at present in the town. Of these, nineteen are situated in the district adjoining river, into which the railway runs, thus the mills receive beans by water or by rail straight into their warehouses.

The other mills in the town are situated in the suburbs.

Not all of these mills are members of the oil mill association, this society having only 27 mills on its register. Taking the figures shown by the economic bureau these show that the export of bean oil in 1929 was 28,955 tons this being a very low figure owing to the railway conflict. In the year 1928 40,159 tons were transported on the railway and in 1930—46,431 tons, and from these figures it may be concluded the export of bean oil is increasing.

As regards bean cakes, 897,410 tons were exported in 1928 for a note 621 tons in 1929 and 568,709 tons in 1930, from which it is evident that the railway conflict did not much affect this kind of goods.

With the possibility of shipping bean cakes across Siberia to Europe there is a probability of the oil mill industry still further developing, but much depends upon the results of the shipment of cakes lately made as it is passing across the country in almost the hottest time of year. Most of the machinery used by the mills is not of the latest modern type and therefore a considerable quantity of oil is left in the cake, which makes it much more liable to crack and to become green on the outside.

If the cakes take on this condition it is difficult to get cattle to feed on them, and before selling it to the farmer the whole of the outer shell must be scraped clean.

At the present moment all the mills are working full time as there is a great demand for both oil and cakes from foreign countries, especially from Japan, though prices are not very high, but as the soya bean is now quoted at a very low price the oil millers find that they can make a profit in crushing.

Harbin is likely always to remain the centre of the oil milling industry as it can be very easily approached both by rail and by water and it has the best possibilities for dispatching its manufactured article to the sea-coast. The meeting which is shortly to take place in Harbin of the Chinese Eastern, South Manchuria and Ussuri railways will possibly result in special reduced freights for export being introduced, and this will still further assist in the development of the oil milling industry.

The largest oil mills belong to the Anglo Chinese Eastern Company which is a British concern, but all the others are owned by Chinese, no other foreigner having an interest in the oil mills of Northern Manchuria.

The only danger to the industry is that new firms may attract beans to the sea-ports of Newchang and Hulutao, where new mills may be erected, which with more modern machinery may complete very strongly against those which have been established in this part of the country for a good many years.

The death occurred at Llangollen, North Wales, on June 27, of Mr. Adam Lind, M.A., formerly an agent of the P. & O. Company in the Far East about half a century ago, at the age of 97.

HANKOW POLICE ACTIVITY

Counterfeiters Caught in Temple of Hades

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hankow, July 18.

During the last three days the Hankow police have been able to effect the arrest of the leaders of a gang of counterfeiters here. For some time past spurious \$5 notes of the Bank of Communications and of the China and South Seas Bank have been passing into circulation in small quantities. The arrest of a man at the Kwang-yi Tea-house for trying to pass one of these notes furnished a clue. He directed the police to a small macaroni store in the town and a search of these premises brought to light over a thousand of these notes. The proprietor of the store was arrested, and in turn gave more information. The head of the gang was appropriately run to earth in the Temple of Hades and proved to be a man who had reached the rank of sergeant when in the police force.

The Chinese papers ceased a few days ago to give any further credence to the story of the wild animal that killed a boy and injured his uncle in a market-garden outside Wuchang. Instead they carry demands that the whole incident be carefully investigated and have printed a portrait of the uncle, showing the wounds on his face with a statement that these wounds were not inflicted by an animal while clinging to his shoulders, but by an instrument drawn down towards his chin.

The case, which was closed by the verdict of the coroner about the ghoul, has therefore been reopened and the uncle has been arrested. One newspaper to-day says that he has confessed under torture to the murder of his nephew, but another paper states that he offered to confess anything the police liked to avoid being tortured. It is a long time since the Chinese press has devoted so much space to a criminal case and made such persistent allegations that a matter was not being fully investigated.

The "Chung Shan Daily" has ceased publication. It was founded some years ago as a private venture and did well. In the days of Borodin the plant was occupied and the paper used as the red organ. When order was restored the local authorities retained possession of the plant, which was then one of the best newspaper plants in these cities, and published the "Chung Shan" as a government organ. No statement has been made as to why the paper has stopped publication. The very much deteriorated plant has been returned to the owner.

EXAMINING FLOOD OF OCEAN

Submarine Seeks Cause of Quakes Near Japan

Tokyo, July 27.

Dr. S. Hirayama and several other noted scientists to-day set out from the Yokosuka Naval Station in His Imperial Japanese Majesty's submarine 58 for Tokyo Bay to make underwater operations designed to aid in forecasting earthquakes.

Scientific observations will be made by Dr. Hirayama in the hope that by predicting earthquakes in advance much can be done to reduce the enormous amount of damage created annually in Dai Nippon by seismic disturbances.

Numerous faults are believed to exist under the seas near Japan and by studying the subsea earth formations Dr. Hirayama expects to add considerably to the store of knowledge regarding the earthquakes which cause periodic suffering in Japan.—United Press.

PROPOSED MERGER OF DEPARTMENTS

Opposition Roused in Japan by New Move

Tokyo, July 27.

Political controversy increased in Japan to-day as the result of proposals to abolish the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and to merge the Departments of Commerce and Industry and Agriculture and Forestry.

The proposals would reduce the number of Cabinet seats by one. Opponents of the plan insist that

FIGHTING NEAR CHENGCHOW

Troops Pouring Out of Kaifeng Against Gen. Shih

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kaifeng, July 16.

Yesterday and to-day the local garrisoned troops have been pouring out of the city, both by rail and by the Yellow River ferry road. It seems that their objective is again the area that has been for some time occupied by General Shih Yushan. He has been very loudly asserting his loyalty to the Central Governments for months past, but has evidently not succeeded in his attempts to withdraw the deeply rooted distrust that his past record has inspired in the minds of those who are at the head of affairs.

I reported sometime ago that General Liu Chen-hwa's troops had been withdrawn from the Tao-Ching Railway zone to the Loyang district and that action was intended to suggest that the Central Government and General Liu Shieh, Chairman of the Honan Provincial Government and Commander-in-Chief of the forces in the Province, were willing to tryout General Shih. He has evidently been proven wanting at the end of this short time of trial, if the reports that reach us these days are true.

Friends in from Chengchow assert that the report there is to the effect that fighting has been going on for the past three days north of the river. Relayed news from Anyang to Hsinhsiang and so here is to the effect that General Shih has had executed the chief Military secretary appointed by General Chang Hsueh-liang, and has billed the northern cities with propaganda to the effect that he will "Down, Chang Hsueh-liang, as supporter of the rebel Chiang Kai-shih. These may all be the veriest rumours, but the fact is that none but military trains are passing north of Chengchow, and the other undoubted fact is that all available troops are leaving this district both by rail and by road.

I learn also that Liu Chen-hwa has been in the city for some days conferring with the Provincial Chairman, and that the result has been that his Loyang troops are to speed away to the north. A delegate of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman and Commander of Shantung has been in the city for some days, or was here for some days—and so one does not know what to make of the conflicting reports as to General Han's connection with the present trouble.

Opinions here are to the effect that unless there is a divided house in Manchuria, that the Government supporters will very easily deal with the present troubles, despite all that the North West Kuominchun might add to the strength of Shih Yu-shan in the present struggle. The reports current here are to the effect that the Government forces have already carried the fighting as far north as above the city of Changteh. This means that General Shih has not been able to consolidate any positions that he may have assumed south of that city.

RELEASE OF GERMAN AIRMEN DENIED

Eurasia Mail Flyers Still Held in Inner Mongolia

Peking, July 28.

The German Legation has no news of the arrival of the Eurasia II plane at Kalgan and it doubts the accuracy of the reports circulated in this connection.

The plane made a forced landing in Outer Mongolia some time ago and was detained by the Outer Mongolia authorities together with the German navigator, Herr Otto Koelber, and the pilot, Herr Rathje.

Reports yesterday were to the effect that the plane and the Germans in charge of it had been released and had reached Kalgan.

The latest news received at the German Legation here is that the airmen were taken by motor-car a considerable distance from the place where the plane landed. They were taken towards the interior of Mongolia.—Reuter.

It would not result in economy, that it would make for inefficiency and inconvenience.

The Premier, Baron Wakatsuki, is making an effort to placate those who oppose the reorganization plan.—United Press.

COMMUNISM IN JAPAN

Members of Noble Families in the Net of Intrigue: Love and Proletarian Philosophy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, July 13. Love and proletarian philosophy were almost invariably ascribed as the causes for the participation of women in the recent communist activities which resulted in the rounding up of 20 feminine reds in Tokyo last year, according to the Public Prosecutor, when the trial of communist, recently arrested, was continued to-day.

Chance also, it was declared, played an important part in converting the girls into radicals.

More than 20 women were arrested during the recent police crusade in Tokyo, but with the exception of the seven who were indicted, the remainder were acquitted as their connections with the communist activities were not close enough to warrant prosecution.

Of the seven women indicted, three were regular members of the Japan Communist Party, three were members of the Communist Youths' League, which is affiliated with the communist party, and one was a "sympathizer."

Love and proletarian philosophy were invariably intermingled in the participation of these women in communist activities, and mere chance was responsible for the introduction of most of the women to communism.

Among others, Miss Yasuko Yamashita, 20, became acquainted with Seigen Tanaka, big leader of the communist party, one day in June last year through the introduction of one of her friends, who was a conductress of the municipal motor bus service. Her friend was Miss Masako Katayama, an admirer of the Communist leader, and Miss Yamashita, who was spoken to by Tanaka in a romantic atmosphere on the river bank of the Tamagawa while on a picnic with her friend, was easily converted into an enthusiastic student of communism.

Returning to her home, she immediately began reading the "Proletarian News" and a few days later joined the Proletarian Youths' League, soon becoming a sworn member of the Japan Communist Party.

Miss Retsu Kodomari, 24, was another zealous communist comrade. She was a student of the prefectural Women's College of Kyoto, where she studied communism in a secret club of students, and in December last year she met Tashiro, "organizer" of communists for the Osaka region, and immediately married him.

Miss Yoshiye Tachimi, 21, another of the accused, was born in Gunma prefecture, and after graduating from the Komatsugawa Girls' High School, came to Tokyo and studied the English language for one year at the First Foreign Language School in Hongo before becoming a conductress of the municipal motor bus service. She was a regular member of the communist party.

Miss Toru Kunimatsu, 22, was also a conductress of the city's motor bus service. As a member of the Japan Communist Party, she lived with a young man who was acting as a "reporter" for the communist movement in Negishi, Shitaya, a district of Tokyo.

An heir to the title of a Viscount, the son of a general, two sons of the president of the University of Commerce, and the son of a millionaire are among the communists now being tried by the Tokyo District Court.

Among those coming from well-to-do families, the most notable is Mr. Nobutake Okouchi, first son and heir of Dr. Viscount Masatoshi Okouchi, director of the Physical and Chemical Research Bureau and adviser to the Industrial Rationalization Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry.

While a student of the Urawa Higher School in 1923, the Viscount's heir was suspended for one year for acting as a leader in a school strike. After his graduation from the higher school, he found that the Tokyo Imperial University was closed to him because of his communistic inclinations.

His father resigned as a member of the House of Peers and councillor of the Peers' School on account of his son being connected with the communist party and decided to confine his life to purely scientific and scholastic research work.

Having left his father's home five years ago, Nobutake Okouchi

has been living in Higashi Nakano, a suburb of Tokyo, with his wife and their 4-year-old boy. He assumed the name of Shinichi Ogawa and has been editing a periodical entitled "Proletarian Science."

Mr. Tokuma Utsunomiya, 25, is the first son of the late General Taro Utsunomiya, who was once known as one of the three big heads of the Imperial army. He left the Kyoto Imperial University in June last year after studying there for nearly two years. He took part in the communist movement in the Kyoto United Labour Union.

The third and fourth sons of Dr. Zensaku Sano, President of the Tokyo University of Commerce, are also involved in the recent communist affair. Mr. Takehiko Sano, the fourth son of Dr. Sano, was arrested in February last year while engaging in propaganda activities of the communist party. He is 21 years old.

The second son of Mr. Saburoemon Morita, a millionaire of Fukui prefecture, and the second son of Mr. Takuichi Omura, chief of the Railway Bureau of the Government-General of Chosen, are among other scions of notables.

The third communist affair in this country, the press ban on which was recently lifted, resulted in the indictment of 461 persons throughout the country including 173 prosecuted in Tokyo district, thus bringing up the total number of the communists indicted during the three years between 1928 and 1930 to 1,325.

July 22.

An attempt was made last night by radical sympathisers with the Communist cause to storm Ichigaya prison where a number of Communists are confined awaiting the outcome of their trial which is now proceeding.

The police dispersed the radicals, 99 of them being placed under arrest.—Reuter.

JAPANESE POLICY IN CHINA

Mass Meeting to Demand Better Understanding

Tokyo, July 21.

Under the joint auspices of several well-known and influential organizations a great mass meeting is to be held in Ueno Park this evening in order to demonstrate the desire of the public that there should be a thorough "renovation" of Japan's diplomatic policy towards China and Manchuria.

It is stated that a change is desired in policy in order better to ensure the protection of Japanese interests and to promote more effectively the mutual welfare and prosperity of both Chinese and Japanese.—Reuter.

A SHIPBUILDING ALLIANCE

Agreement Between Important Japanese Concerns

Tokyo, July 21.

The Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests have agreed to enter into an alliance concerning the construction and repair of vessels.

Outstanding points in the agreement cover the common acceptance of orders for the repair and construction of ships, the joint use of shipbuilding facilities and materials, mutual aid for the workmen and scientific co-operation towards the development of the shipbuilding industry in the country.—Reuter.

BUDDHIST ACTIVITY IN JAPAN

Tokyo, July 21.

Buddhist authorities are planning to mobilize the Buddhist priests throughout the country in an attempt to counteract the anti-religion movement which anti-religionists and radicals intend to prosecute with renewed vigour.

It is expected that the campaign will reach its height during the approaching Buddhist festival.—Reuter.

KIANGSI REDS GAIN IN STRENGTH

Now a Formidable Enemy for Nanking

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, July 15.

An ill-conceived policy is acting as a boomerang, striking back at Nanking according to Mr. Eugene Chen, Foreign Minister in Canton's Government. From hardly 10,000 rifles, the strength of the Kiangsi communists has been augmented until they now are armed with 80,000 or more modern weapons, even field artillery. To-day they are a formidable enemy, which the legions of Chiang Kai-shek have found more than a match.

Fighting on their own ground, in positions of their own choosing, the Red army has been able to give a good account of itself, and from reliable sources, Mr. Chen told your correspondent, come reports of reverses for the Nanking regiments.

How it came about that the Reds were able to grow in strength until they are a strong buffer, keeping the Nanking troops out of Kuangtung, at the same time wasting away the strength of Chiang's men, said Mr. Chen, is an interesting tale.

Militarists were conquered by Chiang Kai-shek, and he took over their commands, but he could not entirely rebuild these regiments so that entire reliance could be placed upon them.

Lest they make further trouble in the future, the 'head' at Nanking took to sending these troops into Kiangsi to fight the Soviets. Let the Reds kill off the untrustworthy regulars, was the idea, and let the regulars account for as many of the Reds as possible. This in a nutshell was Chiang's policy.

Neither the officers nor the men of these contingents have been fools. They have seen through it all, and have not relished extermination the least bit. Whenever they have come in contact with the communist forces, there has been more than an even chance that they would join with their adversary rather than seek to wipe him out.

This sloughing off of the anti-Communist expeditionary forces has been keeping on and on, and as the regular army has gone down the Reds have come up. Only now has Chiang Kai-shek begun to wake up and see the evil of his ways.

The hardest troops, the most loyal, are being sent to-day to undo what has been done, yet even so not much is being accomplished. Since the Reds do not fight like an ordinary enemy but strike and retreat, strike and retreat, their foe must keep constantly on the go without ever catching up with their main body. So the soldiers that Chiang Kai-shek now has in Kiangsi are kept running around like a dog chasing its tail without having much more chance of attaining the object than the dog has. Meanwhile Kuangtung is sitting back enjoying the spectacle, watching Chiang's army disintegrate without having to expend a shot to bring it about.

ENDURANCE RECORD IN JAPAN

Pilot Remains Aloft 16 Hours Despite Weather

Tokyo, July 27.

The Japanese record for an endurance flight was broken yesterday when Mr. Ogawa, pilot of the Japan Aero-Transport Company, remained aloft for 16 hours 23 minutes in spite of stormy weather.

This endurance flight was made as a preliminary to a test for the establishment of a regular Formosa-Kyushu air service.—Reuter.

JAPAN'S NEW AIRPORT

Tokyo, July 26.

The newly-constructed international airport at Haneda, on the outskirts of Tokyo, which is to be opened in August, it is claimed is the largest and best of its kind in the Orient. It extends over 180 acres and is equipped, among other things, with a post office and a branch of the Central Meteorological Observatory.

The airport will be placed at the disposal of foreign aviators instead of Tachikawa aerodrome, which will in future be retained as a military airfield.—Reuter.

CHINESE ARREST DR. TUCKER

Agitation Over Shooting of Robber

Peking, July 21.

Dr. Francis Tucker, the head of the American Board Mission Hospital at Tschow, north-west Shantung, has now been arrested by the Chinese authorities and taken to Tsinanfu where they are refusing to hand him over to the American Consul.

The arrest follows a great deal of public agitation as the result of Dr. Tucker shooting a Chinese who was attempting to rob the hospital.

There had been a number of robberies at the hospital and on the night of July 11 Dr. Tucker secreted himself in the office in the hope of catching any thief. In the early hours of the morning a Chinese entered. Dr. Tucker grappled with him, but he managed to escape. Dr. Tucker called to him to stop, but no attention was paid and then Dr. Tucker fired his revolver. The man was wounded but ran on. He was caught by others who had joined in the chase and subsequently died. A number of articles stolen from the hospital were found in the room of the thief who turned out to be a member of the hospital staff.

The Tschow Kuomintang have demanded that Dr. Tucker should die. Meetings have been organized in an attempt to rouse public opinion on the subject and among various other demands put forward are that the United States Minister should apologise to the Shantung Provincial Government and to the local authorities; that an indemnity should be paid to the family of the deceased and that the activities of the American Board Mission in Tschow should be suspended. Reuter.

Washington, July 22.

The American Minister at Peking, Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, has cabled to the State Department that Dr. Francis F. Tucker, the head of the American Board Mission Hospital at Tschow, north-west Shantung, is being held by the Chinese authorities for the fatal shooting of a Chinese, whom Dr. Tucker believed to be a robber. In their reply the State Department has instructed the United States Legation at Peking to ensure the treatment of Dr. Tucker in accordance with the provisions of extraterritoriality.

The arrest of the doctor, it will be recalled, followed a great deal of public agitation. There had been a number of robberies at the hospital and on the night of July 11 Dr. Tucker secreted himself in the office in the hope of catching any thief. In the early hours of the morning a Chinese entered. Dr. Tucker grappled with him, but he managed to escape. Dr. Tucker called him to stop, but no attention was paid and then Dr. Tucker fired his revolver. The man was wounded but ran on. He was caught by others who had joined in the chase and subsequently died. A number of articles stolen from the hospital were found in the room of the thief who turned out to be a member of the hospital staff.—Reuter.

Peking, July 23.

The United States Legation is in receipt of information from Tsinanfu to the effect that the Chinese authorities there have handed over Dr. Francis Tucker to the American Consul upon instructions from the Central Government.

The United States District Attorney, Mr. George Sellett, is due in Tsinanfu on July 26 to investigate the Tucker case.—Reuter.

JAPANESE PREMIER ACCUSED

Complaint of Bribery Against Baron Wakatsuki

Tokyo, July 25.

Twenty-five lawyers in Tokyo, including Messrs. Tokuo Nanjo and Tetsutaro Minami, yesterday lodged a joint complaint at the Tokyo District Court against the Premier, Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, on a charge of bribery.

In connection with the Echigo Railway scandal, Baron Wakatsuki was examined by the Court when he was appointed Japanese Chief Delegate to the London Naval Conference, but he was proved innocent. It is said the complainants this time have discovered new facts about the old scandal.—Reuter.

SECRET CODE READ BY EXPERT

Japanese Messages Deciphered by American

Tokyo, July 22.

Some of the Japanese papers are giving prominence to a report that an American cryptologist made a successful attempt to decipher Japanese cryptograms exchanged between the Japanese Embassy in Washington and the Foreign Office in Tokyo on the occasion of the Washington Conference. The alleged revelation is eliciting much public comment and the authorities are being warned to guard against similar happenings in the future.—Reuter.

CHINESE CADETS IN JAPAN

Distinguished Youths Graduate from Military Academy

Tokyo, July 22.

A number of Chinese cadets, members of well-known families, graduated at the Military Academy this morning.

Among them were Chiang Kuoping, a nephew of General Chiang Kai-shek; Feng Hung-kuo, the eldest son of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang; Tuan Wu, a nephew of Tuan Chi-jui, and Sun Kan, a grandson of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

H.M. the Emperor was present at the graduation ceremony.—Reuter.

DOLLAR CO. LINER IN COLLISION

Fatal Crash Into Japanese Ship off Moji

Osaka, July 23.

The President Grant, of the American Dollar line, collided with a Japanese sailing ship this morning.

The President Grant was off Moji, en route to Shanghai from Kobe.

One man was seriously injured on the Japanese vessel and three are reported to be missing from her.—Reuter.

RED PLOT IN KOREA

Communist Headquarters Across Border

Tokyo, July 25.

The ban against publishing details of a recently frustrated Communist plot in Korea has now been removed.

It is stated that the scheme of the Communists was to declare the independence of the peninsula and to establish a proletarian government of the Soviet type.

Three hundred arrests have been made and some of those arrested have already been indicted in the Seoul District Court.

It is alleged that Communist headquarters were established across the border of Korea in Manchuria, and that those associated with the plot have been conducting an underground movement on behalf of the Red cause since last autumn.—Reuter.

The son of Dr. Alfred S. K. Sze, the Chinese Minister in London, who has taken up medicine as a profession, and in which he has had a very successful student career, is at present sitting for his final examination in medicine. In October next, he will be up for his final in surgery, when he will have completed his studies.

The Best Introduction

to Shanghai's Buying Public is afforded by the "North-China Daily News," its leading daily newspaper. Its constantly increasing circulation is the largest in China, not only in numbers but in influence. The value of its pages is evidenced by the fact that they carry more advertising than any other newspaper published in China. If you have the goods the "North-China Daily News" can furnish the public.

"North-China Daily News"

Shanghai

SHANGHAI NEWS

ASSASSINS THWARTED IN ATTEMPT
ON FINANCE MINISTERBombs and Bullets Created Havoc in Shanghai
North Station

IN a carefully planned attempt to take the life of Mr. T. V. Soong, Finance Minister of the Nationalist Government, as he arrived in Shanghai from Nanking on July 23, an organized gang of assassins scattered death and panic with bombs and pistols in the crowded North Station of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

While Mr. Soong was found unscathed when the smoke of explosives had cleared away, six others, including Mr. Yu-loo Tang, young secretary to the Finance Minister, members of the official bodyguard and innocent bystanders, were left either dying or seriously wounded on the station platform.

Mr. Tang died four hours later in the day at the Red Cross Hospital following an emergency operation made in an effort to save his life, while at least three others are not expected to survive. A seventh man, a Chinese officer, was wounded seriously a half-hour later in examining a bomb discarded by one of the assassins in flight and he, too, died upon being taken to hospital later.

In the resulting panic and melee all the members of the gang escaped into Chinese territory and remained unaptured, although the Municipal Police are co-operating with Chinese Military and Police authorities in an effort to round up the assassins, whose actual number remains unknown, although estimated at from ten to thirty men.

That serious international complications might have been precipitated by the attempt on Mr. Soong's life became evident when it was disclosed that Mr. M. Shigemitsu, acting Japanese Minister to China, who was a passenger from Nanking on the same train with the Finance Minister, had disembarked from his coach and crossed the station but a moment or two before the shooting and bombing started. Mr. Shigemitsu followed the same route from the platform that was taken a few minutes later by Mr. Soong and had the acting Japanese Minister delayed but a score of seconds he would have been directly in the zone of fire. As it was Mr. Shigemitsu walked from the station under the eyes and pistol barrels of the assassin gang and had hardly stepped into his car when the shooting started.

Among the first excited rumours broadcast concerning the affair was one to the effect that the bombing had been a direct attempt on Mr. Shigemitsu's life as a result of the Anti-Japanese Boycott. This rumour, however, was immediately dissipated when the true facts became known.

Accompanied by Mr. Tang, his secretary, and members of his official bodyguard who accompany him wherever he goes, Mr. Soong arrived from Nanking on the night express about 7.15 a.m. on July 23. Instead of leaving the train with the first rush of disembarking passengers, Mr. Soong delayed a few moments and then, as the hurrying Shanghai-bound crowd thinned out, started leisurely to cross the station towards the main exit.

Dressed in foreign garb, wearing a white topie, and over six feet in height, Mr. Soong was a conspicuous figure as he made his way through the crowd, followed a few paces behind by Mr. Tang and the armed bodyguard. Suddenly several voices were heard shouting "Down with the Soong Dynasty" and almost simultaneously firing began.

Apparently the would-be assassins had planned carefully to encompass the death of the Finance Minister and were guarding each exit, for the bullets came from all quarters of the station at once, ricocheting from the walls and crashing through the windows. A moment later two loud explosions shattered the air immediately the big station was rife with panic and confusion, the cries of the wounded and dying mingling with the shouts of terrified bystanders, the crash of breaking glass and the slamming of doors as scores sought safety in flight.

For a moment Mr. Soong stood astonished at the uproar, then realizing that he was the point of attack and conspicuous by reason of his height and white topie, he removed his helmet and leaped for the safety of a pillar, at the same time drawing his revolver.

The official bodyguard for the moment were as much struck with surprise as the intended victim. At first they contented themselves with firing their pistols in the air, en-

deavouring to frighten off the assassins. Then, noticing that Mr. Tang, the secretary, as well as one of their own comrades, had fallen, wounded, to the floor, the official guardians realized the seriousness of the affair and started to reply to the attacking fire in earnest.

At this juncture one of the railway police on duty at the station,



Mr. T. V. Soong.

seeing Mr. Soong besieged behind a pillar, rushed to the rescue.

"Throw your hat away, Mr. Minister," the officer shouted, recognizing the Nationalist official, "Stoop down so they can't see you so well and follow me. I will take you to safety."

Trusting his life in the hands of the police officer, Mr. Soong groped his way through the eddying white smoke that filled the building, avoided the wounded whose blood already covered the floor, and followed the volunteer rescuer.

With shots still echoing in their ears, the Minister and the police officer sped past the waiting room, through the corridor by the baggage enclosure, then to the rear staircase leading to the administration offices on the upper floor of the station.

Seeing their intended victim escaping, four of the assassins brandishing revolvers, abandoned the cover from which they had been firing and ran after the two fugitive. But the unexpected flight to the upper floor instead of to one of the exits, had taken the gang of rogues by surprise in the brief moment of respite thus granted, Mr. Soong, guided by his rescuer, reached the Board Room on the first floor.

Throwing open the door the police officer shouted: "Inside quick, Minister. I will look you in and guard outside."

Mr. Soong slipped inside and the door closed with the police officer on guard outside with drawn revolver.

In the meanwhile the bodyguard downstairs had centred their fire on the four men whom they saw pursuing their chief. The assassins, realizing that their intended victim had escaped, gave up the pursuit and sought their own safety in flight.

By this time the alarm had been given and with police and soldiers concentrating on the station, the gangsters gave up the attack,

fleeing in all directions and abandoning a bomb as well as their other weapons, the assassins mingled with the frightened bystanders still seeking cover and disappeared into the mazes of Chapel.

High police and railway officials rescued Mr. Soong from the Board Room and with the station orderly cleared of all bystanders a survey of the damage was at once instituted. Six victims of the assassins, including the young secretary, Mr. Tang, were found wounded on the ground and rushed to the Railway Hospital on Range Road where first aid was administered. Later in the day three of the victims were removed to the Lester Chinese Hospital and two to St. Luke's Hospital.

Following an inspection of the scene of the attempt, Mr. Soong proceeded to his home on Rue de la Tour in his motor car which had been waiting at the station. The driver remained at his wheel during the entire affair, despite the fact that two shots struck the machine.

In addition to Mr. Tang, those wounded in the attempt were:—

Ping Hsueh-yuan, 21, native of Hupeh, bodyguard, seriously wounded in the head.

Cheng Chi-nien, 24, railway police, shot in neck.

Lin Ching-yang, 27, a native of Canton, Adjutant of Eighth Regiment, Second Division, Nanking Army, Right Hand blown off by bomb found during inspection. Chest and neck wounds. Died later.

Liu Pao-chuan, 43, native of Nanking, passenger, waiting for Nanking bound train. Body wound.

Chang Ah-kung, 54, native of Kompo, a hawker, shot in arm.

Unidentified richia coolie, shot in leg. Taken to hospital in Chapel.

During the search of the station immediately following the bombing, the Chinese police uncovered a rusty Mills bomb, a revolver, a Mauser pistol, an automatic and a quantity of ammunition, all apparently discarded by the gangsters in flight.

When the bomb was found a cordon was formed about the missile by the Chapel police at the suggestion of Detective Sub-Inspector S. V. Gash of West Hongkong Police Station, who arrived almost immediately after the alarm was given. While coolies were bringing a tub of water in which to immerse the bomb, Lin Ching-yang, adjutant of the Eighth Regiment, Second Division, Nanking Army, forced his way through the cordon and demanded to inspect the bomb.

The police refused but the Adjutant, after a tussle during which he struck several of the policemen, persisted in picking up the missile and shaking it while the crowd scattered in all directions. The result was that the bomb immediately exploded, blowing off the man's right hand, part of his left hand and inflicting serious chest and neck wounds. He was rushed to the hospital but died shortly after being admitted.

Owing to the fact that Mr. Soong is in the habit of coming to Shanghai from Nanking every Thursday and remaining in this city on official business until the following Monday or Tuesday, it is believed that the assassins have been watching his movements for some time, seeking a favourable opportunity to take his life. Until recently ordered to other duties, from fifty to one hundred members of the Railway Gendarmerie have been on guard at the North Station daily. These men were taken away on the complaints of passengers that the Gendarmes created difficulties over luggage. On July 23, however, following the bombing, the detail reported back on duty and will remain on guard until further instructions are received from the Shanghai-Woosung Gendarmerie Commissioner.

Among the eye-witnesses to the entire attempt at assassination was a stall-keeper at the station who claims to have watched several of the gangsters for some moments prior to the arrival of Mr. Soong on the scene.

"These men were wearing Sun Yat-sen costumes of a greenish grey," the stall-keeper stated to a representative of the "North-China Daily News," "and as soon as the Finance Minister appeared, they rushed up and began firing pistols at him from a very close range. The bombs exploded after the shooting started and caused much white smoke so that you could hardly see Mr. Soong. I hid under my counter then and did not see any more."

Another eye witness told of hearing men in different parts of the

station start shouting "Down with the Soong Dynasty" just as the Finance Minister crossed the platform of the station.

"Hardly had the echo from these shouts subsided when the shots began to come thick and fast," this witness stated. "Then there was a terrible panic with people knocking each other down, women shrieking and everybody trying to either get out the same door or get under the same counter. Those who could not get under something or were last getting out yelled the loudest."

A high official of the railway administration was standing in the station and witnessed the entire attempt on Mr. Soong.

"When the firing started, Mr. Soong stood amazed for a moment," the official stated, "and then jumped for safety behind a pillar, producing his revolver as he did so. I do not think that he could see any of the gangsters and therefore did not fire at them. The official bodyguard also seemed stunned for a moment and fired their weapons in the air before they could locate any of the gangsters to aim at. The panic and turmoil was terrific."

Ordering the military and police authorities of Shanghai to exercise greater care in the protection of the lives of Government officials and to prevent recurrences of incidents such as that which occurred at the Shanghai North Railway Station on July 23 the Administrative Yuan of the National Government have censured the local officials and decided to take against certain officials for negligence of duty. While it is not yet known who the alleged



The Late Mr. Yu-loo Tang.

guilty parties are, the Administrative Yuan, in its order, states that the blame lies with the officials who withdrew the armed military and police guards from the railway station and gave the assassination gang an opportunity to enter the railway station and to escape unobserved.

MR. YU-LOO TANG PASSES
AWAY

His wide circle of friends will learn with much regret that Mr. Yu-loo Tang, secretary to Mr. T. V. Soong, the Minister of Finance, succumbed shortly after eleven o'clock on July 23 to wounds which he received during the affray at the Shanghai North Station.

Mr. Tang was walking together with the Finance Minister when the attempt was made on Mr. Soong's life and apparently he was on the side from which the firing first started, because he was brought down almost immediately, bullets entering his body from the right and the left. His hat and the brief case which he carried were riddled with bullets and it was a miracle that Mr. Soong, who was fully a foot taller than Mr. Tang, escaped injury.

Immediately after the station had been cleared, Mr. Tang was rushed to the Paulun Hospital, bleeding profusely but, after about two hours, he was removed to the Red Cross Chinese General Hospital in Avenue Haig, where an operation was immediately performed by Drs. J. R. Branch and D. Dau. All efforts to save his life, however, were unavailing. A bullet had penetrated the pelvis and pierced the bladder and this, together with the great loss of blood, according to medical opinion, was undoubtedly the one which caused his death. In addition, Mr. Tang also received other wounds in the body and two wounds in the left arm. However, immediately after the operation had been performed, Mr. Tang passed away without recovering consciousness.

Mr. Yu-loo Tang was the son of the late Dr. Tang Nai-an and Mrs. Tang. He was a native of Kinkus District, Chikiang Province, a town to the southwest of Hangchow, the provincial capital, and he was only 31 years of age.

Following a term of study in the Shanghai College (now the University of Shanghai) at Yangtzepoo, he entered St. John's University and later left for the United States, where he enrolled in Harvard University. After a year or so, he transferred to Yale University, from which institution he received the degree of Bachelor of Arts at a very early age. For a time, it is understood, he served in an honorary capacity in the Chinese Legation in Washington and he was also attached to the staff of the Chinese delegation to the Washington Conference.

Returning to China, he accepted an appointment as a professor in the National Southeastern University (now Central University), in Nanking, where he taught for several years. Journalism called him and he came to Shanghai and joined the staff of the "China Press" as a special writer on Chinese affairs. His articles arousing considerable attention and being considered authoritative as Mr. Tang was always known to be a keen student of Chinese affairs, political and otherwise.

Upon the arrival of the Nationalist forces in 1927, Mr. Tang became private English secretary to General Chien Tzu-chun, the Shanghai and Woosung Garrison Commissioner, but he relinquished this position to take over the editorship of the now defunct "Shanghai Courier". When that paper went out of existence, he was made associate director of the Kuo Min News Agency but later he went to Nanking and became a secretary in the Ministry of War under Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang but again journalism attracted him, and he returned to Shanghai to assist in the editorial work of the "Far Eastern Review". This position he gave up, however, to accept an appointment as English secretary to Mr. T. V. Soong.

A distressing factor is that he leaves behind him an aged mother and a two-months' bride for Mr. Tang was only married on June 3 last in the Union Church to Miss Tan Tuan, daughter of Mr. Tan Chah-kai and a niece of the late General Tan Yen-kai, formerly president of the Administrative Yuan of the National Government in Nanking.

Mr. Tang was one of the best known returned students in Shanghai and he was a member of a number of associations. He took a keen interest in public affairs and, though of a studious nature, he was one of Shanghai's society leaders and he had a host of foreign and Chinese friends, who will be exceptionally sorry to learn of his demise and who doubtless will join together in expressing their sympathy to his mother and his widow.

The funeral took place on July 27 at Hungjiao cemetery.

FINANCE MINISTER'S
STATEMENT

Shanghai, July 23.

Interviewed to-day by Reuter's representative with regard to the attempt on his life at the North Station this morning, His Excellency T. V. Soong, Minister of Finance, said:—

"I came from Nanking by night train and arrived around 7 o'clock this morning. As I was about 15 feet from the exit of the main hall of the North Station, firing simultaneously broke out on both sides of me. Realizing that I was the target of an attack, I threw away my white sun helmet which was conspicuous in the gloom of the station hall, and I ran into the crowd, drew my revolver, and dodged behind a pillar. Scarcely had I reached the pillar when I heard two bomb explosions, and the station was filled with smoke. There was confused firing from all sides, to which my guards replied and it was fully five minutes before the station was cleared of all except my party. At least four assassins were seen by my guards to be firing, but there may have been more."

"When the smoke cleared away, my secretary Mr. Yu-loo Tang, who was walking abreast of me when the firing started, was found lying down shot in the bladder, the hip and in the arm, the bullets entering the body from both left and right. His hat and brief case were riddled with bullets, and it was a miracle that I was unscathed, as I towered above him. Mr. Tang has since died of his wounds. Two of

my guards were wounded, one very seriously, and some passengers were injured.

"I have received repeated warnings that members of the so-called Canton 'government' would send their agents to take my life; but, until now, little did I reckon that they count among their other accomplishments the gentle art of assassination."

Mr. Soong was remarkably composed and able to give an account of every little detail of the outrage.

Reuter learns that Mr. Soong's entourage pressed him to leave the station immediately but the Finance Minister refused, preferring to remain until calm was restored. When he proceeded to his motor-car Mr. Soong was immensely pleased to find his chauffeur still at the wheel, though several shots had been fired at him, two of which perforated the car.

Mr. Soong carried away two fragments of the bomb as souvenirs.—Reuter.

DEATH OF MME. K. T. SOONG

News has been received by the members of the Soong family in Shanghai and the Shanghai office of the Ministry of Finance of the death, which occurred at Tsingtao, at 11.40 a.m. on Thursday, July 23, of Mme. Soong, widow of the late Mr. K. T. Soong, of Shanghai.

Mme. Soong passed away quite peacefully, her second son, Mr. T. L. Soong, being present at her bedside at the time of her demise. Death was not unexpected as deceased had been ailing for a long time. She had gone to Hangchow some weeks ago to recuperate but, about ten days ago, she went to Tsingtao, accompanied by her youngest daughter, Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek, and Mr. T. L. Soong. However, she showed no signs of improvement and, as stated, death occurred on Thursday morning, only four hours after the attempt on her eldest son's (Mr. T. V. Soong) life in Shanghai.

Deceased who was 62 years of age was well-known throughout the country and loved by all with whom she came into contact and she was affectionately known as the "Mother-in-Law of the Country," two of her daughters having married men who became President of the Chinese Republic, Dr. Sun Yat-sen and General Chiang Kai-shek. Possessing a most magnetic personality and being of a gentle and retiring disposition, she had a host of friends and she could always be relied upon to give assistance whenever she was called upon. Like her children, she took a keen interest in the country's affairs and it is said that what she did not know was not worth knowing.

Mme. Soong took a very keen interest in Christian activities: she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, of America and it is believed that she was led to Christianity through her husband, who was educated in one of the southern states of that country and who became a Christian there. She led an exemplary Christian life and she insisted that her sons and daughters should wed persons of the same religion.

Deceased is survived by three sons and three daughters and several grand-children, all of her children having attained fame, nationally and internationally. Mrs. Sun Yat-sen was the wife of the Father and first President of the Chinese Republic; Mrs. H. H. Kung is married to the present Minister of Industries; Mrs. Chiang Kai-shek is the spouse of the present President of the National Government; Mr. T. V. Soong is Minister of Finance and Vice-President of the Administrative Yuan; Mr. T. L. Soong is secretary to the Ministry of Finance and chairman of the Whangpoo Conservancy Board; and Mr. T. N. Soong, who recently returned to China after completing his studies in Harvard University, is also attached to the National Government. All of the children were educated in America.

Much sympathy will be extended to the members of the family on their bereavement.

Tsingtao, July 25. Arriving here at noon to-day after a voyage from Shanghai aboard the D.K.K. steamer Hoten Maru Mr. T. V. Soong, the Finance Minister of the Chinese National Government at Nanking, was provided with a heavy guard.

Mr. Soong is returning shortly to Shanghai with the body of his mother, the late Mrs. K. T. Soong who died in Tsingtao several days ago.

Every precaution is being taken to guard Mr. Soong while he is here.—United Press.

THE THORBURN CASE

Resolution by China Association: Affront to Britain: Local Societies' Telegrams

A meeting of the China Association was held on July 21, at the Shanghai Club. The chair was taken by Mr. P. W. Massey, acting chairman, supported by Mr. W. S. King and Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, members of the committee.

The following resolution, which the Chairman mentioned, had been endorsed by the Committees of the of the British Chamber of Commerce, the British Women's Association, St. Georges', St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's and St. David's Societies, and the United Services Association (the Great War), was put to the meeting and unanimously passed:—

"That this meeting of the members of the Shanghai branch of the China Association desires to record its indignation at the evasion and procrastination practised by the Chinese Government in connection with the arrest and disappearance of the British subject, John Hay Thorburn.

"In view of the evidence in the possession of, and published by, the British authorities, it considers the belated reply of the Chinese Government to be an affront to the British Government, and to the intelligence of British nationals.

"It strongly resents the action of the Chinese Government in refusing to avail itself of the co-operation of the British authorities in elucidating the voluminous evidence in their possession relating to the arrest of J. H. Thorburn, and urges that effective measures be adopted by the British Government to secure an exhaustive investigation into all the circumstances connected with his disappearance.

"And it desires to place on record its emphatic opinion that the handling of the Thorburn case by the Chinese authorities only serves to strengthen the conviction always entertained by those on the spot that any safeguards or guarantees which the Chinese Government may have offered, or be prepared to offer, in connection with the proposed abolition of extraterritorial privileges are worthless."

The telegram has had gratifying results, according to word received yesterday from Home. The London executive of the Association has now undertaken to bring the circumstances of the Thorburn case vividly before the people of Great Britain and as an initial effort in this connection has already broadcast the text of the telegram throughout the country.

The Parent Body has also arranged for a number of further questions to be asked in the House of Commons in regard to Thorburn's whereabouts and has approached the Government on the subject. Although no definite action has yet been notified by the Government nor a reply received to the letter containing particulars of the protest and its sponsors it is confidently expected that satisfactory information will be available for transmission to Shanghai at an early date.

St. David's Society has sent the following cable in Welsh to Mr. David Lloyd George in Welsh:—

Taer Eryniaw Cymry Shanghai Eich Gwaithgarwch Yn Y Ty Er Sierchau Rhyddhad Thorburn Yn Fyw Neu Yn Farw O Dylaw Y Chiniad.

A translation is as follows:—

"The Welsh community in Shanghai earnestly request your intervention in the House in order to obtain the release of Thorburn, dead or alive, from the hands of the Chinese."

Mr. A. P. Nazer has sent a telegram to Mr. F. H. Crossley, a former Shanghai resident, in London conveying the information that 2,300 Britons have signed the protest against the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn and requesting that the matter be brought to the attention of the Press. Mr. Crossley has acknowledged receipt of the telegram and promised to take the necessary action.

The Anzac Society of Shanghai on July 23 also sent the following telegram to the Prime Minister:—

"Shanghai Anzac Society, consisting of Anzacs who fought in Great War and Australians, New Zealanders resident China, record strongest indignation disappearance John Thorburn. Despite conclusive evidence of arrest obtained by British authorities Chinese Government deny all know-

ledge of his whereabouts. Anzac Society prays that immediate action be taken safeguard British prestige as future safety all Britons in China dependent on this."

That the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn, and the apparent official indifference to his whereabouts, is actively engaging the attention of Britons everywhere in China is indicated by a telegram received yesterday from Weihaiwei.

This reported that 53 signatures to the protest recently circulated among local British residents had been mailed from visitors to that summer resort.

Interest in the Thorburn case is by no means dying, and the male citizens of Shanghai are not the only ones making their protests felt. Proof of these facts lies in the action recently taken by the British Women's Association of Shanghai. The Executive Committee of the B.W.A. met for the second time on July 27 in connection with the case. A previous meeting had taken place on Monday, July 20, when it was de-

IMPORTANT STEP

H.M. Minister and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek

London, July 27. Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, has been instructed to take the Thorburn case to General Chiang Kai-shek since "His Majesty's Government must insist upon the proper protection of British subjects."

This was the announcement made by Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in answer to questions in the House of Commons this afternoon.—Reuter.

cided that a telegram embodying the feelings of the members should be sent firstly to the Foreign Office in London, and secondly to H.M. Minister in Peking. The telegram read as follows:—"British Women's Association Shanghai Strongly Protest Delays Solution Thorburn Mystery."

The action of the local branch of the St. David's Society in sending a telegram of protest in the Thorburn case to Mr. Lloyd George has received endorsement from Tientsin. Yesterday the local branch received a telegram from the Tientsin branch of the St. David's Society:—"The St. David's Society of Tientsin heartily support your action in Thorburn case."

The "China Times" yesterday published an editorial with reference to the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn and the subsequent demands of the foreign community to effect his release. The journal in question says:—

It is still a matter of doubt whether the British youth, Thorburn, is dead or alive. The young man has disappeared and it is the duty of the authorities in the foreign concessions as well as those in the neighbourhood of Shanghai, and the people of all nationalities, to locate his whereabouts and find the culprits if Thorburn is actually dead.

Such incidents are quite common and require no comment but the foreign residents of Shanghai regard the present case almost exclusively as though it were a serious international problem. Different versions are prevalent, all of which are inspired to place the blame on the Chinese Government. In reality, it is absurd to place any blame on anybody before the responsibility has been fixed.

The uppermost theme of conversation among foreigners is that the incident serves to demonstrate that extraterritorial privileges must not be abolished. The motive of creating a great deal of fuss over this trifling incident is clearly seen. The most absurd proposal advanced is that of despatching warships to seize the Chusan Islands and intimidate Nanking with the cannon policy. Have foreigners so soon forgotten the sufferings they underwent as a result of the Great War in Europe and will it bring them joy to start another war? Their attitude proves that certain human beings are still very closely allied with brute creation.

London, July 22.

A number of questions regarding the disappearance of Mr. John Thorburn were asked in the House of Commons to-day.

The Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. H. Dalton, said that Sir Miles Lampson, the British Minister to China, understood that the Chinese Government's Commission of Inquiry had reported concerning the matter but that the Minister had not yet received the text of the report.

Continuing, Mr. Dalton informed the House that Sir Miles Lampson had made strong representations to the Chinese authorities, expressing with the full approval of the Foreign Secretary his grave disappointment at their failure to throw any light on Mr. Thorburn's disappearance and warning them that further delay would confirm the suspicion that they were deliberately procrastinating in the belief that the case would be hushed up and eventually forgotten.

Sir Austen Chamberlain suggested that the Government should keep in mind the bearing of this case on the extraterritoriality negotiations.

Sir Charles William Cazyer, Conservative member for the City of Chester, urged the Government to insist on the immediate appointment of a British representative for any further inquiry into the matter.

Mr. Dalton replied that obviously the British Government could not insist on the Chinese Government appointing a British representative. He emphasized that Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Foreign Secretary, took a very grave view of the matter, and Sir Miles Lampson, with the Foreign Secretary's full approval, would continue to do everything possible to exercise pressure on the Chinese until the matter had been cleared up.—Reuter.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

July 24.

Officials in Whitehall are displaying fervent interest and some concern in the Thorburn case.

I understand from well-informed sources that Sir Miles Lampson has been urged to bring pressure to bear on Nanking to take definite action in the matter, holding out as an alternative a moderation of the hitherto sympathetic attitude adopted by Great Britain towards China and also the threat of the discontinuance of negotiations on the subject of extraterritoriality. It is considered that the circumstances of the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn and the subsequent inquiry are incompatible with a continuance of negotiations, should the present attitude be persisted in.

Officials in Whitehall are apprehensive as to China's sincerity in the operation of the Judicial Code which is now the basis of the extraterritoriality negotiations. The United States, though successful in obtaining the handing over of Dr. Tucker, who was arrested at Tehchow for the shooting of a Chinese robber, is making a relentless stand on the maintenance of the Judicial Code.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, states that the Government views the case of Mr. Thorburn gravely and is applying the utmost possible pressure on the Nanking Government to fulfil its diplomatic obligations.

Mr. Thorburn, the missing youth's mother, is at present in hospital, seriously ill.

July 25.

I am officially informed that the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Arthur Henderson, this morning authorized further representations to the Nanking government over the disappearance of Mr. J. H. Thorburn. A demand is to be made that Mr. Thorburn be produced for immediate trial under British law, in accordance with the extraterritoriality provisions of the treaty between Great Britain and China.

From an independent source the British Government has been informed that Mr. Thorburn, alive or dead, is in the hands of the Chinese military.

July 26.

In an article in the "Sunday Times" Mr. O. M. Green, formerly editor of the "North-China Daily News," recapitulates the incriminating incidents in connection with the disappearance of John Thorburn.

"Nobody, he says, asks for a return to the days when Rutherford

THE HANGCHOW CONFERENCE

Annual Meeting of China Branch of I.P.R.

The annual meeting of the China branch of the Institute of Pacific Relations was held at the Burlington Hotel on Monday when 20 Chinese delegates were selected to the Fourth Pan-Pacific Conference to be held in Hangchow on October 21.

More than 30 delegates from Shanghai, Nanking, Hangchow, Peking, Tientsin, Changsha, Soochow, Mukden, etc., attended the meeting and, after Mr. L. T. Chen, the executive secretary, reported on the arrangements already made for the forthcoming conference in Hangchow, a number of questions were raised, including the silver slump, China's inland river navigation rights, the Fetham report, and the Wangpaoshan affair. Following prolonged discussion, the meeting resolved to appoint special delegates to conduct detailed inquiries into the Wangpaoshan affair so that this question may be brought up at the Hangchow Conference for discussion and so that the affair may not affect the happy relations now existing between two of the leading nations bordering the Pacific Ocean.

The question of selecting Chinese delegates to the Fourth Pan-Pacific Conference was subsequently taken up by those present and, after several hours' consultation, the following gentlemen were selected as the delegates:—

Dr. W. W. Yen, former Premier and Foreign Minister; Mr. Chen Li-fu; Dr. Chang Po-lin, president of the Nankai University, Tientsin; Dr. Hu Shih, the well-known philosopher and scholar; Mr. Wang Shih-chi; Dr. V. K. Ting, the noted geologist, who was formerly Mayor of Greater Shanghai; Mr. Singloh Hsu, the local banker who is a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council; Dr. Ma Ying-chu, the well-known economist; Mr. D. K. Lieu, head of the Statistical Department of the Legislative Yuan; Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, governor of the Bank of China; Mr. K. P. Chen, general manager of the Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank; Mr. Chow Choh-ming; Mr. Y. W. Wang, general manager of the Commercial Press, Ltd. and a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council Library Committee; Mr. Hollington K. Tong, the well-known publicist; Dr. C. L. Hsia, principal of the Medhurst College; Mr. Tao Meng-ho; Dr. John C. H. Wu, advisor on Chinese affairs to the Shanghai Municipal Council; Mr. Cheng Pao-seng; Mr. Hsu Shoh-sheng; Mr. O. S. Lieu, a member of the Shanghai Municipal Council and a leading local merchant; Mr. Chen Heng-chen; Mr. Pao Ming-cheng; Mr. Wu Ta-chun; Mr. W. C. Linn; Mr. Ning Chen-en; Mr. Wu Yih-fong; Dr. Monling Chiang, former Minister of Education; Dr. Herman Liu, president of the University of Shanghai (formerly Shanghai College); Mr. Yen Pao-han; Mr. Chun Yung-kuen; Mr. Wang Choh-yen; Mr. Soo Shan-tah; Mr. Li Ren-shan; Mr. Ho Lien; Mr. Wang Kuo-shiu; Mr. Chen Tah; Mr. Chow Chi-mei; Mr. Liu Choh-chun; Mr. Li Shih-mei; and Mr. Yang Chien, associate-director of the Central Research Institute.

DOLLAR CO. BUY OUT COASTAL LINE

Twenty-Two Vessels Acquired in America

Under the name of the Portland California Steamship Co., the Dollar Steamship Lines purchased the twenty-two vessels comprising the former fleet operated in the Gulf and intercoastal trade by the Trans-Marine Lines.

The fleet was operated by the Trans-Marine Lines from 1924 to 1929. Nothing definite has been decided as to what use will be made of the vessels, but it has been intimated that possibly six of them will be used in the coastwise fleet of the Admiral Line and the balance in the trans-Pacific trade.

Alcock could threaten to hold up all Shanghai's trade until justice was inflicted on the assassins of missionaries, "but at least we should make it plain to Nanking that no change of British status in China can even be discussed while a disgrace like the disappearance of Mr. Thorburn is possible."—Reuter.

PIRACY ON THE WHANGPOO

\$16,000 Worth of Dye Stuffs Stolen and Recovered

Pirates, operating a launch, the ownership of which is unknown, laid alongside another boat at the Poochow Road Jetty about 8 p.m., yesterday, and intimidating the crew, made off with a German cargo of dye stuffs, insured for \$16,000. The cargo was recovered shortly before midnight yesterday, but the marauders had fled.

Both the River Police, in whose province the crime was committed, and detectives from Central Police Station under the leadership of Det.-Insp. J. Mason, made inquiries. As a result of their investigations, and of the search which was instituted as soon as the information of the piracy was broadcast, the cargo was recovered on the Nantao Bund several hours later.

The authorities having been informed, all parties became very active. The River patrols undertook search of the wharves, while detectives from Central station, acting on other information began investigations of wharves within the Settlement limits. The Chinese authorities having been notified of the matter, sent officers to the Nantao Bund. They were successful in finding the launch and its cargo. As they arrived at the mooring they deployed their forces, but on approaching the launch, found that the criminals had decamped.

The entire cargo and the boat were recovered. Officers of the Settlement and Nantao, continued their search for the pirates until early this morning, but to no avail.

TRINITY COLLEGE OF MUSIC

Results of Examinations Held Locally

The following are the results of the Practical Examination in Music held recently at the Shanghai Centre:—

INTERMEDIATE		
	Marks	
J. D. Marshall	87	(Honours)
G. A. Kemp	85	(Honours)
E. O'Toole	69	(Pass)
JUNIOR		
M. Akatani	86	(Honours)
H. J. Starling	65	(Pass)
PREPARATORY		
J. R. Dawson	85	(Honours)
W. K. Corneek	76	(Pass)
P. E. Brewer	65	(Pass)
FIRST STEPS		
L. Brandt	75	(Pass)
R. G. Sayle	66	(Pass)
H. W. Boutilier	65	(Pass)

Three candidates failed.

The examination was conducted by Dr. Alfred Mistowski, F.R.C.L., who has been carrying out these duties for many years, though this is his first visit to Shanghai.

U.S.M.C. COURT MARTIAL

Two of "Accused Sentenced: One Acquitted

Corporal William H. Moon, Fourth Marines, convicted of a "scandalous conduct" charge in connection with the May 26 stabbing affray at the corner of Seymour and Avenue Roads, has been sentenced to two and half years hard labour in the Cavite Barracks military prison in the Philippine Islands. He will also be reduced to the ranks and at the end of the sentence be discharged with ignominy.

Private Arthur L. Daniels, Fourth Marines, convicted on charges of "conduct contrary to good order and discipline, unlawfully striking another, and drunkenness" in connection with the same affray was sentenced to 24 months hard labour in the same prison, and also to be dishonorably discharged.

The third accused Private Addison E. Kinas was acquitted.

The sentences have been approved by Admiral Charles Butler McVay, Commander-in-Chief to the United Fleet.

The American Consulate-General, Shanghai, is seeking information concerning Miss Regina Garel, who is reported to have come to China as a missionary in 1889 and to have connected with the Bridgman School for Girls in Shanghai in about 1891. It is reported that she was seen in Shanghai as the late as 1905.

AT THE CINEMA

"Kick In"

This talking film which finished its run at the Capitol on Monday gave the audience a taste of Miss Clara Bow's capacity as a serious emotional actress. The capacity is great; there is no crudity or lack of restraint about Miss Bow's portrayal of the devoted young wife of the reformed "crook" who is being despicably harassed by the police and nearly drive to crime again in despair. Supporting Miss Bow is a capable cast in which Miss Wynne Gibson and Miss Juliette Compton win laurels, while Mr. Leslie Fenton as a drug degenerate provides a brilliant foil to Mr. Regis Toomey's flawless acting as the hero. The play itself grips but repels. If it in the remotest degree accurately portrays police methods in the United States of America, its presentation should potentially assist reformers out of very shame. At times the bullying, chicanery and remorselessness of the detectives are positively revolting. Is it really possible that there would be tolerance in the force for a detective who was not merely expecting a released "crook" to cease to run straight but was absolutely disgusted at the length of time the signs of recidivism took to show themselves? Is it good that the audience should be left with the feeling that decency and ordinary honesty were on the side of the criminal and were totally absent from the ranks of the guardians of law and order. It is a grim theme and Miss Clara Bow, with Mr. Toomey, expound it with remarkable force. The rest of the programme at the Capitol is moderately good, combined with one appalling but mercifully brief sacrifice of Miss Irene Bordon's vivacious personality to a clumsy and unmelodious musical nightmare with an utterly nonsensical plot.—E.H.

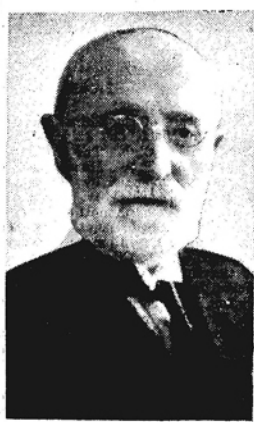
"Doctors' Wives"

The plot of this picture now showing at the Nanking Theatre would be very nearly meaningless in most countries. Written and acted strongly it could easily be objectionable and harmful, but as it is, it is such milk and water par for babes that no one not within two degrees of being an imbecile could possibly take it seriously. The stethoscope is worked hard in interesting circumstances, and there is, of course, the great operation scene with a close-up of hands and arms being lathered and scrubbed. This of course can be observed most nights under the kitchen taps when Bill and George get home from work but then it is simply washing and not a ritual, to be watched with respectfully bated breath. The whole sterilized comedy is then held up from business while the patient on the operating table delivers an emotional harangue to the surgeon. For the surgeon suspects the patient of wronging him. How could it be otherwise? Because the surgeon's wife is a dear little pet girlie whom he has taken straight into his research laboratory on the word of her family doctor that here is a girl who ought to work with her head instead of her feet. At any rate that is what he seemed to say, but he was an Italian doctor and rather difficult to hear. The dear little thing is rendered frantic by her husband's female patients, and adopts the good old plan of revenge by making love to another man—also a great doctor. However he has a high mind, and she takes refuge in a hospital as a probationer nurse, and is the one selected to tie her husband's apron strings ready for his work upon her high-minded love. Admiration for her husband's genius drives out jealousy, and the picture closes on a struggle over the telephone receiver, when she contradicts his refusal to attend a lady patient by saying he will be there. When somewhat naturally asked who is speaking, the proud reply is, "The Doctor's Wife."

It was a polite audience last night, and there were few signs of mirth, except once in the fore-part of the programme when "Mahatma" Gandhi dressed in his well-known lack of costume, replied to an interviewer that, "Weather permitting," he intended to appear in the streets of London exactly as he was. The audible smiles were doubtless from those who were mentally visualising the treat that deserving old town has in store if she can only persuade the sun to shine.—G.C.

The Desert Song

Successfully the Grand Theatre is presenting this revival. In these



Mr. D. E. Hoste
General Director of the China Inland Mission, who celebrated his seventieth birthday on July 23

BIG ROBBERY IN NANKING ROAD

Five Men Get \$16,000 from Shop

One of the largest and neatest armed robberies in the Settlement in recent years took place on July 25 in the Central District, \$16,000 in cash changing hands in less than five minutes.

Five men, all armed, gained admittance to 521 Nanking Road, premises occupied by Messrs. Tung-fong, a Chinese firm of sharebrokers and exchange agents, shortly after 8.30 p.m.

Four employees who were engaged in counting the money were intimidated in the usual way. They handed over the cash without a struggle and the gangsters retreated as they had come—through the main entrance—without making use of their pistols.

No effort was made to search the premises, and by this departure from the customary tactics of local armed robbers the loss of a further \$94,000 was avoided. In a safe in the room in which the employees were counting the money that was lost was a further sum of \$80,000, and in an upstairs room was \$14,000 in bills of small denominations.

Among the air mails were carried by the Eurasia No. 2 which have been detained by the Mongol authorities since July 2 when the plane was fired at and brought down whilst flying over Outer Mongolia on its way to Manchuria were some important documents sent by Mr. Hulsi Foat-Tugay until recently Turkish Chargé d'Affaires in China, to Angora, including a copy of the new Sino-Turkish Commercial Treaty, says the Chinese press. Since this important document has fallen into the hands of Mongol authorities, the signing of the Treaty has of necessity had to be postponed, the Chinese press says.

days, when the studios seem, for the moment, to have lost their cunning, reliance on an old favourite is justified. The ways of producers have been made easier since "The Desert Song" was first filmed for the talking screen by Messrs. Warner. So it is interesting to observe the marks of inexperience of those distant days of 1928. The synchronization, for example, is weak on occasions. Yet the haunting melody of the theme song, the beauty of the desert scenes, the magnificence of the men's voices, worthily supporting Mr. John Boles fine baritone and Mr. Robert E. Guzman's gorgeous tenor, combine to make a musical entertainment which is attracting large crowds to the theatre. Compared with the stage play this film version has its defects. To begin with the acting of Miss Carlotta King is not comparable with her singing. The comic relief is so hurriedly introduced in spasmodic bursts that Mr. Arthur and Miss Fazenda can rightly complain of a lack of opportunity. Thus they tend to bore the audience as much as the very crude and unimaginative "oriental dances." Miss Myrna Loy deserves sympathy too; her part is of the stage stage—and the fifth-rate stage at that. Those are defects which matter little; the play carries them off with the irresistible appeal of its colour, movement and harmony.—E.H.

TUNNELS BLOCKED ON S. N. R.

Rains Cause Collapse of Hill Near Chinking

Serious floods have occurred between Chinking, the provincial capital of Kiangsu, and Nanking with the result that railway communication between the two cities have been suspended since on July 24. The seriousness of the flood situation between the two cities may be judged from the fact that the platforms of the Yaochuameng, Taipingmeng and Hopingmeng Stations, three small stations to the east of Nanking and about 300 kilometres from Shanghai, are being immersed in water. Besides this, the Chinking tunnel has been blocked as a result of the collapse of the Paokai Hill caused through the unusually heavy rainfall along the railway during the past ten or twenty days.

On Friday afternoon, the No. 4 express train, the No. 26 Wushou-bound passenger train, the No. 6 night express, and the night goods train, all from Nanking, were cancelled on account of the inundation of the railway tracks between Chinking and Nanking. Trains between Shanghai and Chinking, however, ran as usual except that the arrival of the trains from Chinking in this city was a little delayed.

In an interview with a representative of the "North-China Daily News" on July 25, an official of the Railway Administration stated that trains from Shanghai can only reach the South Gate Station of Chinking (known as the Chinking Flag Station, which is on east side of the Chinking tunnel) at the present, notices to this effect having been posted at the North Railway Station. Owing to the flood at the above-mentioned three places and the blocking of the Chinking tunnel caused through the collapse of the Paokai Hill, the railway communications between Chinking and Nanking had been temporarily suspended, the official said.

Immediately upon the receipt of reports of the blocking of the Chinking tunnel and the flooding of the track between Chinking and Nanking, Mr. I. Tuxford, engineer-in-Chief of the railway, accompanied by Mr. L. P. Ridgway, deputy engineer-in-chief, left for Chinking by the night express on Friday to supervise the repair work which was being undertaken by from 300 to 400 workmen of the railway, stated the official.

July 28.

Through traffic was resumed yesterday morning, the tunnel having been cleared and the flood receded.

Reports received in Shanghai yesterday stated, however, that communications on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway has been interrupted since Sunday as the tracks are totally under water between Hua Chi Ying and Tung Kuh, to the north of Pukow, as a result of the incessant rainfall. Upon the receipt of a report of this, the sale of through tickets between Shanghai and Tientsin was temporarily suspended at Shanghai on Sunday and yesterday. It is expected, however, that the necessary repairs will be effected to-day or to-morrow when through traffic will be resumed.

During the three days of suspension of through traffic, there was a sharp decrease in the revenues of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, the daily income being only about one-third of that prior to the suspension of through traffic.

Nanking, July 25.

In addition to traffic between Nanking and Chinking being interrupted since yesterday afternoon by heavy, incessant rain, the capital has also suffered from the down-pour. The southern section of the city and a portion of the Chungshan Road have been badly flooded. In some parts of the capital, including the approaches to the Railway Station, the water is thigh-deep. Numerous motor-cars have been put out of action, but this has not disturbed rickshaw coolies and carriage-drivers, who are doing a roaring trade.—Reuter.

ACCORDING to information reaching Harbin, the Chinese priest, Mr. Wang, who lived in Taonanhsien, Fengtien Province, who was considered to be the oldest man in the Four Northeastern Provinces, is dead. He was 132 years of age. A large number of devotees visited Taonan from all parts to pay their last tributes to the dead priest.

SHANGHAI'S HEAVY RAINFALL

Unusual Weather Due to Absence of Typhoons

The failure of Shanghai to experience the usual July typhoons, which generally pass over this city during the present month, is held responsible for the rain storms of the past few days and the cool weather now prevailing, according to a statement issued by Father Gherzi, meteorologist attached to the Sictiwei Observatory here.

In fact the same condition is deemed the cause of the exceptional rainfall experienced this month, Father Gherzi stated, pointing out that to date during July of this year 282 millimetres of rain have fallen in Shanghai, slightly over twice the amount of rain precipitated during July, 1930, when the instruments at Sictiwei Observatory registered but 140 millimetres. The usual number of rainy days experienced in Shanghai during July is 11. Father Gherzi's records show, while already there has been 19 days this month on which rain has fallen.

These figures, however, do not constitute a record as during July, 1903, the precipitation for Shanghai attained 305 millimetres, while in June, 1875, the records show that 492 millimetres were registered.

The rain-fall of the past week, has been exceptionally abnormal, nearly 10 inches having fallen for the seven days ending at 7 p.m. on Saturday.

The figures for the past week make exceptionally interesting reading in comparison with those for the same period in 1930, when no rain at all fell. This year's downfall reached 9.04 inches up to 7 o'clock on Saturday evening, since which time it has still been going strong. The smallest amount of rain for the past week fell on Tuesday, 0.13 being recorded and on the previous day an extra point fell. On every other day the rainfall exceeded an inch, but the most fell on Saturday, when 3.08 was registered.

The following figures show the amount of rain that has fallen since Saturday evening, 18th instant:

	Inches
Sunday	1.95
Monday	1.14
Tuesday	.13
Wednesday	1.5
Thursday	1.10
Friday	1.16
Saturday	3.08

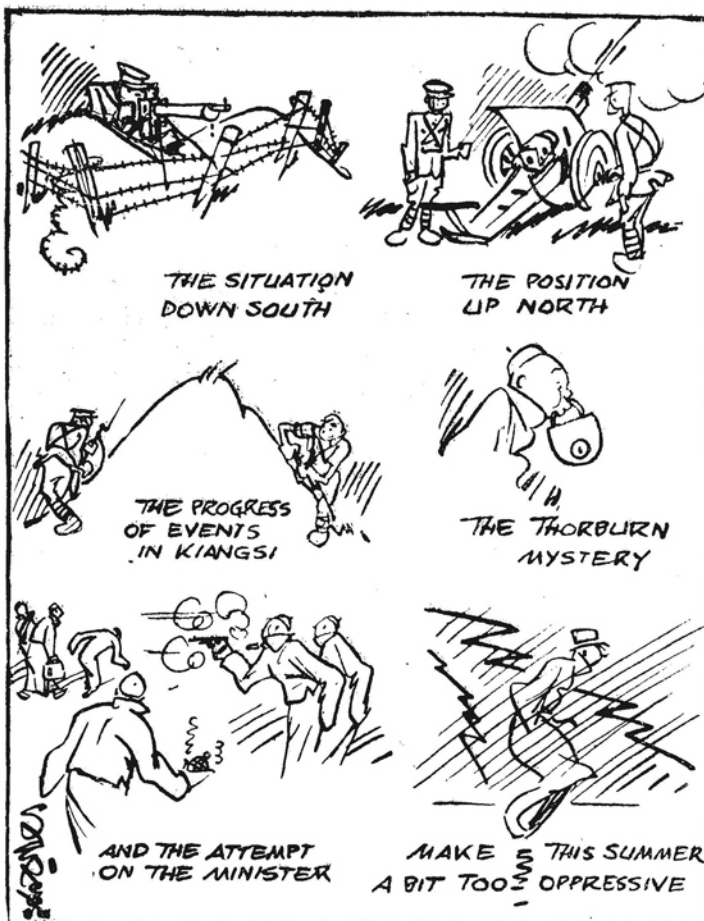
The torrential downpour has resulted in a hold-up on a number of lines of communication. The Shanghai-Kiang air-mail and passenger service was suspended on Saturday on account of the heavy rainfall, but resumed operations yesterday.

The flooding of the Soochow Creek and its tributaries and certain sections of the Whangpoo River has caused the inland river steam-launch services to be suspended. Likewise, many boats and junks bringing rice and other cargo to Shanghai, which should have arrived from the interior, have been held up, with the result that the price of rice has risen by about 50 cents a picul.

A number of mud and bamboo huts in Chinese territory have collapsed owing to the rains, as have the walls of several dilapidated buildings.

Besides the suspension of the railway service between Nanking and Chinkiang, caused through the flooding of the tracks at Yao-huamen, Taipingmen and Hopingmen, local Chinese shipping companies engaged in inland river shipping have suspended their services, with the result that no vessels are running between Shanghai and such places as Huchow, Soochow, Kashing, Pinghu, Wushih, Ihsing, Changshu, Quinsan, etc. In Huchow, the water is as high as the surface of the bridge, so it is impossible for vessels to pass underneath. Meanwhile, the Commissioners of Reconstruction for Kiangsu and Chikiang have issued a joint order, forbidding steamers to run on the various inland rivers, as they cause waves which flood the farms on both sides of the rivers.

A MEETING was held at the offices of the Union Realty & Investment Company, 22 Peking Road, on July 20 relative to the formation of an association among the numerous finance companies represented in Shanghai. The object of the meeting was to form an association, the name of which will be the Shanghai Finance Companies' Association.



SUMMER REFLECTIONS

BY SAPAJOU

OBITUARY

Mr. P. H. Cole

According to a telegram received on July 22, Mr. P. H. Cole, late general manager and engineer-in-chief of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., died in San Francisco on July 14.

Mr. Cole retired and sailed for California in February 1928, after having served for nearly 21 years with the Telephone Company. His departure was deeply regretted, as he had always been held in great esteem by the members of his staff, both foreign and Chinese. As has already been said, Mr. Cole had been with the Telephone Company for nearly 21 years, ever since he first came to Shanghai, and it was seven years prior to his retirement that he took the combined position of general manager and engineer-in-chief in the place of Mr. S. L. Oberg.

Before coming to China Mr. Cole was for 14 years with the National Telephone Co. of Great Britain, becoming engineer for the City of London, which position entailed the work of building all their exchanges and maintaining them, controlling the operating and traffic departments, and the maintenance of the outside plants. While he was with this company Mr. Cole also acted for some time as technical instructor for the Northampton Institute, Islington, and he was also responsible for the founding of the National Telephone Company Correspondence Classes, which before he left, had over 2,000 pupils at one time on its books.

During his stay in Shanghai Mr. Cole took a great interest in house-boating and would often go up-country during holidays or weekends for a rest from the busy life of Shanghai. He had acted as Vice-Chairman of the Engineering Society of China, Chairman of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, (China Centre), and had served on the committees of the British Engineering Standardization Committee and the Technical Committee of the British Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. James Hunter Farquharson

The "North-China Daily News" regrets to announce the death of Mr. James Hunter Farquharson, late Director of Mactavish and Co.,

Ltd., at his residence 96 Boone Road Shanghai on July 21.

The late Mr. Farquharson was born at Boness in Scotland on February 13, 1878. His first venture out East was at Nagasaki, Japan, where he was employed in the firm of Mr. Hunt, chemist, until the firm closed down several years later, when he decided to leave Japan and settle in Shanghai. Mr. Farquharson then joined the firm of Mactavish and Lehmann, where he rose to become partner and Director of the firm. It was only a few months ago that they had to leave the premises at North Soochow Road, and when Mactavish & Co., Llewellyn and O'Brien Twigg amalgamated.

Mr. Farquharson leaves a widow and three daughters all of whom are in Shanghai. He was well liked by all, being both congenial and hardworking.

Mr. A. J. Commijs

General regret was expressed in the foreign and Chinese communities of Shanghai on July 27 when it was announced that Mr. A. J. Commijs, Financial Secretary of the Chinese Maritime Customs, had died in the Country Hospital.

Mr. Commijs had not been well for some time, and about a fortnight ago had gone to hospital on the advice of his medical advisers. It is understood that an operation was performed, but Mr. Commijs, after a period of unconsciousness, passed away, yesterday morning.

A tragic element in the case is that Mr. Commijs died on his 55th birthday. He was born at The Hague on July 27, 1876, being the son of Vice-Admiral Commijs of the Netherlands Navy. After leaving The Hague he studied at the Commercial School in Amsterdam, and it is an interesting fact that a fellow pupil at the same time there was Mr. M. Speelman, who left for China only a week or two before Mr. Commijs. An uncle of Mr. Commijs had been in the Netherlands Legation in Peking, and it was this association with China which impelled Mr. Commijs to select the Chinese Maritime Customs as his career. While waiting for his appointment to the service, he spent several months in the office of the British Consulate in Amsterdam, this as an honorary appointment.

Mr. Commijs came to China in July, 1897, joining the Customs service first of all at Kowloon. From there he was transferred to Nanking, and saw service in many other ports before Shanghai had the privilege of appreciating his rare social gifts. He was in Hangchow, thereafter detached for special duty with the Statistical Department, subsequently in Peking, Tientsin, Harbin, and Mengtze, on the Yunnan-French Indo-China border, the last mentioned post being occupied by him between 1915 and 1917. Thereafter, he was transferred to Shanghai, and had charge of the financial office of the Customs. He had also acted as secretary to the Chinese delegation to The Hague Opium Conference. So ably did he conduct his work as Financial Secretary that in 1929 Mr. F. W. Maze, on being made Inspector-General gave Mr. Commijs the rank of Commissioner in charge of the department. Mr. Commijs had not only the confidence of the Inspector-General but also that of the Minister of Finance, Mr. T. V. Soong, and was personally popular with all with whom he came in contact, whether officials or otherwise.

His work in the social life of Shanghai will not readily be forgotten. He took a whole-hearted interest in everything, and until a very few years ago was an active member of the Light Horse, S.V.C., setting a splendid example to men of the younger generation. When it came to organizing functions in honour of men who had done yeoman work for the community Mr. Commijs had no equal, and to mention only a few one can recall the success of dinners such as those offered to Sir Francis Aglen, Col. Gordon, Mr. O. M. Green, and M. Wilden, now French Minister. He had a distinct flair for his work, and it will be difficult to find a successor to carry it out in the inevitable manner of his own. Mr. Commijs was a great clubman, and was a member of the Shanghai, Country, Race and French Clubs. He was an enthusiastic bridge player.

The deceased, who is survived by a sister, was honoured on no fewer than three occasions by the Chinese Government for his work in the Customs. In 1912 he received the Double Dragon, Third Division,

RUSSIAN SUICIDE REPORTED

Member of Detachment Shoots Self

According to the verdict returned by the Procurator at the Mortuary on July 23, M. Shibaloff, a Russian, committed suicide by shooting himself.

According to the evidence given, deceased, who is a member of the Russian Detachment, while sitting in his quarters at the corner of Foochow and Kiangse Roads, shot himself about 10.30 p.m. on July 22.

Debt-Sgt. Taylor, who had charge of the case, ascertained that deceased had placed his service rifle to a point below his forehead and discharged the weapon with his foot. The bullet emerged from the rear of the cranium and lodged in a rafter overhead.

Shibaloff, who was 38 years old, joined the Mukden army in 1918 and later came to Shanghai. His service with the Council was of comparatively short duration. He has no relatives in Shanghai and it was suggested that financial worries were the cause of his death.

CENTRAL DISTRICT ACCIDENT

About 3 a.m., on July 25, just as the second heavy shower broke, a Morris car 7374, crashed into the concrete light standard, at the corner of Kiangse and Hankow Roads. It was reported that neither of the occupants was badly hurt, although the machine is a total wreck, it being towed to Central Police Station.

When an inspection was made, it was found that the front axle had been bent elliptically and the front springs had wound themselves completely round the post, so great was the impact. The engine was torn loose from its moorings and came to rest at the driver's feet. Gear box, control levers and brake lever had been tossed to one side, while the tripod brace to the steering wheel was cut off close to the wheel. Lamps, fenders and a tyre are irreclaimable.

Police officials said that they could not understand how the occupants escaped unhurt.

AN unclaimed box which was brought to Shanghai by railway some days ago but which was not claimed was handed over to the Chapel police authorities on Saturday. This was forced open and found to contain more than 300 catties of opium.

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, Mr. Yang Shao-yung, president of the Shanghai Special District Court, has been ordered by the Ministry of Judicial Administration to make arrangements to take over the French Mixed Court on behalf of the Government. The native press, however, does not mention the date when the Mixed Court will be taken over by the Chinese Government.

Second Class; in 1917 the Chao Ho, Fifth Class; and in 1922, the Chao Ho Third Class.

Mr. E. M. Ezra

Death has removed another well-known Jewish resident of Shanghai in the person of Mr. E. M. Ezra who passed away in Tsingtao on the 26th instant, from heart failure.

The deceased left Shanghai last month for the summer resort with his wife and son Mr. Moise Ezra, and his sudden demise will be regretted by a large circle of friends here, by whom he was highly esteemed and respected.

The late Mr. Ezra came out to China 60 years ago to join the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co. In April 1923 he retired from business after fifty years service, when he was given a presentation by the head of the firm, Capt. R. E. Sassoon, in token of respect and esteem in which he was held.

In 1924 he celebrated his silver wedding and later travelled to Europe and America, returning to Shanghai after a year's tour.

The late Mr. Ezra was 86 years of age at the time of his death. Deep sympathy is felt for his widow and only son who is a member of the Shanghai Stock Exchange. The deceased was buried in Tsingtao.

PERSONAL NOTES

Mr. H. Wobser, former chancellor of the local German Consulate-General, has been transferred to the Legation in Peking.

Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Moysey received the congratulations of their many friends on July 21 on the occasion of their silver wedding.

Mrs. M. A. Youngson received congratulations from many friends on Saturday on the occasion of the 57th anniversary of her arrival in Shanghai.

CAPTAIN H. J. Christiansen, of the Great Northern Telegraph Co., left on July 22 by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan for Denmark, via Canada, on retirement.

Mrs. Walter H. Chen has now sufficiently recovered from her recent operation that she has been discharged from hospital and has returned home.

Mr. Isaac Ezra, a silver expert, who came to China with Senator Key Pittman, returned to the United States by the Dollar str. President McKinley on Friday.

SENATOR Key Pittman, of Nevada, arrived in Shanghai yesterday with Mrs. Pittman by the Dollar str. President McKinley on their way to the United States.

Mr. J. Gomez Garriaga, Secretary to the Cuban Legation, and Mrs. Gomez Garriaga, sailed for Havana, via the Panama Canal, by the Dollar str. President McKinley on Friday.

THE marriage will take place in Rome on July 30 of Margherita, eldest daughter of Commendatore Daniele Varé, the retiring Italian Minister to China, and Signora Varé, to Signor Ranieri di Campello.

News has been received in Shanghai that Captain Vanzelle, who was stationed in China for a long time and who is well-known in Shanghai, has been promoted to the rank of battalion commander. Capt. Vanzelle has been acting commander of a Senegalese battalion in Morocco lately.

His friends will be glad to know that Dr. David Z. T. Yui, general secretary of the National Committee of Y.M.C.A.s in China, has been discharged from the Shanghai Sanitarium and is now recuperating at home. Dr. Yui has abandoned his proposed visit to Tsingtao.

MAJOR R. H. Rupertus, of the American Marine Guard at the Legation in Peking, who left a short while ago for the United States, has been succeeded by Major D. Murray, who will arrive in Chinwangtao by the transport Belmont about the end of this month, says the "Peking Leader."

WORD has reached Shanghai that Miss Sybil Holwell Kirby-Gomes, of King's College for Women, London University, and late of the Ladies' College, Cheltenham, the elder daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Kirby-Gomes, has successfully passed the final examination for the Diploma of Institutional Administrators held in London in June last. Miss Kirby-Gomes intends to remain at home.

Mr. Hulusi Font-Tugay, the Turkish Chargé d'Affaires, and his wife left for home by the C.P.O.S. Empress of Japan on July 20, via Canada in accordance with instructions from his Government to return to Angora. As a successor has not yet been appointed, the Turkish Legation in Shanghai will be closed for the time being. The Sino-Turkish Treaty, which has been the subject of negotiations for some time past, will probably be completed and signed either in Paris or Geneva.

SHANGHAI friends of Capt. and Mrs. Gundry's sons, Messrs. G. S. and F. R. L. Gundry, will be interested to know that they are doing well in their respective careers. Mr. G. S. Gundry, who obtained his degree of B. Sc. from the University of Glasgow, was elected an associate member of the Institute of Civil Engineers last year, and news has just been received that Mr. F. R. L. Gundry, who is an old Shanghai Public School boy, has passed the intermediate examination held by the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England.

SHANGHAI MUNICIPAL GAZETTE

Report of the Hon. Mr. Justice Feetham, C.M.G.

The Report of Mr. Justice Feetham has received the consideration and the unanimous commendation of the foreign members. The Chinese members are still awaiting the translation of the Report and are not therefore as yet in a position to express their views on it. In the opinion of the Council the appropriate procedure to be followed at this stage is to note the Report and to arrange through diplomatic channels for its submission to the Chinese and Foreign Governments for their consideration.

Police Report for June.

The total crime recorded during the month is contained in the following table:—

Nature of offence	Reported during the month	Reported during previous month	Reported during corresponding month last year
Murder	1	2	2
Attempted Murder	1	3	1
Manslaughter	0	0	3
Armed Kidnapping	1*	1	2
Abduction	8	10	3
Armed Robberies	20	37	30
Other Robberies	11	16	10
Members of a Criminal Gang	4	16	6
Housebreaking, Office, Shop, etc.	47	47	28
Burglary	48	56	49
Thefts	762	731	583
Receiving stolen property	12	12	9
Snatching	65	68	85
Opium Offences	165	139	110
Gambling Offences	21	18	4
Other Crimes	272	259	162
Total	1,438	1,415	1,087

*Attempted.

The total reported crime for the month shows an increase of 23 cases as compared with the figures for last month and an increase of 351 cases over the reports for the corresponding period of last year. Investigation was refused in 11 cases of a very trifling nature, 46 were found on enquiry not to be criminal cases and seven were discovered to be false reports. Petty thefts are again responsible for the increase. Decreases are recorded in "A" and "D" Divisions and increases in "B" and "C" Divisions. The decrease in serious crime has been maintained, 22 fewer cases of robbery being recorded. Increases in total crime are recorded of 38 cases in "B" Division and 20 in "C" Division. "A" and "D" Divisions show decreases of 25 and nine respectively. Burglary reports again show a decrease, eight fewer cases being recorded. The arrest of a "cat" burglar in "B" Division was probably responsible for the decrease of six in that Division. With the advent of the hot weather petty thefts are always prevalent, chiefly due to householders leaving doors or windows open, pilfering from drying stages and other exposed places by beggars and rag-pickers, and to thefts of clothing, etc., by servants.

1,418 persons were arrested for crimes committed during the month, 104 for offences committed previously and 47 for other Authorities, a total decrease of 131 over the number recorded last month. Murder.—One case of murder occurred during the month when a Sikh police constable was shot dead by armed robbers in Yangtsepoo District. Six arrests have been made in this case. Attempted Murder.—One case was reported in which a pistol was fired by loafers at a Chinese youth on Chengtu Road because he had accidentally soiled the clothing of his assailant in passing and thereby caused an argument resulting in two shots being fired at him, both of which missed the youth. Armed Kidnapping.—An attempt was made to kidnap a Chinese while walking on Morrison Road but was unsuccessful, owing to the good fight put up by the intended victim.

Abduction.—Of the eight cases of simple abduction reported five were successfully concluded and 11 arrests were made. One of the cases, after investigation, proved not to be a criminal case. An alleged attempt was brought to the notice of the Police which, on investigation, was considered to be very doubtful and exaggerated by the nervous condition of the complainant. Armed Robberies.—20 were reported, a decrease of 17 cases. Other Robberies.—There was a decrease of five cases under this heading and of the total of 11, investigations proved that two were false reports and two not criminal matters. Two complainants were charged and convicted, one for making a false report and one for carrying opium. Members of Criminal Gang.—Four gangs were arrested during the month and 15 arrests were made, charges of Armed Robbery, Murder, Attempted Murder, Armed Highway Robbery and Attempted Armed Kidnapping being preferred. Burglary.—A decrease of 8 cases is recorded, there being 48 cases as compared with 56 registered in May. 31 persons were arrested in connection with these crimes. One "cat" burglar was arrested in the Western District and convicted of six cases of this nature. Thefts.—Cases under this heading show an increase of 31 cases as compared with those recorded in May, the figures being 762 and 731 respectively. Opium Offences.—165 reports are recorded as the result of police action in which 425 arrests took place. The Headquarters Narcotic Section made 19 raids and arrested 105 persons. The Superintendent in charge of Crime Branch Headquarters reports that 37 of the 105 persons arrested by his staff were ex-convicts and the Divisional Detective Officer, "D" Division, points out that 31 per cent of "known" persons arrested in his Division were taken in opium raids. This information is significant from a police point of view and proves the connection between opium and minor crime in addition to the established connection of the drug with gang and serious crime. Gambling Offences.—Only 21 cases occurred during the month, an increase of three over last month. Other Crimes.—As compared with last month there were 13 more reports recorded and 110 more than for the corresponding period of last year. Reports under this heading included: Misappropriation 11, Fraud 29, Embezzlement 9, Extortion 14, False Pretences 10, Assault 68, sending threatening letters 17 and many other miscellaneous cases. Two cases are recorded in which persons showing indecent films in Chinese Hotels were arrested and convicted. The increases under this heading as also under Thefts, as compared with the corresponding period of last year, are undoubtedly due to the continued increase in transient visitors to the Settlement, better methods of travel from the surrounding districts, increase in population and development of building sites in various parts of the Settlement. It is unlikely that they will decrease as in most cases they are beyond the control of the police.

Stolen Property.—Property to the value of \$129,393 was alleged to have been stolen during the month, a decrease of \$44,876 as compared with last month. Property valued at \$40,156 was recovered.

Finger Print Bureau.—The total number of records dealt with was 2,933. As compared with the figures recorded for last month this shows a decrease of 301 and an increase of 1,607 in comparison with the corresponding month of last year. In addition 2,041 gaol cards were received and checked. Investigations were made into 44 cases and latent prints were secured in 13 instances. Evidence was given in Court in one case. Of

17 dead bodies finger printed and photographed at the Mortuary one was identified by finger prints and one by photograph. 77 records of foreigners were received and 44 identified as having previous convictions.

Suicides.—Twenty-one Chinese were reported as having committed suicide during the month and six others attempted to do so.

Communism.—The outstanding event of the month in the campaign against communism was the discovery in the Settlement of the headquarters for the Far East of the offices of the Pan Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and Oriental Bureau, the seizure of the archives of these organizations and the arrest of the man by whom their activities have been directed for a year or more. The Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat and Oriental Bureau, which were directed from Berlin, seem to have been endeavouring by the organization and exploitation of labourers and peasants to bring about Soviet revolutions in China, Japan, Korea, Formosa, the Philippine Islands, Straits Settlements and Federated Malay States.

Fourteen Chinese were prosecuted during the month for communistic activities. Of these four were extradited to the Chinese Authorities and five were handed over to the French Police. One was acquitted while the cases against the remaining four were still pending at the end of the month.

New Communist leaflets which came into the hands of the Police during the month were of 57 different kinds. These leaflets dealt chiefly with the Shameen Incident of 1925 and the ceding of Formosa to Japan while others gave exaggerated accounts of incidents involving differences between Chinese and foreigners. Others condemned the Kuomintang and made special mention of the arrest and execution of Shang Chung-fa. The latter, who was the leader of the communist party in China, was arrested in the French Concession on June 22 and executed in Chinese territory the following day.

An attempt on a small scale to demonstrate on the occasion of the 6th anniversary of the Shameen Incident was made at 7.25 p.m. June 23 when some 50 persons of the student class gathered in the vicinity of the Kawamura Clock tower, corner of Robinson and Ferry Roads, where they disseminated communistic handbills and shouted slogans. The arrival of a party of police and the arrest of one of the demonstrators rapidly brought these activities to an end.

Some 20 persons who tried to start a similar demonstration the same day in Tatung Road, Chapei, were quickly dispersed. As they escaped they threw away literature advocating the suppression of capitalists, imperialists, yellow labour unions and the Kuomintang.

Strikes.—During the month under review there were four strikes in the Settlement. These affected 141 employees of four different concerns and resulted in a loss of 75 working days. The strikers comprised 110 cotton mill workers, six shoemakers and 25 carpenters. The firms affected were the Dong Shing Cotton Mill (Japanese), N.W.K. No. 3 Mill (Japanese), Takima & Co. (Japanese) and Dah Tsong Hwa Dock (Chinese).

One strike occurred in Chinese controlled territory affecting 80 workers of the Tin Foil Department of the Pootung B.A.T. Old Factory and resulted in a loss of 1,520 working days. Owing to this strike 3,000 other workers of the concern affected were rendered idle.

The strike of about 1,700 bookbinders which started on May 31 and ended on June 8 affected the whole of Shanghai including the Settlement area.

Political.—During the month seven new vendors were arrested by the Municipal Police for offering for sale copies of the "Shanghai Min Pao" and the "Movement Daily News" anti-Government organs. Of these six were sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from 20 days to 33 months, while the case against the remaining one had not concluded at the end of the month. Of three Chinese who were arrested in May, on a charge of selling the "Shanghai Min Pao," one

was sentenced to three months imprisonment and the other two were on remand at the end of the month.

The "Shanghai Min Pao" which came into existence on April 23, 1931 as the successor to "Citizens Self-Judgment" an anti-Government organ, again changed its title to "Min Sung Evening Newspaper." The "Movement Daily News" which contains anti-Chiang Kai-shek propaganda, first made its appearance in the Settlement on June 17.

Printed sheets in the form of Manifestos purporting to emanate from the Association of Revolutionary Comrades of Kwangtung and Kwangsi and of a violent anti-Chiang Kai-shek nature, were delivered by post to the Municipal police on June 9.

On June 22, acting on the authority of a Shanghai Special District Court warrant issued at the request of the Public Safety Bureau, the Municipal Police searched the Ching Yui Book Store, 117 Foochow Road, and seized 58 copies of a publication known as the "School Critic" which is alleged to be reactionary. The books were handed to the Chinese authorities on June 25 by order of the Shanghai Special District Court.

In compliance with an order from the Administrative Yuan and the National Opium Suppression Committee of the National Government, the Detection Corps of the Opium Suppression Bureau for the five Provinces established an office on June 23 at 81 Arsenal Road under the directorship of one Li Moo Tsing. Another office known as the Head Office of the Detection Corps of the Shanghai Municipality was opened simultaneously at the same address. The latter office, of which one Feng Wen Yu is in control, intends to open four branches in various parts of Shanghai to assist in the detection of opium smuggling and to employ a staff of about 500 detectives.

The establishment of Opium Suppression Bureau is being opposed, on the ground that such offices usually conduct the sale of opium openly and practise extortion, by the local Kuomintang which has appealed to labour unions and other organizations for support in a campaign for their suppression.

Traffic.—Court proceedings were instituted in 588 (61 foreigners and 527 Chinese) of 3,626 reports of traffic offences received during the month against owners and/or drivers of vehicles. The remainder were dealt with by letter of warning or entry of caution on their records.

Accidents.—Accidents coming under police notice during the months of June 1931 and June 1930:—

	1931. June	1930. June
Total number of accidents	1,101	939
Total number of persons injured	443	367
Total number of persons killed	8	9

Vehicles involved in accidents during June 1931 in which persons were killed or injured:—

	Injured.	Killed.
Tramcars	24	1
Omnibuses	10	1
Motor Vehicles	257	5
Other Vehicles	152	1

Persons killed or injured in accidents during June 1931 and known to have been at fault:—

	Killed	Injured
Total	6	198

A comparison between the number of motor vehicles licensed in the Settlement at the end of June quarters 1926 and 1931 shows an increase of 56 per cent. in five years.

Merchants Desirous of Meeting The Best Buyers

are cordially invited to make their acquaintance through the advertising columns of the "North-China Daily News," which not only reaches the largest number of readers in Shanghai but those readers who represent the largest purchasing power of China.

"North-China Daily News" Shanghai

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank
MARKET SELLING RATES
 \$1 at 1/2 = \$116.13 at 72.35 = \$22.30
 \$5100 at 30 = \$331.95 at 72.35 = \$458.51
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, selling \$72.75
 Chi. dollars, per \$100, buying \$72.35
 Native interest per day on \$1,000 \$0.08
 Copper Cash per \$100, 380,000
 New York on London \$4.86 1/2
 Customs Gold Unit, 1.339
BANKS DEMAND BUYING RATE
 \$1 at 1/2 = \$115.80 at 72.75 = \$21.72
 \$5100 at 30 = \$328.53 at 72.75 = \$448.84
OFFICIAL SELLING RATES (per Tael)
 LONDON—Tel. transfer 1/2 1/2
 NEW YORK—Tel. transfer 1/2 1/2
 PARIS—Demand France 761
 INDIA—Demand Rupees 824
 RAVANIA—Demand Gulden 74
 HONGKONG—Demand Dollars 80 7/8
 YOKOHAMA—Demand Yen 165 1/2
 SINGAPORE—Demand Dollars 188 1/2
MARKET BUYING RATES (per Tael)
 LONDON—Demand 1/2 1/2
 4 months' sight credits 1/3 1/4
 4 months' sight docts 1/3 1/4
 6 months' sight credits 1/3 1/4
 6 months' sight docts 1/3 1/4
 NEW YORK—Demand 1/2 1/2
 4 months' sight credits 31
 4 months' sight docts 31 1/2
 PARIS—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 795
The National City Bank of New York
 10 a.m.
 Demand selling rate on America:
 U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.849
 Demand buying rate on America:
 U.S. \$1.00 = Sh. \$4.853
 Demand selling rates on London: £1.00
 = Sh. \$22.35
 Demand buying rate on London: £1.00
 = \$21.796
American Oriental Bank
SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$456.52
 Sg. \$100.00 " 452.45
 Fcs. 100.00 " 17.95
 Yen 100.00 " 225.63
BUYING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$100.00 Mex. \$447.01
 Sg. \$100.00 " 412.29
 Fcs. 100.00 " 17.51
 Yen 100.00 " 220.96
The American Express Co. Inc.
SELLING DEMAND DRAFTS
 U.S. \$1 100 Mex. \$459.45
 Canadian \$ 100 " 452.45
 & Sg. 100 " 22.29
 R.M. 100 " 110.35
 French Fcs. 100 " 18.27
 Swiss Fcs. 100 " 20.05
 It. Lire 100 " 24.36
 Austr. Schill. 100 " 65.37
 Yugosl. Dinar. 100 " 8.32
 Czech. Kron. 100 " 12.89
 Greek Drachm. 100 " 5.95
 Hung. Pengo 100 " 81.50
Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger
 Belgas 2.15 T 1
 " 1.56 \$ 1
Italian Bank for China
 It. Lire 5.73 T 1
 It. Lire 4.14 Mex. \$ 31
 Swiss Fcs. 1.54 T 1
Domestic Exchange
 Peking \$1,000 = Shanghai \$1,038
 Tientsin \$1,000 = " \$1,046
 Hankow \$1,000 = " \$1,046
 Tsinanfu \$1,000 = " \$1,001
 Tsingtao \$1,000 = " \$1,001
 Chefoo \$1,000 = " \$1,001
 Nanjing \$1,000 = " \$1,001
 Wuhu \$1,000 = " \$1,003
 Kiukiang \$1,000 = " \$1,003
 Hangchow \$1,000 = " \$1,001
 Foochow \$1,000 = " \$1,003
 Amoy \$1,000 = " \$1,010
 Canton S. \$1,000 = " \$1,015
 Swatow \$1,000 = " \$1,007
 Mukden \$1,000 = " \$1,000
 Dairen \$1,000 = " \$1,000
 Harbin \$1,000 = " \$1,000
Deutsch-Asiatische Bank
OPENING BUYING RATES
 Berlin/Hamburg \$100 = Rm. 125.00
 " " " " " 100 = Rm. 94.40
Subsidiary Coin Exchange
 Mex. AND CHINESE DOLLARS
 Morning 100 = \$72.5625
 Afternoon 100 = \$72.575
KIANGNAN SILVER 20-CENTS:
 Morning 500 = \$65
 Afternoon 500 = \$65
CANTON SILVER 20-CENTS:
 Morning 500 = \$64.35
 Afternoon 500 = \$64.35
COFFERS:
 Morning 378,000 coppers = \$100
 Afternoon 378,000 coppers = \$100
SMALL CHANGE:
 5 silver 20-cents and 31 coppers = \$1
 274 coppers = \$1
 24 coppers = 10-cents silver
 Mex. \$1 = \$70.725625
 Tls. 1 = Mex. \$1.38
Exchange Market
 Messrs. Linders, Brakford & Davis
 INTER BANK SEPTEMBER DELIVERY
 Highest Lowest
 U. S. G. \$ 1/2 1/2
 Yen 163 162
MERCHANT CLOSING RATES
BANK SELLING
 \$ T.T. del. July 12 1/2
 G. \$ T.T. del. " 30 1/2
 Fcs. T.T. del. " 71 1/2
 Rs. T.T. del. " 84
BANK BUYING
 \$ 4 m/s. l.c. del. July/Sept. 1/3 1/2
 G. \$ 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 30 1/2
 Fcs. 4 m/s. l.c. del. " 74
 Rs. 7 d/s. del. " 86
BULLION
 Highest Lowest
 Gold Bars 785.00 740.50 752.70
BAR SILVER
 Ready For'd
 London pence per std. oz. 12 1/2
 N.Y. cents per oz. Troy 37 1/2
 Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas 49.00
 Bombay offtake 25 bars 49.00
 Market closed quiet and steady

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

July 25.
 At the close of business on the 23rd instant the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 76,765,000 and \$161,860,000.
 These figures include Tls. 43,280,000 and \$144,510,000 in Chinese banks in which there were 868 bars.
BAR SILVER
 Arrivals:—
 1,055 bars from Bombay
 Shipments:—
 737 bars to Hangchow
 32 " " Singapore
 769 bars
SYCEE
 Arrivals:—
 Nil.
 Shipments:—
 Tls. 1,350,000 to Hangchow

THE SHANGHAI MARKETS

Influence of Japanese Boycott Now Beginning to be Felt

July 25.
 THE markets this week have been under the influence of two important factors—first of all the Japanese boycott and secondly the London Conference.
 While markets abroad which normally absorb China's products are adopting a waiting attitude in the expectation of results from the meeting of Ministers in London, the more important factor locally is the preparation being made for the boycott. In order to meet this threat piece goods of Japanese origin are being cleared wholesale from local godowns and sent up-country, while the demand for fine counts of yarn, spun by local Japanese mills, has been on such a scale that stocks are reported to be practically exhausted.
 Another shipment of Australian wheat for distant delivery in China is reported. Meantime in view of the rain there is increasing anxiety about the wheat, rice and cotton crops.

PIECE GOODS

So far as British piece goods are concerned the past has been one of the dullest weeks experienced for some time past. Clearances have been very small, and the only inquiry that has been coming forward has been for a few Tientsin Twills and Lawns.
 This state of affairs is probably accounted for by the rush that is taking place to get Japanese goods into consumption before the boycott takes still more definite shape. It may be recalled that a telegram at the beginning of the week stated that heavy shipments of cargo were being made from Japan in order to meet the situation which might eventuate, and it is now reported that clearances from godown of Japanese goods already in Shanghai have latterly been at the rate of about 10,000 packages a day. As a result the amount of Japanese cargo here available for ready consumption is now exceedingly small, and prices of these goods are up by from 10 to 15 per cent. locally.
 In trade circles it is believed that the boycott is taking strong shape. Some Chinese merchants talk of its continuing for three months, but it is impossible to assess the situation with any degree of accuracy.
 There is no news of any Continental cottons having been booked during the week, while as regards woollens dealers are obviously adopting a waiting attitude.
 There seems to be little doubt that the small clearances of British goods during the week have been due to the demand for Japanese cargo, and there is every expectation of the situation improving.

The Yuenfong Auction

Quantities offered at the Yuenfong auction on Thursday amounted to 89 packages. Among the features of the sale which could specially be noted were certain indications that the market for British goods is being somewhat influenced by the higher prices for Japanese cargo, this being noticeable qualities of Grey Shirtings as have been offered and in the White Shirtings which are chiefly destined for the River Ports. All these goods improved to the extent of a mace or two, but so far as Tientsin chops were concerned there was little special interest, and prices declined to the extent of some three or four mace.
 Business for Korea remained out of the question. The market was definitely closed and merchants are reportedly closed and have shut up their shops pending future events.
 All dyed goods experienced a very healthy tone, this being attributable entirely to the statistical position and in no sense to boycott influences. Buyers are obviously beginning to think of the Autumn, and seeing no prospect of getting

any bulk supplies they are showing a keen interest in what is on offer at the present moment. Venetians, Velvets and Italians are all getting quite satisfactory prices, and Poplins are still firm, although it is possible that the best selling season is approaching its end.
 So far as local goods are concerned White Shirtings showed themselves definitely under boycott influences. Fast Blacks showed some improvement, and there was rather more demand for light shades of Fast Blues, although movements of this quality are restricted owing to seasonal influences.

COTTON, YARN, ETC.

In view of the fact that local mills have sufficient stocks of Indian cotton on hand there has been little business in the raw staple during the week. Mills and dealers in cotton are now awaiting news regarding the position of the Chinese crop in view of the very heavy rains which have been experienced in the belt.
 A big business has been done in yarn during the week, this amounting to very nearly 20,000 bales of all counts. The majority of this consists of the fine counts spun by the local Japanese mills, and it is reported that deliveries have been on a scale practically to exhaust local stocks. This demand, which has arisen in view of the possible effects of the boycott, has caused a rise of about Tls. 3 per bale in these special counts.
 In the coarse counts comparatively little business has taken place. In their weekly report Messrs. J. Spunt & Co. state:—
 China Cotton:—While no improvement manifested itself in the demand for spot deliveries, considerable activity was noticeable in forward contracts, prices advancing nearly Tls. 2 per picul within three days with a gradually ascending tendency transpiring at the close. The factors contributive towards infusing increasing strength in our futures market are many and various, but principally they are the incessant inclemency of the weather, now being experienced, which is detrimentally affecting the cotton plant in its present delicate state, the extent of which damage still being an undetermined quantity and the firm feeling now being centred in the yarn market engendered by the serious steps being taken by the Boycott committee against Japanese goods.
 Spinners appear to be provided with a sufficiency of stocks to cover their output for deliveries two months hence or thereabout, which circumstances place them in a position to await further new crop developments, and in the meantime

DOLLARS
 Arrivals:—
 \$1,040.00 from Hangchow
 Shipments:—
 \$200,000 to Swatow
 200,000 " Amoy
 \$400,000

Silver

Last quotations come as 12 1/2 d. ready and 12 1/2 d. forward as compared with 13 1/2 d. ready and 13 1/2 d. forward as week ago.

China bought and sold. The Indian bears must have covered a substantial portion of their position during the week.

Exchange

The official quotation is 1/2 1/2 d. as compared with 1/3 d. a week ago. The Speculators position is estimated to be oversold in Sterling and Gold Dollars the equivalent of £2,000,000.

Selling T.T. Sterling, 1/3 1/2 d. 1931. U.S. \$303 1931.
 Selling 4 m/s. Sterling, 1/3 1/2 d. July/August. U.S. \$313 July/August.

It would be well if they take advantage of any offerings at favourable rates. The indications are that our market henceforth will be more or less governed by the weather map from day to day, and thus far conservative traders do not evince any keenness toward assuming a short position at this early stage of the season.

Yarn:—Since our last review, our market experienced a further advance of Tls. 3 to Tls. 4 from last week's level due to the stringent measures being adopted by the boycotting committee, and the apprehension of goods at the interior ports being subject to seizure actuated traders to concentrate, their purchasing powers in purely Chinese products. Nevertheless, Japanese finer counts met with considerable demand and prices thereon advanced rapidly. Absorption of lower counts remains in a very discouraging state. Total business done for export amounts to 18,000 bales for all chops. The general sentiment appears to be rather bullish fostered by the firmness displayed in the raw material and the anticipated prolongation of the boycott against Japanese goods.

Shanghai Market

Tls.
 Shensi, No. 1, Spot ex-mill 40.00
 Shensi Ordinary, Spot ex-mill . 38.50
 Shanghai, Spot ex-mill 38.00
 M-Ginned, Spot ex-mill 38.00
 Ningpo, Spot ex-wharf 37.60
 Tone of the Market: Firm.

SILK

Silk has experienced a lifeless week, and practically the only business has consisted of a few transactions in Szechuan Filatures (old silk) on the basis of Tls. 900 for Peony 13-15. For a considerable time there has been no business in this variety, and the transactions mentioned show an improvement in prices.
 In other types of silk no business has been recorded during the period under review.

The Japan market keeps fairly steady. The European market has been affected by the German crisis, while America shows a very meagre interest in Chinese silk.

RICE

Owing to the heavy rains and vast areas being inundated, the price of rice has risen by about \$1 per zar, equivalent to 50 tael cents a picul.
 Although supplies in the interior are still reported as abundant, the present transport difficulties have reduced quantities coming into Shanghai.

FLOUR

The Flour Exchange is now only open in the mornings. Prices have increased about two cents per bag. Up-country demand is still weakish, and the stronger undertone is due to the heavy rains.

WHEAT

Prices of wheat remain stationary, although the undertone is much stronger. Although very considerable areas on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway line are now under water and this source of supply is temporarily cut off, local mills are not buying native wheat heavily on account of the weak demand for flour.

Some business in Australian wheat has been reported during the week, but this has been for far forward shipment, at a time when native supplies are expected to be exhausted.

TIMBER

Chinese timber dealers are now apparently becoming accustomed to the higher prices for Oregon pine on the Pacific Coast, and as a result a fair volume of business was brought to book during the past week.
 Oregon pine arrivals in Shanghai have recently been very heavy, and no fewer than seven lumber ships are at present in harbour unloading their cargoes.
 Local prices remain steady, and the offtake is fairly satisfactory. Business in teak and hardwoods has been small, and the market for these continues dull.

METALS

No improvement can be recorded in the metal business during the past week.
 New business consists of a few very small orders, and otherwise there is nothing doing in the market.
 Local prices remain more or less nominal, as actually sales to interior points are virtually at a standstill.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARN

The market for artificial silk yarn has ruled very dull during the week with an entire absence of demand from the export centres.
 The local demand continues to be limited and confined to very small quantities.
 The only interesting news in the trade is the purchase of stocks of Japanese yarns at rising prices by dealers who wish to be ready with supplies purchased within the convenient official time limit before the boycott comes into effect.

PRODUCE

While there has been a certain amount of inquiry for one or two articles of produce from abroad, these markets seem to be awaiting the outcome of events in London before committing themselves to business of any importance.
 Owing to the rain Chinese dealers are beginning to display some nervousness over such articles as sesamum seed, and it is not easy to ascertain the condition of such crops at the present juncture. No reports are yet to hand regarding the groundnut crop.
 New business transacted during the week was negligible.

SUGAR

Prices for ready sugar registered a further advance owing to the increasing seriousness in the aspect of the Japanese boycott situation, and a moderate business in non-Japanese grades has resulted.

Early in the week a very good offtake of sugars was reported owing to the anxiety of up-River buyers to lay in stocks before the boycott, should become effective. As a result stocks in Shanghai today show a very considerable drop on last week's figures.
 Java prices have shown practically no variation on last week's quotations.

TEA

Black Tea
 The market has shown more interest in second crop Keemuns, doubtless due to the arrival of samples at home. Prices, however are still weak, and stocks show no sign of inadequacy.

A small business has been done in Wenchows at around Tls. 27, and some 2,000 H/c of Keemun and Ningchow had to be settled for Russia.

Hankow:—Russian buying has stiffened the market a little, but apart from this, business is very small. Standard Congou grades, however, for which reasonable prices were asked in spite of a short crop, are nearly finished for the time being.

Green Tea
 Chunmee:—Business has been very fair during the week. It seems unlikely that the supply of fine Tienkai and Fychow would exceed demand even if they could continue to arrive at their present pace. Altogether about 4,500 H/c have been settled during the week.

Sowmee:—The market is steady and a business amounting to about 3,500 H/c has been done since our last report, at increased prices. More attention has been paid to higher grades. Lower grades are very scarce.

Gunpowders:—The trade in local packs is slowly increasing, and such country chops as have arrived are meeting with a restricted demand.

Hoochows:—Are finished: closed for the season.
 Pingyaws:—Only four chops are left on the market: two in boxes and two in half chests. There is no first crop tea at all.

COMPANY MEETINGS

Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.

The 21st annual general meeting of the Padang Rubber Co., Ltd., was held in the offices of the general managers, Messrs. A. B. Burkill & Sons, 2 Canton Road, on July 22 when Mr. A. W. Burkill presided over a gathering representing 64,050 shares. Directors present were Messrs. Chun Bing-him and A. K. Craddock and Mr. C. J. Smith was secretary to the meeting.
 The chairman said:—
 The result of the year's working shows a loss of Tls. 22,400.45, and, after deducting the balance of Tls. 17,777.98 brought forward from last year, there is an amount at debit of profit and loss account of Tls. 4,622.47 which the directors recommend be carried forward
 (Continued on Page 128.)

Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share R

Report No. 31-29 for Week Ending July 24

Rubber Review:—The following telegrams are courteously supplied by "Reuters":—
London, July 18.

"Although under the shadow of the financial disturbances in Germany, the London rubber market during the past week has kept fairly calm and, in the absence of selling pressure, prices have not particularly suffered."

The statistical position is still a stumbling block in the way of any enterprise, but it is believed that a certain amount of orders have been withheld. Business, however, is still of very small volume but, with Germany's financial problem viewed in a more hopeful manner, a decidedly steadier tone prevails."

New York, July 24.

"The rubber market during the past week has ruled dull, prices ceased to a moderate extent on the June Census Report, but the lower values did not attract buyers."

Trade and factory interests have been out of the market all the week, as their pressing needs have been satisfied and they are now inclined to await new developments before reentering the market, which at the present time is easier."

London and Liverpool stocks of rubber on July 18 totalled 136,463 tons, showing a decrease during the week of 60 tons. Deliveries during the week totalled 1,615 tons compared with 1335 tons for the previous week. The following are the usual weekly comparative prices:—

	London		New York		Singapore	
	Spot	Oct./Dec.	Spot	Oct./Dec.	Spot	Aug./Sept.
July 16	3	3 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
July 23	2-15/16	3-1/16	6-9/16	6 1/2	9 1/2	10 1/2
	Easier		Quiet, easier		Dull	

Rubber:—Rubber share quotations continue mainly nominal, with little interest shown, the only transaction during the week being 300 Tebongs at \$1 July.

Banks & Loans:—China Finance have been active and firm, 35,900 done between \$6.05 July and \$6.42 1/2 August and close \$6.30 buyers July and no sellers. Yangtze Finance have been in steady demand, 17,795 done between \$10.60 July and \$10.82 1/2 Aug. and close \$10.70 buyers July. I. I. Trust have been quieter, 3,500 done between \$15.02 1/2 Aug. and \$14.90 July, and close \$14.87 1/2 buyers and \$15 sellers July.

Insurance:—International Assurance have been steady, 7,500 done between \$6.10 July and \$6.17 1/2 Aug. and close \$6.10 buyers and \$6.15 sellers July. American Asiatic Und. (Ord), 234 done at \$31 1/2 and \$31 1/2 cash, close \$31 1/2 nominal.

Lands:—China Realty have been active and a little firmer, 17,500 done between \$12 1/2 July and 12 1/2 Aug. and close \$12.60 buyers July. Shanghai Lands have been quiet, 2,010 done between \$39 1/2 cash and \$38.90 July, closing \$39.20 buyers July. Metropolitan Land, 500 done at \$14 and \$14 1/2 cash. Asia Realty "B", 240 done between \$43 and \$44 July. Cathay Land, 500 done at \$15.92 1/2 August.

Docks, Wharves & Transport:—This section continues quiet. New Engineering (Ord), 1,260 done between \$6 cash and \$6.20 August. Shanghai Docks, 300 done between \$11 1/2 July and \$11 1/2 August. China Transport, 500 done at \$5 July close \$5 1/2 buyers cash.

Utilities:—Shares in this section have been very quiet. Trams "B", 950 done between \$29.90 cash and \$30 1/2 Aug. close \$29.80 nominal. Shanghai Power, 677 shares done between \$99 1/2 and \$99 1/2 cash, close \$99 buyers cash.

Cottons:—Ewos have been active, 16,000 done between \$14.30 July and \$14.62 1/2 August and close \$14.27 1/2 buyers July. Shanghai Cottons, quiet, 250 done at \$95 cash and \$97 Aug. Zoong Sing, 500 done at \$11 1/2 July, close \$11.15 buyers July.

Miscellaneous:—Explorations have received more attention, 7,500 done at \$1.85 and \$1.90 July close \$1.90 buyers July. Caldbeck Macgregor, 500 done at \$15 cash, close \$14 1/2 nominal. Chinese Eng. & Mining "B", 600 done at \$24 July close nominal at this price. French Race Course; 700 Non-French done between \$38 and \$41 July, close \$41 buyers July. Founders close \$46 buyers July and French close \$40 buyers July. G.R.A. (Ord) 200 done at \$10.65 and \$10.75 cash close \$10.60 buyers July. General Forge quiet, 700 done at \$5 1/2 cash.

Debentures:—Shanghai Municipal debentures are most difficult to obtain. Prices of other debentures are steady, as recorded below.

Chinese Government Bonds:—The market has been very quiet throughout the week, prices generally steady. The following are the latest prices cabled from London:—

5% Reorg. Loan, 1913, British Issue	£69	0	0	Buyers
5% Gold Loan, 1912, stamped	£45	7	6	Sellers
1925 (Par G\$500)	£80	0	0	Nominal
Imperial Railway Bonds 5%	£78	0	0	"
Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds 5%	£45	10	0	"
Shanghai-Hankow-Ningpo Railway Bonds 5%	£79	0	0	"
Lung-Tsing U-Hai Railway Bonds 5%	£14	0	0	"
Hukwang Railway Bonds 5%	£26	10	0	Unofficial
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	£105	0	0	Nominal
Chartered Bank of I.A. & China	£14	5	0	"
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co.	£1	10	0	"
Shell Transport & Trading Co. "Bearer"	£2	12	3	Sellers
Shanghai Electric Construction Co.	£1	15	0	Nominal

Company's Notices

THE SHANGHAI DOCK & ENGINEERING CO., LTD.—The 25th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 150 Broadway, on Tuesday, July 28, 1931, at 5 p.m. To pay a dividend of 12 per cent (Tls. 6 per share). The Transfer Books will be closed from 21 to 28 July, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE SHANGHAI LAND INVESTMENT CO., LTD.—An Interim Dividend of 6% (Tls. 0.30 per share) has been declared in respect of 1931 and will be payable on July 30, 1931. The Transfer Books will be closed from 23 to 30 July, 1931, both days inclusive.

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL FINANCE CORPORATION—An Interim Dividend of 5% has been declared on both "A" and "B" stock and will be payable on August 10, 1931. The Transfer Books will be closed from 1 to 10 August, 1931, both days inclusive.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION—An Interim Dividend at the rate of \$3 per share, subject to deduction of Income Tax, has been declared and will be payable on August 10, 1931. The Transfer Books will be closed from July 21 to August 8, 1931, both days inclusive. All transfers of shares on the Shanghai Register have to be effected in Hongkong, it is essential that all applications for transfer reach this office not later than July 20, 1931.

HALL & HOLTZ, LTD.—The Debenture Transfer Books will be closed from July 24 to 31, 1931, both days inclusive.

THE ASIA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The amendments to the Certificate of Incorporation of this Company adopted at its stockholders' meeting of April 13, 1931, changing its authorized capital stock from Five thousand (5,000) shares of the par value of One Hundred Dollars (\$100) United States currency each to One Hundred Thousand (100,000) shares of the par value of Five dollars (\$5.00) United States Currency each, having been accepted by the Secretary of State of the State of Delaware, the certificates of stock for the old shares may now be exchanged for certificates of stock for the new shares at the ratio of twenty new shares for each old one, as provided by order of the stockholders adopted at their meeting aforesaid.

This exchange may be effected by delivering or sending to the undersigned your old certificate or certificates duly assigned by you to the Asia Life Insurance Company together with the enclosed receipt duly signed by you covering the new shares which will be sent to you in exchange.

Stock Movements Recorded during the Week

JULY	18th		20th		21st		22nd		23rd		24th	
	Cash	July	Cash	July	Cash	July	Cash	July	Cash	July	Cash	July
PLANTATIONS												
Tebong .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
BANK & LOANS												
A.O.F. Finance "A" & "M" \$	..	..	180	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ch. " " " " " " " "	6.15	6.05	6.20	6.25	6.25	6.30	6.37 1/2	..	6.35	..	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	6.10	..	6.35A	..	6.42A	..	6.40A	..	6.37 1/2A	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	6.17A	..	6.30	6.32 1/2	6.40A	..	6.40A	..	6.37 1/2A	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	6.20A	..	6.32 1/2	..	6.42A	..	..	..	..	..	..
I. I. Trust	..	15.92A	..	14.90	..	..	..	14.95	..	..	..	..
Yangtze Fin.	10.60	10.65	10.75	..	..	10.75	10.72 1/2	10.82 1/2A	..	..	10.72 1/2	..
" " " " " " " "	10.65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	10.80A	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	10.82 1/2A	..	..	..	10.82 1/2A	..	..	..	..	..	..
LANDS												
Asia Realty "B" & "M" \$	33.75	..	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	43	..	..
Realty "B" " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	..	15.92 1/2A	..	11.20	..	..	..
Cathay Land	..	..	..	..	..	..	12.60	12.60	12.60	12.65	..	..
Ch. Land	..	..	12.59	..	..	12.55	12.60	12.72A	..	12.65	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	12.67A	12.60	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	12.75A	..	..	..	..	..	..
" " " " " " " "	..	..	..	..	..	12.72A	..	..	..	..	..	..
Metro. Land	..	..	..	14	..	..	..	14 1/2	..	..	..	..
Shai Land	..	39.05	39.50	..	..	38.90	..	38.90	..	..	..	..

Rubber Prices

	July 17	July 18	July 20
London Spot	3.1/16d	3.1/16d	3.1/16d
Aug./Sep.	3.1/16d	3.1/16d	3.1/16d
Oct./Dec.	3.3/16d	3.3/16d	3.3/16d
Market	Generally steady	Steady	Very quiet
New York Spot	6 1/2	6 1/2	6.13/16
Aug./Sep.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2
Oct./Dec.	6 1/2	6 1/2	6.9/16
Market	Quiet	Dull	Very quiet, steady
Singapore Spot	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Aug./Sep.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Market	Steadier	Dull	Stagnant
	July 21	July 22	July 23
London Spot	3d	3.1/16d	2.15/16d
Aug./Sep.	3d	3d	2.7/8d
Oct./Dec.	3.1/8d	3.3/16d	3.1/16d
Market	Barely steady	Quiet	Easier
New York Spot	6 1/2	6.11/16	6.9/16
Aug./Sep.	6.5/16	6.1/4	6 1/2
Oct./Dec.	6.7/16	6.7/16	6 1/2
Market	Quiet	Dull, steady	Quiet, easier
Singapore Spot	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
Aug./Sep.	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Market	Stagnant	Dull	Dull

London and Liverpool Stock:—Were reported 136,463 tons decrease of 60 tons on last week's figure.
Singapore Auction:—Catalogued 777 tons; sold 559 tons.

Debentures

Report with Closing Quotation July 24, 1931

Closing Quotations

STOCK	Last business done or nominal	Buyers	Sellers	Authorized Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value	Fin. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS, FINANCE COMPANIES.									
H'kong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	£ 105	..	..	400,000	160,000	H\$125	Dec.	Interim £3, less I/T, 1931 ..	Pending
Chartered Bank of I. A. & C. London	M\$ 2235	..	..	600,000	600,000	£5	Dec.	Final 7/- & Bonus 6/3d. subject to I/T (mkg. 20/3d. 1930) ..	25-3-31
A.O. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$ 175	175	..	80,000	25,485	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	Pending
do. "B"	M\$ 36	36	37	..	50,000	M\$20	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	Pending
Raven Trust Co., Inc. ..	G\$ 10	..	..	100,000	32,640	G\$10	Dec.	Ord. 7%, 1930 ..	27-2-31
Inter. Invest Trust Co., of China Ltd.	G\$ 10	..	..	..	32,035	G\$10	Dec.	Pref. 7% P.A. (65 quarterly divid.) ..	1-4-31
Ch. Finance Corp., Fed. Inc. U. S. A. ..	T 14.90	..	15	2,000,000	350,000	T10	Mar.	Div. T0.80 for yr. to 31/3/1931 ..	29-4-31
do. 8% (Pref)	T 6.40	6.25	..	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend Tls. 0.15 ..	31-3-31
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	T 4.80	4.80	..	600,000	48,435	T5	Dec.	Special Divd. T0.05, 1930 ..	10-3-31
Yangtze Finance Co., Ltd. ..	T 4.30	..	..	250,000	250,000	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T0.10 ..	30-6-31
..	T 10.72½	10.70	..	2,000,000	511,600	T10	Dec.	Final T0.35, (mkg. T0.60, 1930) ..	6-2-31
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd. ..	H\$ 580	..	..	200,000	136,000	£4	Dec.	F. 16s. = 40s. for '29, Int. 24s. a/o, '30	29-5-31
Yangtze Insurance Association Ltd. ..	M\$ 50	..	..	250,000	150,000	M\$10	Dec.	{ Fin. M\$2.50 (mkg. M\$6, 1929) Int. M\$3.50 1930 ..	1-6-31
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ltd.	T 22	..	..	50,000	36,000	T20	Dec.	{ Fin. T1.60 (mkg. T3, 1929) Int. T1.40, 1930 ..	1-6-31
Canton Insurance Office Ltd. ..	H\$ 1435	..	..	10,000	10,000	H\$100	Dec.	{ Fin. H\$32. Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929) Interim H\$18, 1930 ..	19-5-31
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 1400	..	..	8,000	8,000	H\$50	Dec.	{ H\$50 & Bonus H\$10 (mkg. H\$60, 1929) ..	26-3-31
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 675	675	..	20,000	20,000	H\$20	Dec.	{ Fin. H\$9. Bonus H\$6 & H\$14 (mkg. H\$32, 1929) Interim H\$3, 1930 ..	29-5-31
Assurance Franco-Asiatique ..	F 85	85	..	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	None. Floated 1918 ..	..
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ltd. ..	G\$ 400	400	..	5,000	1,600	G\$100	Dec.	Fin. 18% (mkg. 28%, 1930) ..	3-3-31
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. ..	T 31.75	..	..	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. 7% (mkg. 17%, 1930) ..	14-3-31
do. (Pref) 8%	T 101	101	..	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4%, for half year ..	30-6-31
do. (Pref) 7%	T 97	..	..	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½%, for half year ..	31-3-31
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	T 6.12½	6.10	6.15	2,000,000	600,000	T5	Dec.	..	..
DOCKS, WHARVES, TRANSPORT.									
S'hai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. ..	T 111	..	..	55,700	55,200	T50	Apr.	Div. T6, for year to 30/4/31 ..	Pending
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 29	..	..	200,000	67,640	H\$50	Dec.	Final H\$25 (mkg. H\$4, 1924) ..	30-3-25
New Eng. & Shipbuild' ordinary	T 6.12½	..	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1930 ..	3-3-31
ing Works, Ltd. { 8% cum. pref.	T 5.50	..	..	500,000	300,000	T5	Dec.	Pref. T0.40, 1930 ..	3-3-31
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ltd. ..	T 270	..	..	40,000	36,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. T11 (mkg. T14, 1930) ..	4-6-31
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 164	164	..	80,000	80,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$9, 1930 ..	19-3-31
G. E. Marden & Co., Ltd. ..	T 13.25	..	..	150,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.40, 1930 ..	6-3-31
Ch. Transport & Storage Co. Inc., S'hai	T 5.22½	5.25	..	200,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	..	..
Indo-China S.N. Co., { 6% cum. pref.	H\$ 40	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Pref. 12/- @ Ex. 2/0 = 35.94 = 1924-25 ..	19-6-29
Ld. { def. ord.	H\$ 30	..	..	120,000	49,589	£5	Dec.	Def. 30/- @ Ex. 2/6 = \$11.90 = 1921 ..	24-5-22
Shell T'sport & { ord. (Bearer)	£ 51/3	..	52/3	30,000,000	24,121,361	£1	Dec.	{ Final 1s. 6d. free I/T (mkg. 3s. 6d. 1930) Coupon 58 ..	6-7-31
Trading Co. { 5% cum. 1st pref.	£ ..	..	..	360,000	200,000	£10	Dec.	..	..
Ld. { 7% cum. 2nd pref.	£ ..	..	..	10,000,000	10,000,000	£1	Dec.	..	..
Shanghai Tug & Lighter { ordinary	T 79	..	..	40,000	26,000	T25	Dec.	Ord. T4, 1930 ..	2-3-31
Co., Ltd. { 7% pref.	T 49½	..	..	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Pref. T3.50, 1930 ..	2-3-31
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 23½	23½	..	20,000	20,000	H\$50	Dec.	H\$4 for 1924 ..	28-3-25
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 25½	25½	..	80,000	80,000	H\$15	Dec.	H\$1½ for 1929—None for 1931 ..	4-3-30
Star Ferry Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 94½	..	94½	100,000	80,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$2 & Bonus H\$2, 1930 ..	13-2-31
MINING.									
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" London	T 24	..	..	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	{ Final Divd. 9.6d. free of I/T. { Mkg. 1s. 9.6d. 1929-30) Coupon No. 38. ..	19-12-30
Chosen Syndicate Ltd. "Bearer" ..	£ 30/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	Int. Div. No. 1. 3d. Final Nil. ..	10-1-28
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	H\$ 35	35	..	500,000	496,500	£1	June	Final 1/- (mkg. 4/-, year 31-3-31 ..	15-7-31
S'hai Exploration & Develop't, Co., Ltd.	T 1.90	1.90	..	200,000	200,000	£1	Mar.	..	..
..	T 1.90	..	..	600,000	597,251	T5	Dec.	..	..
LANDS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	T 38.80	39.05	..	1,404,000	1,404,000	T5	Dec.	Interim Divd. T0.30, 1931 ..	Pending
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. ..	T 295	..	..	25,000	19,335	T100	Feb.	Fin. T6 & Bonus T2 (mkg. T12, 1930/31) ..	31-3-31
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine ..	T 165	..	..	10,000	10,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. 5% (Mkg. 12%, 1930) ..	10-2-31
West End Estates, Ltd. ..	T 3.65	..	..	500,000	191,450	T10	Dec.	7%, 1926 ..	23-4-27
Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord)	M\$ 220	..	..	20,000	15,000	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. "B"	M\$ 44	..	44	150,000	50,000	M\$20	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. (Pref "A") 8%	M\$ 108	..	..	10,000	10,000	M\$100	Dec.	4% for half year ..	4-7-31
do. (Pref "B") 6%	M\$ 90	..	91	60,000	7,508	M\$100	Dec.	..	..
China Realty Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. ..	T 12.65	12.57½	..	500,000	500,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931 ..	1-7-31
Cathay Land Co., Ltd. ..	T 15.70	..	..	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 4%, (mkg. 8%, 1930) ..	25-3-31
Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$ 112	112	113	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
do. "B"	M\$ 11.20	11.20	11.30	25,000	25,000	M\$10	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931 ..	30-6-31
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd.	T 14½	14	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. ..	T 139	..	..	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929) ..	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$ 91½	91½	92½	400,000	299,089	H\$25	Dec.	Final H\$2. (mkg. H\$4, 1930) & H\$1 on 43,757 New Issue ..	10-2-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd. ..	H\$ 19.90	..	19.90	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930 ..	24-2-31
Wei-hai-wei L. & B. Co., Ltd. ..	T ..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930 ..	11-3-31
UTILITIES.									
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. ..	T 17.90	17.90	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Div'd. T0.90, 1930 ..	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. ..	T 79	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1930) ..	16-4-31
S'hai Power Co. Tls. Cum. Pref. stock	T 99½	99	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50 ..	1-7-31
..	T 60½	60½	..	400,000	115,142	T50	Dec.	..	..
S'hai Electric Const. Co., Ltd. "B"	T 29.90	29.80	29.90	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	{ Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930) Free of I/T Coupon No. 41 ..	22-5-31
do. "Reg."	T 29.30	29.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. London "B"	£ 35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. .. "A"	T 312½	312½	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	{ Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 34 ..	28-3-31
do. "B"	T 14	14	..	..	108,505	£1	Dec.	{ Final etc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d. 1930) ..	..

Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc. U.S.A. "A"	M\$	112	112	113	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	30-6-31
Metropolitan Land & Bldg. Co., Ltd.	T	14 1/2	11.20	11.30	25,000	25,000	M\$10	Dec.	Interim 5%, 1931	30-6-31
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	T	139	14	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Final 3% & Bonus 1% (mkg. 13%, 1929)	21-2-30
Hongkong Land I. & A. Co., Ltd. Old	H\$	91 1/2	91 1/2	92 1/2	40,000	21,427	T100	Dec.	Final H\$2. (mkg. H\$4, 1930) & H\$1 on 43,757 New Issue	10-2-31
Humphreys Est. & Finance Co., Ltd.	H\$	19.90	..	19.90	150,000	150,000	H\$10	Dec.	H\$0.80, 1930	24-2-31
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ltd.	T	..	..	..	3,674	3,674	T20	Dec.	T1.40, 1930	11-3-31
UTILITIES.										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	T	17.90	17.90	..	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.90, 1930	25-2-31
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	T	79	..	..	50,000	36,000	T50	Dec.	Final T2 (mkg. T4, 1930)	16-4-31
S'hai Power Co. T.S. cum. Pref. stock	T	99 1/2	99	..	200,000	200,000	T100	Dec.	Quarterly Dividend T1.50	1-7-31
S'hai Electric Const. Co., Ltd. "B"	T	29.30	29.30	29.90	400,000	185,142	T50	Dec.	Final 7% (mkg. 12%, 1930)	..
do. "Reg."	T	29.30	29.30	..	700,000	600,000	£1	Dec.	1/T Coupon No. 41	22-5-31
do. London "B"	£	35/-	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	T	312 1/2	312 1/2	..	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Final etc. 26/0.8d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 38/6.8d., 1930) Coupon No. 34	28-3-31
do. "B"	T	14	14	..	259,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Final etc. 10.9d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/6.4d., 1930) Coupon No. 7	28-3-31
do. "C"	T	14 1/2	14	..	250,000	250,000	£1	Dec.	Final 11.6d. @ 1/3 7/8 (mkg. 1/7.3d., 1930) Coupon No. 3	28-3-31
COTTONS, ETC.										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. { ordinary	T	14.50	14.32 1/2	14.40	1,000,000	1,000,000	T5	Dec.	Div. T0.75 for 1930	12-3-31
do. { 8% cum. perf.	T	119	..	..	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Pref. T8, 1930	12-3-31
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	T	94	..	..	120,000	120,000	T50	Apr.	T2.50 & Bonus T0.75 for 1/2 yr. to 30-4-31	26-5-31
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	T	11	11.15	..	200,000	160,000	T10	June	Divid. T0.80, 1929-30	9-10-30
PLANTATIONS.										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	T	5 1/2	..	..	70,000	70,000	£1 (T9)	Sept.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	18-12-29
New Amherst Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.10	..	..	500,000	104,962	T1	Oct.	T0.15, 1925/6	12-5-26
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	T	2.50	..	..	400,000	350,000	10s. (T4 1/2)	Dec.	Divid. T0.15, 1929	14-9-29
Anglo-Java Estates Ltd.	T	4	4	..	500,000	496,000	10s.	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	7-3-30
Ayer Tawab Rub. Plantation Co. Ltd.	T	1.55	..	..	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.40, 1928-29)	26-12-29
Batu Anom (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	400,000	400,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1926)	11-4-27
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Mar.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1926-27)	7-7-27
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	21-3-30
Chernor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.40	0.40	..	400,000	400,000	2s. (T0.90)	Dec.	Final Div. T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	21-3-30
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est. Ltd.	T	4	..	..	35,000	27,305	£1	Oct.	Final T0.75 (mkg. T1.25, 1926-27)	16-1-28
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.25	0.25	..	675,000	274,875	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	18-9-29
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	T	1.25	1	..	500,000	375,000	2s. (T0.75)	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929)	17-4-30
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.80	..	..	350,000	166,745	T1	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1929)	27-3-30
Gua-Kalunpong R. E., Ltd.	T	5	4	..	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	{ Divid. 1/6d. 1929 less 1/T 4/- in f (Coupon No. 30)	9-4-30
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Est., Ltd.	T	0.85	0.80	..	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Divid. T0.10, 1929	4-9-29
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	100,000	100,000	T5	Dec.	T1, 1926	19-4-27
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	T	2	..	..	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1 1/2 1929	16-4-30
Kota Bahroe Rub. Est (1921) Ltd.	T	0.15	..	..	390,000	390,000	T0.75	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	27-9-29
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.50	0.90	..	700,000	550,000	2/- (T0.85)	Oct.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.20, 1929)	13-3-30
Langkat ..	T	5.50	..	..	250,000	250,000	Gs. 10	Oct.	Divid. T0.50, 1928-29	3-5-30
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Divid. T0.06, 1928-29	19-7-29
Pengkalan Durian Estate (1921), Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	15-7-28
Permata Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.70	..	..	50,000	45,317	T5	Oct.	Divid. 5% (T0.25), 1928-29	14-2-30
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	500,000	450,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	7-4-30
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	T	0.85	0.75	..	25,000,000	272,700	T1	..	..	..
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	600,000	411,000	T1	Sept.	Divid. T0.08, 1928-29	17-12-29
Semambu Rubber Ests, Ltd.	T	0.20	..	..	300,000	300,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1928	18-4-29
Senawang Rub. Ests., { ordinary	T	0.75	..	..	300,000	285,000	T1	Jan.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	14-4-30
Co. (1921), Ltd. { 12% cum. pref.	T	..	..	..	100,000	33,943	T1	Jan.	Div. 12 for yr. T0.31/1/1931	13-4-31
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	T	0.92 1/2	..	..	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.20, 1928-29)	20-12-29
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Est. (1925), Ltd.	T	0.10	0.10	..	350,000	350,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1927	8-10-28
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.15	..	..	315,000	313,613	T1	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1929)	11-3-30
S'hai Malay Rub. { ord.	T	4	..	..	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T1, 1929)	31-3-30
Est., Ltd. { 8% cum. part. pref.	T	4	..	..	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.	T8%, 1929	31-3-30
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.40	..	..	200,000	200,000	T1	June	Divid. T0.10, 1928-29	25-9-29
S'hai Seremban Rub. Estates, Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Final T0.10 (mkg. T0.15, 1929)	17-3-30
S'hai-Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	T	3.50	..	..	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Final Div. T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1928-29)	1-4-30
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.06, 1928	6-4-28
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.65	..	..	150,000	150,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.10, 1929-30	6-6-30
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	3.50	3.50	..	40,000	40,000	£1 (T8.50)	June	Divid. 0.50, 1929-30	17-9-30
Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd.	T	0.25	..	..	200,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Divid. T0.05, 1929	25-4-30
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	T	0.60	0.60	..	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Divid. T0.08, 1929-30	12-6-30
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	T	0.90	0.90	..	750,000	710,000	T1	Jan.	Final Div. T0.20 (mkg. T0.30, 1929-30)	25-4-30
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	T	3	3	..	300,000	250,000	10s. at 2/5 1/2	..	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.60, 1929)	13-3-30
INDUSTRIAL.										
Green Island Cement Co., Ltd. { com ..	H\$	18.75	18.75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. { old ..	H\$	13 1/2	..	..	400,000	400,000	H\$7.50	Dec.	H\$0.30 on old shares, 1930	18-3-31
.. { new ..	T	6	..	..	400,000	400,000	H\$1.00	Dec.	H\$0.04 on new shares, 1930	18-3-31
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	T	1.80	..	..	500,000	201,187	T1	Dec.	Dividend 10%, 1930	31-3-31
Culty Dairy Co., Ltd.	T	38	..	..	20,000	20,000	T10	June	T1, 1929/30	16-12-30
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.	T	72 1/2	72 1/2	..	6,400	5,400	T50	Dec.	In Voluntary Liquidation 1st Div. T200	25-6-31
Malabon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.	H\$	39	..	..	14,000	14,000	Pesos 30	Dec.	Pesos 4.50 for 1930	4-3-31
A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd.	H\$	16	..	..	150,000	120,000	H\$10	Oct.	H\$0.75, 1930	16-3-31
General Forge Products (1920), Ltd.	T	5.75	5.65	..	200,000	99,978	T5	Aug.	Incorporated, 1929	..
China Aerocrete Co., Ltd.	T	17	..	..	200,000	20,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1. for 1930	8-4-31
Millington, Ltd.	T	4.75	..	..	300,000	110,000	T5	Mar.	..	..
S'hai Vacuum Cng. & S. Co., Ltd.	T	10	..	..	35,000	23,000	T10	Dec.	Interim T0.50, 1931	30-6-31
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	T	10	..	..	150,000	115,000	T10	Dec.	..	..
Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	T	10	..	..	100,000	40,000	T10	..	..	..
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	T	10 1/2	..	..	80,000	60,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 4%, half year to 30-6-31	20-7-31
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	T	14.75	..	10.25	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T1. for 1930	27-3-31
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	10.60	..	..	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Divid. T0.80 for 1930	27-3-31
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	H\$	16	..	..	1,000,000	796,357	H\$10	Dec.	Div. H\$0.50, 1930	16-4-31
STORES.										
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	M\$	28	27	..	28,000	26,342	M\$20	Feb.	M\$0.60, 1927	31-5-27
S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	M\$	72	..	..	10,000	9,970	M\$50	Mar.	Fin. 4% & Bonus \$1. (mkg. \$6, 1930-31)	29-6-31
Lane, Crayford & Co., Ltd.	M\$	75	75	..	2,500	2,500	M\$100	Feb.	Div. 10%, year 28/2/1931	22-6-31
Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.	M\$	19	..	..	75,000	45,000	M\$10	Feb.	Fin. \$1. (mkg. \$1.50, 1930-31)	29-6-31
GREYHOUNDS.										
G'hound Racing A'n. (China) { ord.	M\$	10.65	10.60	..	44,000	44,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$3.10, 1929-30	30-12-30
.. { found.	M\$	32 1/2	34	..	6,000	6,000	M\$10	Oct.	M\$16.40, 1929-30	30-12-30
S'hai Inter. G'hound (In Vol. Liquidat'n	M\$	4	4	..	50,000	48,000	M\$10	Dec.	Divid. \$1.25, 1929	2-4-30
Champ de Courses Francais F.	M\$	37 1/2	39	..	30,000	30,000	M\$20	Dec.	..	..
(French Race Course) non-F	M\$	38	40 1/2	..	..	..	..	Dec.	..	..
do. Found.	M\$	42	42 1/2	..	..	6,490	Free	Dec.	..	..

For all Mex. Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

In order to ensure the accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested please to advise any alteration and omission to J. P. BISSETT & CO., 12 The Bund, Shanghai compilers of this report on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

COMPANY MEETINGS

(Continued from Page 125.)

to next year's accounts. Despite the record low production cost for this estate of 4.83d. per lb., a reduction of 2.28d. per lb. as compared with last year, this was not sufficient to meet the present depressed prices, and as you will note from the report, the average selling price realized from the sale of our rubber was only 3.59d. per lb.

The directors have for some time been considering the question of the policy to be adopted in view of the continued depression in the industry, and, as you have seen from the report, they have decided to stop tapping when our manager, Mr. Gowland, was due for his home leave. Nearly all estates have a settled labour force, built up over a number of years, and this force is a very vital asset and not replaceable at a moment's notice. We have never been able to maintain a permanent tapping force, due chiefly to the hilly nature of the estate and also to the reputation we had in the early days for fever. For several years past our tapping has been done by Chinese contract labour, and our agents inform us that, when we start tapping again, there will be no difficulty in making arrangements for this class of tappers at rates prevailing in the district.

Although tapping is suspended, the estate will be kept in good condition as it would be very false economy not to do so. A native conductor will be in charge under the periodic supervision of the manager of a neighbouring estate, and our visiting agents will also continue to pay regular visits to see that the estate is being kept in the same clean condition as it is at present.

The company is in a very sound financial position and has ample funds in the Straits and Shanghai to carry on for some time, but it is to be hoped that it will not be too long before prices again reach a remunerative level. To keep down expenses, our Straits agents have made a reduction in their fees, and your directors and my firm as general managers, will forego their fees whilst there is no tapping.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but before putting the resolutions to the meeting, I would like to take this opportunity of recording the directors' appreciation of the very excellent work done by our estate manager, and to the visiting agent and Straits agents for the good care of our property throughout the year.

There were no questions and the following resolutions were put to the meeting and carried unanimously:

Proposed by Mr. A. W. Burkill, seconded by Mr. A. K. Craddock:—That the report and accounts for the year ended April 30, 1931, as presented, be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Chun Bing-him, seconded by Mr. C. J. Smith:—That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a director of the company be confirmed.

Proposed by Mr. C. R. Burkill, seconded by Mr. H. Kadoorie:—That Mr. Chun Bing-him be re-elected a director of the company.

Proposed by Mr. Chun Yin Yee-tong, seconded by Miss G. M. Allan:—That Messrs. Thomson & Co. be re-elected auditors to the company.

West End Estates

The 15th annual ordinary general meeting of the West End Estates, Ltd., was held at its office, No. 48 Szechuen Road, on July 20.

Mr. H. M. Cumine, the chairman, presided, supported by Messrs. C. K. Greaves and J. B. Manley, directors, while Mr. F. Noodt acted as secretary to the meeting. There were present shareholders representing 137,316 shares.

The chairman said:—

The report now before you, containing all the essential points, hardly needs further explanation in connection with the state of affairs of the company, save some comment on the result of the working of the year under review. I regret that the loss amounted to Tls. 71,610.06 which was inevitable, as it cost the company Tls. 28,187.50 to extricate itself from exorbitant rates of interest and other hard and fast loan conditions in the way of fines inflicted for the relief sought in this direction, while brokerage, in effecting sales amounting to Tls. 9,765.50 and Tls. 29,382.43 was the portion of loans, commissions chargeable to the year's working. The balance

is attributed to empties and to the absence of earnings on the part of undeveloped and obsolete property to the value of about one million taels. However, at the moment your directors feel it safe to say that the company's position is much consolidated, and upon the disposal of one or two more property favourable working results may be expected.

During the year under review the following estates were disposed of realizing a total sum of Tls. 396,708.27:—

1. Joffre Estate;
 2. Yuyuen Estate;
 3. Eastern Estate;
 4. Temple Piece Leasehold;
- and property to the extent of Tls. 110,877.62 was acquired, and mortgage loans and other obligations were reduced by Tls. 190,200, and have since been further reduced by Tls. 429,700. Thus, although the disposal of these estates has caused the disappearance of revenue to the extent of about Tls. 40,000 per annum, it means that we save an approximate annual outgoing of Tls. 70,000 representing a net gain of about Tls. 30,000 per year.

The company's obligation now is only in the way of fixed loans, bank overdrafts and small fixed deposits. These are all the remarks I have to make and if you have any questions to ask in respect of the accounts before you I shall endeavour my best to answer them.

There being no questions, the chairman moved resolution No. 1 "That the directors' report and statement of account for the year ending December 31, 1930, as presented to the meeting, be hereby passed and adopted." This was seconded by Mr. J. B. Manley, was carried unanimously.

Resolution No. 2 re-electing Mr. C. K. Greaves a director of the company, proposed by Mr. P. L. Bojesen and seconded by Mr. Wang Tin-folk, was carried.

Mr. E. B. Cumine proposed resolution No. 3 reappointing Messrs. Thomson & Co. as the company's auditors for the ensuing year at the remuneration of Tls. 600. Mr. J. B. Manley seconded the motion which was carried.

Rubber Trust, Ltd.

Mr. L. E. Canning, the chairman, presided on July 20 over the statutory and first annual general meetings of the Rubber Trust, Ltd., held at the company's offices, 10 Canton Road. Directors present were Sir Elly Kadoorie and Mr. A. J. Welch, and Mr. C. F. Shackleton acted as secretary to the meeting. The number of shares represented was 219,900.

In his remarks at the statutory meeting, the chairman said:—

Gentlemen,—This meeting is called in order to comply with the Companies' Ordinances, which, as you are doubtless aware, require every public company to hold a statutory meeting within three months from the date on which the company is entitled to commence business.

The statutory report has been in your hands for several days and from it you will have seen that, up to that date, 272,700 shares have been taken up and paid for and that the money so obtained has been utilized by making loans to various companies to the extent of Tls. 203,815.84 and by acquiring shares in sundry local companies at a total cost of Tls. 62,138.09.

The amount of cash left in our hands appears to be small for our requirements but I may tell you that we have since received a sum in cash that brings the issued capital up to Tls. 300,000 and I have no doubt that more will be forthcoming as and when the opportunity arises to make profitable use of it.

A list of shareholders is lying on the table and is open for your inspection.

As an ordinary general meeting is to be held immediately after this meeting, I will reserve any remarks that I have to make on general matters until then, but if any of you have any questions to ask in connection with the report I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

No questions were asked so the following resolution was formally put to the meeting and carried unanimously:—

That the statutory report, as presented, be adopted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. L. E. Canning and seconded by Sir Elly Kadoorie.

Following the statutory meeting the first annual general meeting was held, when Mr. L. E. Canning again presided. In addressing the meeting he said:—

Gentlemen,—As it is necessary, in order to comply with the Companies' Ordinances, to hold an ordinary general meeting of shareholders once at least in every

calendar year, and as our first financial period will not terminate until April 30, 1932, your directors have thought it advisable to take advantage of this gathering and to give you what information they can regarding the purposes and progress of the company.

This company, which obtained its licence to commence business on April 21, 1931, was formed with the primary object of giving financial assistance to any local rubber companies that might find themselves in difficulties owing to the prolonged slump in the price of raw rubber. From the statutory report you will have seen that substantial support has already been rendered to several local companies and I may tell you that arrangements have been completed with outside interests for acquiring a valuable area of 1,000 acres of rubber just reaching maturity that adjoins one of the estates in Java belonging to a well-known Shanghai company.

Although the terms have been settled, the actual operation has not been completed yet and, therefore, nothing appears in the report in this connection.

Apart from lending money to rubber companies, the Trust has other powers and aims. For instance, we are prepared to exchange, on a fair basis of price, shares in the Trust for shares in any local rubber company, or we are prepared to make offers to absorb any suitable company local or otherwise on the basis of an exchange of shares. When I say suitable, I mean an estate that is contiguous to another in which we already have an interest and which, if joined thereto, would effect an economy in the administration and overhead expenditure.

Take another instance and assume that a company has reached a stage of financial embarrassment where a reconstruction and an appeal to shareholders for further capital is unavoidable. It has been found in the past that almost invariably a large number of the shareholders are not prepared to come forward with further funds and the willing ones are left to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for them. In such a case, in my humble opinion, it would be far preferable to come to an arrangement with the Trust to absorb the company by an exchange of shares and for those who were prepared to put up their quota of further money to see the company through its troubles to subscribe instead for an equivalent number of shares in the Trust. Anyone who has confidence in the eventual recovery of the Rubber Industry cannot do better than this as besides investing at to-day's very low rates they will spread their risk over an interest in several properties instead of depending on the survival and security of only one estate.

As regards the ultimate aim of the Trust, it is hoped that eventually it will acquire either by purchase or by exchanging shares an interest in a large area of rubber which it will be found possible by suitable grouping and administration to work on the most economical lines and which by building up reserves during good times will be able to survive any further slump that may overtake the industry in the future.

In short the Trust is an attempt to facilitate the co-operation of local companies so that, instead of each one standing on its own feet and either surviving or going to the wall as the case may be they can lend each other mutual support with the ultimate result that all instead of only a few will survive.

Up to the moment the general public, who are interested in rubber companies, has given the Trust very meagre support, but I venture to hope that, as its aims and objects become better known, a more favourable response will be forthcoming and, in the meantime, we are assured of securing the money that we are likely to require for some time to come.

Before concluding, I would like to point out that there is an erroneous idea amongst shareholders in local companies that, in spite of the slump, a planted acre of rubber is still worth £50 or more. I would like to correct that by putting the present price at nearer £10 per acre or allowing for the adverse exchange say Tls. 170.

The market value of an acre of rubber bears no relation whatever to the money that it has been necessary to spend to bring the acre to maturity: it should be based entirely upon the present or prospective earning capacity of that acre.

In support of this statement I would like to quote an extract

taken from "Truth" of June 8, 1931.

"At the annual meeting of the Rubber Plantation Investment Trust the Chairman, in referring to the drastic fall in rubber share quotations, mentioned that certain prices value the issued capital of the companies concerned at less than the value of the surplus liquid assets. In other words, buyers of this type of share, purchase the rubber areas and other fixed assets at less than nothing."

These remarks have tempted some readers to inquire for a list of such shares—but the difficulty is that holders of such shares are well aware of the anomalous position, and are not sellers at the nominal prices prevailing.

However, to satisfy requests, I append details of a few shares, which, allowing for cash resources, can be obtained at the equivalent of merely a few pounds per acre of rubber. Thus:

	Market price	Mkt. capital- ization per acre.	Cash Reserve per acre.	Net per acre.
Karmen	6/8	\$15.10.0	\$14.15/-	15/-
Sungei Krian £1 Shares	8/9	\$15.10.0	\$13. 5/-	\$2.10/-

Seaport net cost per acre £4 (with market price 5/- per share)
Central Perak net cost per acre £2 (with market price 6d. per share).

Of course, it can be argued that liquid resources are gradually dwindling with the commodity at around 8d. per pound; but the companies mentioned above have sufficient resources at their command to last until the time when rubber estates should be worth something more nearly approaching the £50 per acre or more which it actually costs to bring a rubber plantation to maturity."

The formation of the Trust is no new idea; it was first mooted in 1921, but then there was a fairly

speedy recovery in the industry following the slump and companies were able to carry on unaided.

I feel optimistic enough to say that the existence of the Trust will be a boon and a blessing to all those interested in rubber holdings and that with the passing of the present trade depression rubber will become once more a paying proposition.

That is all I can really tell you, gentlemen, there is no resolution to put before you, but before I sit down I would like to thank you for having listened to me so patiently.

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77 NANKING ROAD

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THORBURN CASE
Nanking's Attitude

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "A Distressed Parent" writing to you the other day does not appear to know quite well what "wounded condition" means in China. I will make now an attempt to enlighten him on the subject as correctly as possible.

It means a broken leg, minus two or three ribs, part of an ear cut off, broken nose with its bridge sunk in, a badly fractured skull and face horribly disfigured and so on.

These are the results invariably caused by the use of butts of rifles, iron rods, bamboo poles, stones and bayonets used by angered bandits enlisted as soldiers in China when handing a foreigner who has the misfortune to fall a victim in their hands. The unfortunate young Britisher undoubtedly was in that condition.

Now that Nanking has issued such an extraordinary official report to the effect that Thorburn was not arrested by the Chinese Military authorities, in direct contradiction to Mr. Scott's (British Vice-Consul) report, the indication is that poor Thorburn will never appear again on the face of the earth and my feeling in the matter, despite all protests, movements and appeal for a strong action, is that the whole affair will be gradually squashed up in the ordinary course of time. Nevertheless, I shall be too pleased to sign the list of appeal and secure as many signatures as possible of my fellow countrymen thereon. This is a matter any member of our foreign community should support.

NOT A BRITISHER.
Shanghai, July 20, 1931.

A Suggestion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I should like to put forward the suggestion that you compile and print a resumé of the Thorburn Case from the beginning with Leaders which have appeared in your paper and your contemporaries (not overlooking the results of one investigation, Chinese, which traced young Thorburn to Nanking) also extracts of correspondence. This could possibly be done in a similar form to which the Municipal Gazette is produced.

I am sure that a number of these would be bought to send to people at Home and would give them an official history of what has happened to date. The China Association in London might arrange for the distribution to the proper quarters in Parliament and elsewhere.

As far as I am concerned I should welcome such an edition to send to the English firms which I represent—to embody the facts in a letter to any or all of such firms is to achieve something rather beyond my powers and I am sure that many other people are in the same position. At the same time one cannot give proper weight in a letter to the local indignation at the way in which the matter is being handled.

ALPHA.
Shanghai, July 21, 1931.

A Disclaimer

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—As one of the 1,100 members of the St. George's Society I wish to disassociate myself entirely from the futile telegram despatched to Peking by the Committee of my national society. In the first place I do not "fully appreciate the efforts of our Minister to obtain relief or information of Thorburn," far from it—in my opinion it is pathetic that with the weight of the British Empire and Nation behind him our Minister could do so little. In the second place his efforts have resulted in a most blatant and impudent slap in the face of the British Nation in the mendacious report of the case handed to them by the Chinese Government, a report which not only shows contempt for our intelligence, but indifference as to how we regard it.

Finally I would point out that the telegram is addressed to the wrong person at the wrong place.

T.G.D.
Shanghai, July 21, 1931.

St. George's Society's Message

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

DEAR SIR,—As a member of the Royal Society of St. George, I fully

disassociate myself from the Resolution passed by the Committee yesterday congratulating the British Minister on the work he has done in connection with the Thorburn Case, and I am convinced that the Committee did not represent the opinions of the 1100 members of that Society. What we Britishers in China must do is to endeavour to bring our Diplomats to a proper sense of their responsibilities and to get them to accomplish their duties as servants of the British nation, rather than congratulate them upon the feeble showing they have certainly put up in this case, by allowing themselves to be bluffed by Chinese more astute than they. I feel that the foolish Resolution passed by the St. George's Society simply tends to undo the good work done by the St. Andrews' Society, the R.A.F., and Mr. Nazer's admirable petition. Just why we should congratulate the British Minister for bungling this terrible Thorburn Case whilst at the same time carrying on negotiations with the Chinese for the abolition of our Extraterritorial Rights, and then going away on holiday after swallowing the mendacities of the Chinese, is somewhat difficult to understand. I feel sure that the bulk of the ordinary members of the St. George's Society prefer to endorse Mr. Gee's letter.

I am of the opinion that had the Society called a general meeting of its members, as should have been done, a very different resolution would have been passed at that meeting; and had a strongly worded message been sent to the parent St. George's Society at Home, more good might have accrued than can accrue now.

"H."
Shanghai, July 21, 1931.

A Weak Opinion

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I crave space in your letter columns to comment on, to my mind, a very weak opinion of a very strong subject; to wit, "F.D.Z.'s" letter on the Thorburn mystery in to-day issue.

To commence, "F.D.Z.'s" analogy of the "boy and the wolf" has very little bearing on the subject in view—unless it is that the plural of "wolf" would be much more suited to the situation.

"F.D.Z." by his continual harping on "truth," would seem to bear out the old adage that "a little knowledge is harmful." Then that passage "Self-interest, and not truth, is uppermost in the foreigners' mind." Perchance it would interest "F.D.Z." to know that truth, coupled with the ability to carry it out, is, and always has been, the most potent force of the British nation.

Does "F.D.Z." think that a trait of the British character is that of suicide? It would appear so, judging from his views on the abolition of extraterritoriality at such a juncture as this. We will agree that Thorburn did "disappear under the very protection of extraterritoriality," but would not a thief rob the safe in addition to the till, were the chances but equal?

Then again, what would Britain be expected to protect but her own interests, and who would be expected to protect them but Britain?

Surely the lion has been sitting tight long enough, whilst she has her mane stroked in an endeavour to curb the angry swish of her tail.

As for the time coming when the British arm cannot protect British interests, we would inform "F.D.Z." that the arm is as long and as strong as ever, and, although we are rather wont to keep our hands in our pockets now and again and seemingly look idly on, there is still such a word as "limit."

R.S.S.
Shanghai, July 20, 1931.

Logical

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the last paragraph of his letter in to-days issue of the "North China" Mr. Mooney makes a comment that has apparently been strangely overlooked by your correspondents re the Thorburn Case. It seems futile to me to call upon the Prime Minister of England for his help in the matter when the British Minister to China is having a quiet holiday with no likely intention of disturbing himself in the matter. I consider that a signed petition telegraphed to Sir Miles Lampson is the logical start to

make in getting British officialdom interested.

ENGLISH.
Shanghai, July 20, 1931.

A Polish Protest

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Being of the opinion that Mr. Thorburn's case of grave importance not only to British nationals, but to all other foreigners in China, may I, through the columns of your esteemed paper suggest, that, other nationalities be given an opportunity to express their attitude by signing a letter of indignation at the action of the Chinese authorities in this case, and thus show that the whole foreign community in Shanghai, is unanimous with the British in asking for fuller protection, as such action of Chinese officialdom affects foreigners here, one and all alike.

"POLISH NATIONAL."
Shanghai, July 21, 1931.

"A Victim of Extrality"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Would you please allow me a few lines in your esteemed paper. Much has been written lately in connection with the Thorburn mystery and the question of extrality has promptly been brought up, the British Government and even her Minister to China have been attacked and run down by their own nationals in a most disgusting manner.

As one who does not enjoy extrality in this country and, I dare say, as a friend of the British, I would remind them that their view is not shared by all white people. I am not interested in the Thorburn affair to such an extent as Britishers, who seem to connect this case with fear for their own personal protection and safety. I may say, I am looking at the matter more sober.

There are two things which should be realized:

(1.) What would possibly have happened if the foreigner involved in the shooting affray near Quinsan was one who does not enjoy extrality? The answer is simple: The Chinese would have taken him into custody, punished him severely and if he had "kicked back" they would have handled him exactly the same way as young Thorburn was dealt with. And why not? If a man does not realise what he is doing, but goes ahead shooting officials of a country he lives in, he certainly has to bear the consequences in full. Foreign newspapers in China would have brought full reports and, I think, they would have published lengthy leaders pointing out the dangers their nationals will come into, when extrality is abolished. But foreigners without extrality rights watch their steps and it is not very possible that anyone of them ever will be mixed up into a shooting affray like this.

(2.) Why did Nanking deny everything? Who expects any government to admit frankly that something is wrong in its country and that things might happen over which it has no control? Obviously Nanking has no control over the militaries "who are a law for themselves." This however, Nanking cannot admit officially. Since Thorburn had challenged and hurt Chinese feelings badly, since he "kicked back" and was dealt with accordingly and since it was realised by the Chinese only later that he enjoyed extrality—thus forbidding them to do anything to meet Thorburn's insults and not allowing them anything but to hand him over to his own countrymen and leave him at their mercy—there was no way out for Nanking but to let Thorburn disappear and to say: "We know nothing about the whole story."

Whatever steps the British Government will undertake, one thing is certain: the Thorburn mystery never will be unveiled fully. It further seems to be sure that the Government will not take the responsibility of their shoulders to send hundreds of brave soldiers to discipline looked for trouble and found it. The word "Abolishment of Extrality" has fallen and with it Extrality is at its end, now or later. With it all foreigners will learn how to behave in a country which after all has its own sovereignty and is no colony. And when Extrality has fallen, no second "Thorburn mystery" will happen, since Thorburn was a victim of Extrality.

I beg to enclose my card and to say that this is the view of one who is enjoying

NO EXTRALITY.
Shanghai, July 22, 1931.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent "No Extrality" in his letter to you in connection with Thorburn's case in which he says he has not much interest, states that "there are two things which should be realized." Luckily for everyone it happens that there are only two things to be considered for otherwise your readers would have had more rubbish to read for which money has to be paid as you do not supply your valuable paper free of charge.

Let me briefly analyse a few points of his two things:—

Firstly, he is satisfied that Chinese Military authorities did the right thing to deal with Thorburn in the way they did—let us say, torturing and mutilating—because Thorburn "kicked back."

This phrase alone is clear evidence that the young Britisher was the one first kicked; but why was he kicked? Is that the proper way for the police or the military to lead anyone to the station? If, perchance, Thorburn did kick back, his action seems to be fully justified because he was in very great despair due to having been tortured whilst being dragged to the station. Did "No Extrality" ever hear that there is such a thing as self defence especially in cases where one is savagely handled? "No Extrality" adds with all *sang froid* that Thorburn shot officials of the country he lives in. Since this is so, why then did the Chinese Military authorities report that bandits shot the police not Thorburn—bandits that disappeared in the darkness? As Thorburn's case matters so little to "No Extrality" why then should the poor young man be accused of such a grave offence, is a matter I prefer to leave to your readers to guess. But let me go on to his second "wonderful thing" which is another disastrous tirade:—

Nanking, he says, had to deny that Thorburn was arrested (tortured, mutilated and probably put to death) because it has no control over the military. If this is the case, is it not sheer nonsense when he goes on to assert that there will be "no second Thorburn Mystery when extrality has fallen? How does he mean? That Nanking will then have control over the military and be capable of affording all foreigners full protection to their lives and property? No. Not before "No Extrality's" great grandfather has another great grandson. After all, I prefer reason why he wrote to you is obvious; and the care he took in affirming that he is a friend of the British, it is something your kind readers should take *cum grano salis*.

The rest of his letter is of little importance except his clever statement that he is looking at this matter "more sober." It appears to me that he must have been intoxicated with selfishness and passion or with something else when he rushed to the print. *Voilà*.

NOT A BRITISHER.
Shanghai, July 24, 1931.

A Japanese View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have followed the case of John Thorburn with caution and with restless expectancy. If he is alive, well and good. If he is by any possibility dead, why I have the deepest sympathy for the bereaved family. So far, it is a personal matter. It may have nothing to do with the weighty state affairs.

A closer examination of the case, however, brings us to the realization that it involves the matter in principle. It is not the matter of race or nationality. Not even racial kinship or territorial propinquity would blind us to the grave import of the case, as all civilized nations are nowadays compelled to uphold unscathed the dictate of conscience and the reign of law.

Nearly thirty years ago, I read a history of Sino-foreign relations, when I came across a line like this:—"the evasive attitude of Chinese mandarins and the vacillating policy of St. James' or Whitehall brought the issue to a deadlock and later to a clash, etc." History seems almost to repeat itself.

The Sino-foreign relations of the past few years have been somewhat unsatisfactory, owing to the arbitrary, unilateral tactics of the "Chinese revolutionary diplomacy," which is patterned after the "Soviet repudiation diplomacy."

In the light of the Thorburn case, it is only natural that foreign residents would feel most apprehensive of the possible outcome of the proposed abolition of extrality. The existing privileges emanating from the status of extrality and settlements are mere corollary of actual conditions of China. The extrality

is not a privilege, but a reflex of the actual realities of Chinese.

Most of us feel we would be most helpless, once we should lose the only safeguards of extrality and settlements. With all our sincere sympathy toward the coming China, we would be very unkind, if we should trust ourselves completely to her whims, until modern ideas of state and law had permeated all her officials and publicists.

By this, we do not imply that the Chinese are inferior. No. Nobody would in these days dare assume the invidious task of saying, "we are It." As individuals, Chinese are delightful, clever and I should say, superior. But as a modern nation, China is in the initial stage of a nation-making period. Nobody is in a position to predict or indicate in what year she will accomplish the stupendous task of "revolutionary China." Probably several decades are necessary.

The same old advice, then "put your house in order first" may be extremely unwelcome, nay goading to some Chinese. But he who dare give an acrimonious admonition is very often a true friend. At least, in decades past, Japan has appreciated "adverse, but friendly criticisms" of foreign critics. Can China follow suit in this case?

JAPONICUS.
Shanghai, July 23, 1931.

Where Credit is Due

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There appears to be an impression among some of the British Community in Shanghai that the British Authorities have not done everything possible to obtain the release or information concerning the disappearance of the young man Thorburn.

Is this justified? Has it occurred to those members of the British Community that the only evidence concerning the matter up to the present time has been obtained by British officials?

Had it not been for that valuable evidence and information, promptly and quickly obtained by a British official, before all channels of information were closed, we should have had no evidence whatsoever on which to base our protests, resolutions, telegrams, etc..

I am glad to say that there are many besides myself who appreciate very highly the valuable information obtained, so promptly, on the spot, by a young British Official in the early stages of the affair.

One of the great characteristics of the British Nation is its sense of justice, let us be just and give credit where credit is due.

JUSTICE.
Shanghai, July 24, 1931.

Disappearances

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The disappearance of a British lad named Thorburn has occupied the attention of the press, the Parliament in London and certain public organizations. In the interest of the public, everything should be done to clear the mystery which now shrouds the case.

However, what I cannot understand is the effort of certain sections of the press and certain public bodies and individuals to allege that the Chinese government authorities are responsible for his disappearance. I wonder any of them ever stop to think how many Chinese disappear in Shanghai every month and how many of them ever turn up with the assistance of the police authorities. Thorburn lived in the Settlement, where he is supposed to have protection. We know better, of course, because in the settlement, there are kidnappers, assassins and ditches for drunken idiots to fall in!

Then too, how many foreigners disappear from the great metropolis of London? Or Paris or New York? Does the Government in each case have to account for the disappearance?

Until evidence is properly and conclusively established, it is presumptuous to affix the blame on anybody!

"STABILITY."
Nanking, July 25, 1931.

(Stability overlooks the point that evidence, collected by a responsible British Official, showed that Thorburn was taken into custody, near Quinsan by Chinese Military police—Ed.)

A Danish View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It has been claimed that aliens should not expect better treatment than the natives of the land they live in, but as long as aliens

can avoid slipping into a pond of crocodiles they will do so; and so will the Chinese, many hundreds of thousands of whom, having fled the interior, are living on its brink in the foreign settlements of Shanghai and other treaty ports.

The Thorburn case, which has rightly received a great deal of attention in your columns, reveals a feeling among foreigners that action must be taken or we will slide into the slough in which China's millions are vainly struggling. The matter is being so fully discussed that it would be presumptuous to add to the tumult of voices were it not for the dissenting note of a correspondent who signs himself "No Extrality," and, further, if one was not drawn to endorse the sane and measured remarks of "Japanicus."

In expressions of opinions in a case of this kind asperities are bound to be indulged in, which are invariably set down to race prejudice when, in fact, the sentiments employed in Thorburn's behalf might well be applied to many an unfortunate Chinese who has fallen into the clutches of those in authority. The matter has no bearing on inferiority or superiority, but it involves a principle which cannot be dissociated from the administration of justice—a principle as necessary to the progress of the world as the sun and the moon. But, if it is true that, as human beings, the Chinese are inherently not inferior to their Western brethren, then it is equally true, as Japanicus has pointed out in other words, that the latter are leading in the race at the present. This is no aspersion, but a reality to which the Chinese pay ample tribute in their imitation of foreign ways of living, in their avowals of reform according to Western standards and, if the levity is permissible, in the way they send the results of our modern inventions—gramophones, motor cars and what not—to the Land of Transmigration in the form of paper offerings burnt at the graveside for the use of the departed.

There is so much in the remarks of "No Extrality" that they might easily lead the unwary into a willing surrender of the position. Perfectly correct. It would be preposterous to defend any foreigner who "goes ahead shooting officials of the country he lives in;" but it is far from being unreasonable to demand that all the facts of the case should be placed before an open forum for examination if young Thorburn has been guilty.

As to foreigners without extrality rights "watching their steps," may we point out that there are countless Chinese watching their steps who are daily brutally dealt with. Can any Chinese in truth deny that if he should be involved in a dispute with a military man, or even with a civilian in power, he would have little chance of justice being done to him. "No Extrality" is making a statement that cannot be controverted when he says that the military are beyond the law. He should have added, so are civilians in high positions.

Nobody expects the Chinese Government to declare its faults to the world, though if the world is aware of them its reaction is to devise means of self protection. Hence the very natural reluctance of aliens to give up certain safeguards which are in no wise a hindrance to Chinese aspirations. Logically there is no reason why the Chinese should not sink their selfish differences, stop their futile wars, wash their hands of graft and the slime of intrigue and make a supreme effort to uplift themselves and their fine country to a realization of the highest standards of civilization. That, indeed, would be more worthy of their undoubted intelligence than trying to drag foreigners back to medievalism.

A. DANE.
Shanghai, July 24, 1931.

BE PREPARED

A Gloomy Prophecy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I believe the older generation will agree with me when I say that Northern China has not experienced such heavy rain within the last fifty years.

The exceptionally cool weather coupled with this continuous downpour will unquestionably ruin the rice, wheat and cotton crops.

Parts of China has been suffering from famine almost yearly and with the kind of weather we are now getting the shortage of food will be more acute this year.

With the depleted state of the finances of this country, precaution should now be taken to ease the suffering which must come towards the end of this year.

Preparedness never does anyone any harm and I would suggest that

the government take immediate steps to prepare for the calamity which I feel but hope will not come.

Why not start right away by increasing duties by say 1 per cent. to 2½ per cent; organize a public body to control this extra revenue for the sole purpose of feeding the thousands upon thousands of people who will have to suffer if what I predict comes true.

I trust this letter will come to the attention of those who have the power to organize a committee to approach the government regarding this matter and that this letter will help curtail untold misery later on in the year.

Shanghai, July 25, 1931.

THE KOREAN TRAGEDY

Peaceful Solution Wanted

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS." SIR,—Fearing that the reading public might be misled by the allegation appearing in the correspondent columns of your paper of July 18, 1931, by a correspondent who signs himself "Briton," one cannot let it pass without being challenged.

He mistakes "propaganda sheet" as "clean report," and to make the matter worse, he tries to induce others to believe in his own misconceptions. To judge a thing without having any knowledge about it is subject to grave consequence, and no one with sufficient sense would commit that, because by doing so it not only shows one's lack of common sense but also shows one's utter foolishness in making pernicious misjudgments. The most important factor to deal with a matter, or to throw judgment on an event is fact, because only fact can stand upright and speak the truth. So, let us talk facts!

While there are hundreds of Chinese merchants (innocent in every respect) having been massacred and thousands persecuted in Korea, the so-called "protectorate" of the Japanese Imperialist Government, but "Briton" insists alleging that "... the small majority of Korean settlers in Manchuria have been persecuted unmercifully by the Chinese authorities in that territory." The corpses of the Chinese victims are still lying there, buried or unburied, and those who were brutally persecuted during the general slaughter are still alive and able to speak the truth to the world. But where were the Koreans who had been "unmercifully persecuted"?

"They (Koreans) are peaceful farmers in Manchuria and, compared with Chinese settlers in Korea, their numbers are insignificant," fabricates "Briton," and as from the latest census available it is shown that the total Chinese in Korea is under 100,000, while "Korean settlers" (what right do they have to "settle"?) in Manchuria is around 1,000,000, which means Chinese merchants in Korea being only 10% as compared with Koreans in Manchuria, one wonders where did "Briton" obtain his knowledge in saying "insignificant"? Does he simply imagine so, or is his writing based upon authentic report? Should latter be the case, the public wish to be told of it, because it was a "new record"!

Yes, yes, "the Chinese will endeavour to arrive at an amicable solution of the above-mentioned incident," and to speak the truth they do want it more than anybody else, but the trouble there lies is that "an amicable solution" can never be arrived at, as long as the Japanese maintain their aggressive policy in Manchuria and insincere attitude towards the settling of the "incident." (See Japanese recent Note to the Chinese Government concerning the case). The "incident" in question is of no less significance than that of the "Boxer Rebellion" of 1901, but as she is weak and has no big gunboats, China has to seek "an amicable solution" instead of a series of "Protocols" and yet her humble concession is not likewise to be given! Were it true that the gunboat is mighty and jingoists would never die!

To consider Japan as a "good friend" is the long sincere wish of every Chinese, because they belong to the same race and live in the same continent, and their civilization and customs are all practically the same. In short, they are born brothers! If they live in peace and settle every "amicably," the vast area of Asia and deep seas of Pacific will be in tranquillity forever. But, alas! Japan does not consider China as her sister, or "good friend"!

HAN CHIH-HSIN
Shanghai, July 23, 1931.

MR. YU-LOO TANG'S DEATH

Criticism and Reply

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—It would seem sometimes as if hospitals were made to hazard life rather than to save it. When hospital regulations and medical ethics prevent such emergency measure being taken as would save a life, there is something vitally wrong with those regulations and those ethics. Red tape which must be unwound to the limit when a life hangs in the balance ought to be severed once for all!

Early yesterday morning when a preconcerted and determined attempt was made on the life of Mr. T. Y. Soong (Minister of Finance) his colleagues Mr. Yu-Loo Tang, was seriously wounded. Rushed at once to a well-known hospital, absolutely nothing could be done for a man who was momentarily losing precious blood because the house surgeon had not yet arrived.

I am in no position to judge why the great doctor himself could not come within two hours after being informed that there was an emergency operation to be performed. But that red tape and regulations should so fetter an institution established to preserve life, that an operating room could not be made ready, that no X-rays could be taken to locate the bullets, that nothing could be done to stem the flow of blood, simply because the surgeon had not come to give the order—this I maintain is not worthy the good name of medical science nor of the honoured profession.

Among the relatives are Chinese doctors held in highest esteem in this city. Because Mr. Tang had been taken to a hospital nearer the scene of the tragedy than their own, medical ethics made it impossible for these doctors to touch the case. After two hours of anxious waiting for a foreign doctor who did not come, the patient's blood constantly flowing, the family removed him to the Red Cross hospital where a successful operation was performed, but where he died soon after from the long-continued flow of blood.

Although not a Chinese, I feel that the death of this friend of mine—an able man and of incalculable value to his country—might have been prevented had not hospital red tape fatally delayed emergency action.

AMERICAN.

Shanghai, July 24, 1931.

This letter was shown in proof to Dr. Birt who writes:—

The Reply

SIR,—It is a very welcome opportunity for a medical man to have the permission of answering the criticisms of "American" about the facts of there being something vitally wrong with regulations and ethics, sad as the cause for this discussion is, to test and verify the statements which "American" makes in such a typical way.

Early yesterday morning, i.e. 7.45 a.m., the Minister of Finance was attacked at the North Station. His colleague, Mr. Yu, suffered a wound in the abdomen.

At 8.5 a.m. the patient arrived at the Paulun Hospital, which is to be considered quick work. The House Surgeon in charge, Dr. Huang, was on the spot at once. The patient had fainted and owing to stimulants being given by this doctor the patient came round. Within ten minutes of this arrival the House Surgeon had instructed me by telephone, telling me that the patient was under a shock still, so that I had to wait, anyhow for an opportune time, a short while, anyhow, according to rules of modern surgery.

When I just was leaving the house there was another telephone by another man, unknown to me, whom I informed that I knew the facts, was coming there and then, and that my very experienced House Surgeon had orders to give me immediate notice of any change.

I arrived at the Paulun Hospital at 8.35 a.m. and saw the patient at once. He had, and the care of Dr. Huang, recovered & far that I concluded my examination by advising the patient to have the operation at once. Whilst I was explaining this a man unknown to me and all my staff stepped up from behind to the bed saying: "We have decided now to take the patient to the Chinese Red Cross Hospital." First I was dumbfounded, then when I tried to explain the horrible danger I was shut up by a repetition of the same remark. Forceful operations against the wish of a patient and his relatives in this country would inevitably land every surgeon in jail. I had to retire knowing full well that this decision would cost the patient

his life. And so it did. And now this from "American"! My staff waxes hot with indignation. As a man of experience I feel that a strong warning to the public is necessary. Never force a surgeon's decision, you will make him a murderer and the responsibility will be the man's who urges on a weak surgeon. If you call a doctor, trust him, and do not distort facts when the great sadness of death has blinded you. Cui bono? Only cool and exact work at the exactly right time will succeed.

DR. ED. BIRT.

Shanghai, July 24, 1931.

A Chinese Tribute

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am exceedingly glad that you saw fit to publish Dr. Ed. Birt's reply pointing out the exact position insofar as it related to the charges made against that very worthy institution, the Paulun Hospital, and its very capable staff. I can claim to be an old and intimate friend of the late Mr. Yu-Loo Tang but I feel sure that nothing would be further from the deceased's wishes than to make as an attack on such a worthy institution.

I am not putting myself forward as a defender of the Paulun Hospital. I have never been a patient there but I have dozens of friends who have been admitted and treated and healed, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the hospital and its staff. Apart from Dr. Birt, with whom I have conversed on only one or two occasions, I know none of the doctors personally but from what I have been able to gather from friends, the doctors and the nursing staff of Paulun Hospital are men and women of great integrity and they are a very capable and highly qualified group of men and women with a keen sense of responsibility who always place duty, and the call to heal others, before themselves. Anybody going to Paulun Hospital, patients or visitors, rich or poor, Chinese or foreign, are always accorded courteous treatment by everybody connected with the hospital.

My friends who have actually had the experience with the hospital and its doctors and nurses are unanimous in their testimony in these respects and, all to the best of their knowledge, agree that the doctors and nurses, one and all, are never unsympathetic. I have never heard of a single charge of negligence against any of the doctors or nurses and I think I would be right in stating that, in the present case, this course has not been deviated from.

The able German and Chinese doctors are subject to the laws of China, which are very strict insofar as negligence is concerned. This being the case, they could and would accordingly be charged if suspected of negligence. Is it any wonder that the hospital staff should be highly indignant at the charges preferred against them.

UNFAIR.

Shanghai, July 25, 1931.

A RICSHA TRAGEDY

Practical Sympathy

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The following incident occurred just after noon to-day, at the corner of Peking and Museum Roads. A car suddenly pulled up before turning into the former and an unfortunate devil pulling a ricksha, unable to stop quickly enough behind it because of the greasy condition of the road, ran the shafts of the ricksha into the back of the car resulting in a scratch of about 9 inches long on the paintwork which already was not entirely free from blemish. The chauffeur and foreign occupant of the car both got out and took the ricksha licence plate off and then drove away with it in their possession. When the poor coolie will get his licence back and what it will cost him after the tale the car owner will tell the authorities, in which story he will doubtless be backed up to the hilt by his chauffeur, goodness only knows. From the look on their faces, they had both done a good day's work and done it ably and well—the coolies the hard earnings of many days and nights in all sorts of weather. Was it not enough to give the coolie a round cursing without descending to the petty mindedness of taking away his livelihood? Hard words break no bones and relieve the feelings sufficiently, as I know from my own experience of a few years' car driving in Shanghai. In any case, are

all and sundry permitted to take away a ricksha licence plate for any kind of wrong committed, fancied or otherwise? Is this not a prerogative of the Police? You are always practically sympathetic with ricksha coolies and I should thank you to forward the enclosed \$5 to the Riksha Mission and I hope it will be of assistance to the poor coolie to get his licence back. I also hope that when the owner of Car No.—(the missing number can be supplied) gets over his annoyance, he will show his regret for his petty action by also sending a donation to the same deserving cause.

CRAIGELLACHIE.

Shanghai, July 23, 1931.

[The Donator is hereby acknowledged and comment is made elsewhere.—Ed.]

A ROLL OF HONOUR

The Men Left Behind

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—From time to time, one notices in your "From Day to Day" columns the interesting fact that Mr. Blank (taipan) and family have left for Peitaiho, that Mr. Dash (eighth junior clerk in a shipping office) has sailed for Tsingtau, for his summer vacation, of that young Mr. A. N. Other (Filing Overseer in the Sealingwax Dept.) has returned from Japan looking remarkably well after his trip.

Does it ever strike anybody that there are thousands of us in Shanghai who just work, in big jobs and small ones, year in and year out, not entitled under contract to any leave, long or short, but just carrying on, unable to get away and content to make ends meet these hard times? Our wives (not the daily Tea Dancing, Bridge Playing type) have their hands full, and are too busy to be "run down," much more ill.

The above-mentioned Taipan, clerk and sanitary man are all, doubtless, hard workers and useful members of the Community, but they and others are simply fortunate in being able to get away owing to the fact that the rest of us remain and keep things going.

I suggest that in the near future, you kindly reserve two whole pages of your esteemed paper (headed "From Day to Day") for an announcement somewhat as follows:—

"The following business residents in Shanghai are remaining in town at their jobs this Summer."

Then can follow a long list of the one-man firm proprietors, Managers and Assistants whom circumstances keep chained down to the work of keeping trade going, whilst their luckier brethren (after carefully informing the Press) depart for the seaside or "round trips."

"HARD AT IT."

Shanghai, July 25, 1931.

A BIRTHDAY

Mr. D. E. Hoste's Thanks

To the Editor of the "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—The article in your paper to-day offering me good wishes on my seventieth birthday and kindly referring to my work in the C.I.M. has been read by me with very sincere appreciation, and I wish to thank you for it. It has been a great privilege to be permitted, in co-operation with others, to make some contribution, however small and limited, to what we believe to be the interests of this great country, in the spread of the gospel of Christ. In looking back, I feel specially privileged in having met and, in many instances, having enjoyed the regard and friendship of men of all classes in China, especially a numerous company of Chinese of various ranks and positions in life. I have thus become profoundly impressed with the elements of greatness in their national character and with hopefulness regarding their future. I venture to think that we Westerners have much to learn from them both through personal intercourse and also through the study of their literature and their history, of which there are translations in some Western languages.

D. E. HOSTE.

Shanghai, July 23, 1931.

WHILE the Furness str. Elmworth was on her way to Shanghai from the west coast of America on the morning of the 13th instant, James Ryle, 34, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, who was the ship's wireless operator, was reported to be missing. Efforts were made to find him but these were unsuccessful and it is believed that he jumped over-board.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

FRANCE RETAINS DAVIS CUP

Paris, July 24.

First blood in the Davis Cup challenge round went to France, Cochet beating Austin in four sets. The Englishman won the first set for the loss of three games. The second set went to twenty games, Cochet winning by 11-9. Cochet then got a grip on the game and won the next two sets for the match, the full score being 3-6, 11-9, 6-2, 6-4.

The British player failed to maintain his promising opening. After winning the first set he appeared to be walking away with the second, and, with the aid of crisp back-hand shots and beautiful ground-work, he led by four games to one. Cochet later showed flashes of brilliance, he found his length, and, with great cross-court shots, levelled the score. It was a ding-dong struggle until the score was nine games all, when Cochet broke through to win two games for set.

In the second match, F. J. Perry, after a great five-set struggle, beat Jean Borotra, to put Britain and France on level terms. The score was 4-6, 10-8, 6-0, 4-6, 6-4. Borotra's strength and agility strongly contrasted with Cochet's restrained game. He smashed Perry's lobs and found the sidelines with scorching drives.

Borotra won the first set by 6-4. Perry was not dismayed, and he became steadier with his forehand drives, but his back-hand fed Borotra's appetite for lobs. The games went to 8-all. Then Perry took the seventeenth game and captured the set with a beautiful passing shot.

The British player dictated the tactics in the third set. Borotra obeyed him and stayed on the baseline, and Perry took the set without losing a game. Perry led by 3 games to 1 in the fourth set, but Borotra took advantage of the Briton's mistakes and captured the set.

The fifth and deciding set was a grim struggle, but Perry ran out a winner when he found an antidote to Borotra's overhead tactics.

July 25.

By virtue of her win in to-day's doubles, France now leads Britain by two matches to one in the challenge round for the Davis Cup. The weather turned sunny to-day after rain had fallen throughout the night. The court, which was saturated, had to be dried with red dust, but it remained treacherous.

The British couple, C. H. Kingsley and G. P. Hughes, lost to Cochet and Brugnon by 1/6, 7/5, 6/3, 8/6. Hughes and Kingsley were by no means as bad as the score suggests, for at least a dozen times they were leading by 40-15. Brugnon was easily the best player of the four. Kingsley's service was far from good, his first ball frequently finding the net and his second lacking sting. Cochet was very feeble, while Hughes played a brilliant game.

The Englishmen were outclassed in the first set after winning the first game, but they warmed up in the second set. The games went with the service until the score was five-all, when the British couple broke through for the lead, and finally won the set at 7/5, after having been at match-point three times.

The Frenchmen captured the third set without much of a struggle. In the fourth set, Kingsley and Hughes led by four games to one, but several misunderstandings enabled the Frenchmen to pull up and win.

July 26.

In the challenge round for the Davis Cup, to-day, H.W. Austin temporarily averted defeat for Great Britain by beating Jean Borotra by 7/5, 6/3, 3/6, 7/5, making the score two matches all. France, however, won the cup, Cochet defeating Perry in the deciding match by 6/4, 1/6, 9/7, 6/3. This is her fifth successive win. The conditions were not conducive to good play, as the players found it extremely difficult to get a firm footing on the wet court.

The match between Austin and Borotra was played in a drizzle. The Frenchman played with great determination in the opening games of the first set and obtained a lead of three to nil. Austin, however, playing a confident and well-

balanced game, caught up to his opponent's score, and eventually won the set by 7/5.

In the second set Borotra made a series of errors, but showed a sparkling recovery in the third set, when he attacked fiercely. The games went to three-all, after which the Frenchman, with clever passing shots, won the set by 6/3.

Borotra kept Austin from the net in the fourth set, but the Englishman resorted to lobbing with very successful results, winning the game and match by 7/5 after a close struggle.

The drizzle which had persisted throughout the match between Austin and Borotra increased when Cochet and Perry came on to the court, and it is questionable whether such a decisive match should have been played. The crowd protested as the players slithered about.

After leading by four games to one in the first set Perry was put out of his stride and Cochet made a great recovery and won the next five games for set. Perry's great passing shots easily won him the second set, Cochet getting only one game.

The games went with the service in the third set until the fifteenth game, when the Frenchman broke through Perry's service. Then it was all over, as Perry tired perceptibly. Cochet, displaying dazzling form, had no difficulty in winning the fourth set for match.

The wildest scenes were witnessed at the finish, the court being transformed into a rubbish heap under a hail of umbrellas, hats, cushions, and newspapers.

The Davis Cup, first competed for in 1900, was won in that year by the United States, who has so far captured the trophy on more occasions than any other country. There was no competition in 1915-16-17-18. Altogether, the United States has won the cup on eleven occasions, Australasia on seven, and Britain and France on five each.

Neither Japan nor Italy has ever won it. In 1901, the holders, America, were unchallenged, nor were the holders in 1910, Australasia, called on to defend.

The United States won the competition for the first three years, Britain for the next four, and Australasia for the next five. In 1912, it was won by Britain, the next year by the United States and in 1914 by Australasia. Then the war interrupted the contests for four years, after which, in 1919, the cup was again won by Australasia. In 1920, the United States won the trophy and held it until 1927, when France captured it and has retained it every year since then.—Reuter.

THE DUCHESS' PLATE TO SEASCAPE

London, July 25.

The result of the race for the Duchess of York's Plate, which was run off at Hurlst Park to-day, was:

Seascope 1
Philaie 2
Venturer 3
Betting: 7 to 1 against Seascope, 5 to 1 against Philaie, 10 to 1 against Venturer.—Through Reuter.

JAPANESE GIRL SETS NEW RECORD

Tokyo, July 22.

The contests for the women's swimming championship in Japan were held yesterday at Nagoya, when a Japanese record of 1 m. 27.2/5s. was established for the 100 metres backstroke.

This record was made by Miss Kato, a student of the Shukutoku Higher Girls School, Tokyo.—Reuter.

YACHT RACE ACROSS ATLANTIC

London, July 21.

An American yacht, the Dorado, competing in the trans-Atlantic race from Rhode Island to Plymouth, is the first competitor to complete the voyage. She passed the Lizard this morning and arrived at Plymouth this evening, exactly a fortnight after leaving Rhode Island.—Through Reuter.

ATHLETIC CONTEST WON BY IRELAND

London, July 25.

At Dublin, to-day, Ireland beat Scotland, in an international athletic contest, by 20 points to 13.—Through Reuter.

MICKEY WALKER AS HEAVYWEIGHT

Brooklyn, N.Y., July 22.

Before 25,000 enthusiastic spectators, Mickey Walker, the retired undefeated middleweight champion of the world, to-night made his debut in the heavyweight ranks and, in fifteen rounds of hard fighting, he held Jack Sharkey of Boston, who claims the American heavyweight championship, to a draw. Walker, who weighed 169½ lb., was given a great ovation when he entered the ring, whilst Sharkey, who weighed 198½ lb., was greeted by the usual boos.

As a result of having held Sharkey to a draw, Walker believes that his decision to abandon the middleweight ranks and seek his fortune among the heavyweights has been fully justified. He showed to-night that he still has all his old boxing skill and he has a stout heart. Although in the betting Sharkey was favoured to win, Walker obviously had the support of the crowd. Sharkey's failure to whip the former middleweight champion brought him jeers, while Walker got the cheers.—United Press.

THE KING'S CUP AIR RACE

London, July 25.

The 1,000 miles flying race round England for the King's Cup began and ends at Heston air-park to-day. Last year's winner was Miss Winifred Brown, and she is again competing.

Altogether, there were 41 entries, including six women, amongst whom were Miss Diana Guest, Lady Bailey and Miss F. J. Crossley, the daughter of the motor-car manufacturer, Sir Kenneth Crossley.

The only overseas competitor is among the favourites. This is Mr. J. C. Webster, a Canadian. Forty fliers took off this morning; four women being amongst them. The course is 982 miles, the landing places being at Norwich, Leeds, Liverpool, Heston, Bristol, and then finishing at Heston.

Miss Winifred Brown is flying a Sports Avian machine. Miss Jean Forbes Robertson, the actress, has an entry, which is being piloted by Flying Officer H.H. Leach. Miss Peggy Salaman, a girl of 21, is the youngest competitor, Lieut. Tremayne-Todd being her pilot, and her machine is a Puss Moth.

The well-known aviator, Flight-Lieut. D. F. Achery, is flying a Bluebird for Air Vice-Marshal Longmore. The scratch flier this year is Flight-Lieut. C. B. Winnett, piloting an Arrow Active.

Several competitors fell out of the race in the early stages this morning, among them being Lady Bailey, the most heavily handicapped woman entrant.

Sixteen entrants are flying Moth aeroplanes.

Flight-Lieut. Gibbons, of the Royal Air Force, is leading in the race. He started 19th from Heston this morning, was ninth at Norwich, first at Leeds and maintained that position at Liverpool and Heston, where he landed at 2.56 this afternoon. He now has to fly to Bristol and return to Heston.

Flying Officer Edwards is second. He landed at Heston at 3.03 this afternoon, seven minutes behind Gibbons, on whose trail towards Bristol he is now in hot pursuit.

There were 14 withdrawals from the race by the time Leeds was reached, owing to serious casualties due partly to the unfavourable weather and bad visibility. Conditions are probably the worst ever experienced in this annual race. All women but one have now withdrawn from the race. The sole remaining lady competitor is Miss Crossley.

July 25.

The King's Cup for the air race of 982 miles round Britain was won to-day by the Royal Air Force, though its members were flying as amateurs in private machines. Flying-Officer E. C. T. Edwards, in a Blackburn Bluebird, with a handicap of 1 hr. 40 min., was the first home. His average speed exceeded 117 miles an hour. Flight-Lieut. F. G. Gibbons, in a Spartan machine, was second, with a speed of 109 miles an hour.

There was a tremendous duel between these two over the last lap of 94 miles from Bristol to London. They were timed in together at Bristol and left together, Flying-Officer Edwards winning the race by only a few minutes. Neither,

however, saw the other the whole time.

The best speed was made by Lieut. P. G. Tremayne-Rodd, of 127 miles an hour. He thereby won the prize of £100 presented by Lord Wakefield.

Four members of the Royal Air Force took part in the race. Their success was probably due, in a large measure, to the fact that they are accustomed to flying through the vilest weather, for the conditions to-day made the race very difficult, rain clouds persisting throughout. Flight-Lieut. Gibbons said that he had encountered some of the worst flying weather in his experience.

The weather was also responsible for the early withdrawal of five of the six ladies who competed. The only one to finish was Miss Crossley, the daughter of Sir Kenneth Crossley. She arrived last but one. The winner, Flying-Officer Edwards, was with Miss Spooner when her aeroplane crashed in the Mediterranean, off Italy, last year, both having to swim ashore.—Reuter.

BASEBALL IN AMERICA

New York, July 20.

Following are the scores:—

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	7	2
Chicago	1	3	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	9	14	2
Boston	2	4	2

	R.	H.	E.
St. Louis	5	9	4
New York	8	9	0
Chicago	7	8	3
Philadelphia	12	15	3
Detroit	3	11	3
Washington	7	12	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Cleveland	2	7	0
Boston	3	13	0
Chicago	5	9	2
Philadelphia	10	14	1
Detroit	4	14	5
Washington	3	7	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	4	11	1
Chicago	3	9	3
New York	5	10	1
St. Louis	8	13	0

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Detroit	3	8	0
New York	2	6	0
Detroit	5	9	1
New York	9	12	0
Boston	2	7	1
Chicago	3	6	2
Chicago	9	15	1
Boston	3	6	0
Cleveland	3	6	2
Philadelphia	7	13	0
St. Louis	8	15	0
Washington	4	6	0

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	7	3
Pittsburgh	10	10	3
Brooklyn	3	10	1
Pittsburgh	2	9	2
New York	3	8	2
Cincinnati	4	13	0
Boston	4	8	1
Chicago	5	12	1

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1
Philadelphia	5	11	0
St. Louis	6	12	0
Washington	4	9	1

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	6	17	2
Pittsburgh	7	21	1
New York	4	11	1
Cincinnati	2	4	0
Boston	6	5	0
Chicago	3	2	5

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	R.	H.	E.
Chicago	4	13	0
Boston	13	16	0
Detroit	6	16	1
New York	7	13	0
Cleveland	2	5	1</

COUNTY CRICKET

London, July 20.

At Maidstone, to-day, mainly due to the return to form of Freeman, Kent broke their losing streak by defeating Middlesex by an innings and 70 runs. Kent made 263 in their opening innings, Durston taking 5.5 wickets for 66. Middlesex countered with 110 (Marriott four for 44 and Freeman five for 55), and, following on, were dismissed for 83 (Freeman six for 47).

Glamorgan won their second championship match of the season, at Pontypridd, defeating Worcester seven wickets. Ryan was almost wholly responsible for the victory, taking in all eleven wickets at a cost of nine runs each. The visitors made exactly 100 in their first innings (Ryan seven for 52), to which the Welsh County replied with 140. Worcester failed to improve in their second innings, being all out for 86 (Ryan four for 47, Clay five for 31). Glamorgan then hit off the necessary runs for the loss of three wickets.

The two-day match between Durham and New Zealand, at Sunderland, resulted in a draw. Durham had first knock, to compile 145 (Allcott seven for 50). When time arrived, the tourists had reached £16 for six, Cromb contributing 105.

At Peterborough, Warwick defeated Northants by an innings and 70 runs. Warwick, 326 (Croom 165). Northants, 174 (following on, 82 (Paine eight for 44)).

At Nottingham, Yorkshire beat Notts by nine wickets. Notts, 201 (Bovess seven for 80) and 95 (Robinson seven for 27). Yorkshire, 204 (Holmes six for 53, declared (Holmes 133) and 93 for one.

At Brighton, Sussex defeated Leicestershire by 184 runs. Sussex, 155 and 265 for eight, declared. Leicestershire, 66 (Tate five for 24) and 170 (Bowley five for 42).

At Chesterfield, Gloucester defeated Derby by eighteen runs. Gloucester, 217 (Dacre nine; Mitchell six for 79) and 191. Derby, 216 (Goddard eight for 79) and 180 (Parker six for 64).

At Bournemouth, Hampshire defeated Somerset by four wickets. Somerset, 119 (Kennedy five for 37) and 192. Hampshire, 191 (White five for 69) and 121 for six.

At Glaston, Essex defeated Lancashire by an innings and 64 runs. Essex, 438 (O'Connor 122, Pearce 152). Lancashire, 234 (Ernest Tydesley 116) and, following on, 140 (Kenneth Farries six for 57).

At Birmingham, Notts claimed first innings points from Warwick. Warwick, 511 for three, declared (Bates 105, Croom 109). Notts, 521 for seven (Gunn 183, G. V. Gunn 100 not out).

At Bournemouth, Hampshire won first innings points against Surrey. Hampshire, 274 (Gregory six for 69) and 297 for nine, declared (Mead 169 not out). Surrey, 221 (Sandham 113 not out) and 167 for three.

At Maidstone, Kent defeated Leicestershire by 26 runs. Kent, 123 (Ceary six for 45) and 254 (Ceary five for 77). Leicestershire, 134 (Freeman eight for 52) and 218 (Freeman seven for 92).

At Eastbourne, Somerset defeated Sussex by 55 runs. Somerset, 245 and 111 (F. Lee 99). Sussex, 212 and 189 (C. White nine for 71).

At Swansea, Yorkshire claimed full points at the expense of Glamorgan, winning by an innings and 25 runs. Glamorgan, 62 (Verity six for 21) and 91 (Verity eight for 33). Yorkshire, 178 for eight, declared (Ryan five for 86).

At Derby, the home county defeated Northampton by six wickets. Derby, 388 for eight, declared (Lee 173) and 97 for four. Northants, 139 (Mitchell five for 39) and 324 (Timms 147).

At Worcester, Middlesex made first innings points against Worcester. Middlesex, 391 (Stevens 115, Lee 144 not out; Perks five for 52), and 74 for two. Worcester, 236 (Allen six for 38) and, following on, 329 for five, declared (Gibbons 183, Quiffe 107).

At Portsmouth, the Combined Services and the New Zealanders played to a draw. Combined Services, 301 and 301 for six, declared. New Zealanders, 364 and 149 for six.

Following are the standings of the first-class counties, corrected up to date:—

six, declared.						
New Zealanders, 364 and 149 for six.						
The following are the standings of the first-class counties, corrected up to date:—						
	1st Inn. No.					
	P. W.	L. W.	L. W.	Res.	Pts.	
Yorkshire	18	10	1	3	0	181
Gloucester	18	8	3	5	2	151
Notts	18	8	2	3	5	150
Kent	20	8	7	1	3	138
Sussex	19	7	5	5	1	137
Lancashire	20	4	6	0	2	134
Surrey	20	5	5	6	0	126
Derby	19	5	4	7	1	121
Essex	20	6	9	1	3	108
Warwick	20	4	4	5	3	107
Middlesex	18	2	3	4	6	106
Worcester	20	4	7	5	4	101
Hampshire	20	3	6	4	4	89
Somerset	19	3	8	1	6	83
Leicestershire	18	2	3	4	6	78
Glamorgan	19	2	8	1	4	68
Northampton	18	1	8	1	4	44

SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

H.M. SUPREME COURT

Brand v. Brand and Monroe

In H. M. Supreme Court on July 21, before Judge Sir Peter Grain, Mr. John Kenneth Brand petitioned for the dissolution of his marriage, alleging that his wife, Mrs. Katherine Joyce Brand, had committed misconduct with Mr. G. E. Monroe.

Counsel: Mr. H. Lipson Ward; Mr. Tycho Wing.

The petitioner said that he was domiciled in China.

Evidence in support of the allegation was given by two local inquiry agents.

His Lordship granted a decree nisi.

U. S. CONSULAR COURT

Claim on Chits

In the U. S. Consular Court on July 25, before the Commissioner (Mr. A. Krissel), Mr. P. Osius was the defendant in an action brought by Ladov's Tavern for \$255.93, said to be due for food, drinks, and refreshment supplied against chits.

Mr. N. Lurton appeared for the Tavern; Mr. P. Holcomb defended. After a lengthy hearing, the proceedings were adjourned to permit Mr. Osius to file an amended answer to the claim.

It is alleged that the chits were signed by Mr. Osius during the months of June, November, and December, 1930, and that he refused to liquidate them.

The defence is in the form of a counter-claim that Mr. L. Ladov arranged with Mr. Osius for the preparation of advertising copy on the understanding that Mr. Osius would be allowed a discount of 20 per cent. on his purchases and a further 25 per cent. of the advertising costs.

SPECIAL DISTRICT COURT

"Sanzett" Case Ended

On July 22 Judge Yang Yeh delivered a decision in the action of Sanzett v. Ghadanova, in favour of the complainant. It will be recalled that an original action last year concerned the name "Sanzett". Both parties, operating photographic studios, employed at various times the name "Sanzett." S.M.L. Sanzett's studio is situated at 73 Nanking Road, the other at 421 Bubbling Well Road. Complainant originally opened a studio under the name "Sanzett" on Nanking Road about seven years ago. Conditions regarding a subsequent situation caused friction, which resulted in legal action.

The judgment follows:—The case concerning the name right between the above named parties is tried and decided by this Court as follows:—

Decree:—Defendant shall discontinue to use the English word "Sanzett" as the trademark of his photo studio. Costs to be borne by defendant. Provisional Execution of this judgment is granted.

Facts:—The plaintiff's prayer is for judgment as the decree. This statement is shortly that he is a photographer and his English name is Sanzett. The defendant is also a photographer and without the consent of the plaintiff used the plaintiff's name as the trade name of his photo studio called "Sanzett Studio," registered the said words in the Ministry of Industry as trade name and petitioned to the Court to order the plaintiff to discontinue the use of his private name on his business. In the judgment rendered in July 1930, the Second Branch of the High Court of Kiangsu acknowledged that the plaintiff has the right to use his name "Sanzett" and had to discontinue the use only before the registration of the defendant's trade name is cancelled. The plaintiff then applied to the Ministry of Industry to cancel the certificate of the defendant's trade name, which application was successful and the decision of the Ministry of Industry is that the certificate of the defendant's trade name is cancelled and void. According to the judgment of the Second Branch of the High Court of Kiangsu and the decision of the Ministry of Industry, the defendant actually has infringed the name right of the plaintiff, contrary to Art. 19 of the Civil Law. Therefore the

plaintiff petitioned that the defendant be ordered to immediately discontinue the use of the English word "Sanzett" as the trade name of his studio and provisional execution of the judgment be granted.

Defendant's defence is shortly, that the plaintiff at all times mistakes the name and trade name as one thing. In the whole of Russia there has never been such name as "Sanzett" and the real names of the Russians can be ascertained from the Registration Office for Russians, to which it was referred to. The defendant contended that the various books etc. produced by the plaintiff are the proof of the trade name and cannot be used as proof of name right because the case is for the dispute of name right and prayed for investigation and decision according to law.

Reasons:—There are the photographs, Pictorial newspapers, Hong lists and deposit books in which the photographer's name and the manager's name is Sanzett and the certificate issued by the Bureau of Public Safety of Shanghai Municipality in which it is stated that the plaintiff's name is "Sanzett" available for proof of the plaintiff's allegation that his English word "Sanzett" is his private name. The defendant alleged that the plaintiff's name was not "Sanzett" and that "Sanzett" was the trade name of the photo studio, which is a mere unsupported allegation and can quite hardly be believed. As to the enquiry to the Registration Office for Russians about the real name of the plaintiff, it is also not necessary, for the certificate was issued by the Bureau of Public Safety of Shanghai Municipality on basis of the investigation from the Registration Office of Russians. Since the name stated in the certificate produced by the plaintiff is correspondent, there is no doubt that the English word "Sanzett" is as alleged by the plaintiff his name.

Besides, according to the decision of the Ministry of Industry, certificate of registration of the trade name of the "Sanzett" photo studio has been cancelled. The plaintiff's petition for order that the defendant should discontinue the use of the English word "Sanzett" as the trademark of his studio is therefore grounded. Again, the application of the plaintiff for declaration of provisional execution in order to avoid the protraction of the action is found to be correspondent with the circumstances in Par. 1 of Art. 463 of the Regulations relating to Civil Procedure and is decided to be granted. Wherefore, it is decided as the decree in accordance with Art. 97 of the said Regulation.

Opium Seizure in Broadway

The hearing of the case against a chauffeur who was charged with being concerned with a man who was shot and several others not in custody in transporting 2,088 lb. of opium on Broadway on July 17 was resumed before Judge Hsiao in the Special District Court on July 24. The Court found accused guilty and sentenced him to three years and six months' imprisonment in addition to a fine of \$5,000. Warrants were also issued for the arrest of his four accomplices who absconded.

Pick Case Again in Court

Before Judge Hyui, in the Special District Court on July 25 M. Levitsky and Eugene Pick again appeared to answer the charge of "impersonation of a military adviser to the Nanking Government." Levitsky being further charged separately with "forging a seal, and fraudulently using the same on a contract in a manner likely to cause injury to the complainant, R. K. Raphael," and after certain evidence had been taken, a further remand, *sine die*, was ordered.

The prosecution is being conducted by Mr. R. T. Bryan Jr., and assisted by Mr. Paul Y. Ru, Asst. Municipal Advocate; Mr. A. B. Brown in association with Dr. R. C. W. Sheng and Mr. Chiu Tseng Seh (representing Dr. John C. H. Wu) appeared on behalf of the complainant, Mr. R. K. Raphael, and Mr. Nicholas Tsu (a witness in the case); Dr. F. Wilhelm held a watching brief for a party interested while Mr. Paul Premet, and Dr. Franklin Chu were present on behalf of the accused.

On the last occasion the proceedings were remanded for the purpose of enabling the prosecution

to provide expert testimony on the point as to whether certain words, alleged to be forgeries, had been typed on the same machine and at the same time as the body of the document, and also to give time for the Court to receive a reply to inquiries that were being made as to whether the accused were authorized, as they alleged, to make inquiries as to shipments of munitions by certain firms in Shanghai.

On July 25, in answer to the Court, Mr. Ru admitted that the prosecution were unable to produce any testimony which would show that the words in question, viz: "Witness" and "Guaranteed by" were or were not written on the same machine as the body of the contract, which is the subject-matter of the whole inquiry, but, counsel contended on behalf of the police, "we have proved that the word 'witness' was typed out at the same time as the body of the contract, and that, so far as the words 'guaranteed by' are concerned, that they were typed out after the paper had been re-set in the machine."

Evidence was then called to connect the first accused, Levitsky, with the charge of forging the seal of Raphael, and in that connection the owner of the Mei Tai Printing shop gave evidence that Levitsky called and ordered a seal, exactly like the one which appeared on a paper produced by him, and which was to be used as a sample. Having testified that the first accused called on him to order the "chop" in question, this witness then related how he went to Raphael's office to find out if the prisoner was authorized to have the seal made, upon which occasion the complainant caused him to wait in his office while the police were communicated with by telephone.

Questioned by the Judge, Levitsky admitted having gone to the printers in question, but denied having ordered the stamp. "I went to the shop, on Raphael's instructions to get some visiting cards, as I was going to Dairen to look after a shipment of cargo for Raphael, and while I was there I saw on a table a document which referred to a 'deal.' I made a copy of it for reference, but afterwards the owner of the shop gave me a copy of the paper and told me I could keep it. I took out the copy which I had made, and tore it up, putting the pieces in my pocket. He also showed me a seal which he said Raphael had ordered, and in order to see if it was good, I stamped it on a piece of paper." To this evidence, the printing shop owner gave a flat denial, as also did Mr. Raphael, when questioned by the Judge.

Det-Sgt. Harvey, attached to the Central Station gave evidence of the arrest of the first accused. "At about 4 p.m. on the afternoon of the 16th," said this witness, "I was hidden in an alleyway at the back of the Mei Tai printing shop, in Chapoo Road. I saw Levitsky enter the shop, and take a document from his inside pocket. I could not hear the conversation between Levitsky and the owner of the shop, but the latter produced a 'chop' which is now in Court. Levitsky examined the chop, and then tested it several times on a piece of pink paper, and afterwards pressed it at the bottom of a specification. Further conversation took place, and the owner produced another 'chop' which Levitsky placed on the top of the paper. Levitsky then took some money out of his pocket, handed it to the printer, and was given a piece of blue paper (receipt) in return. After accused left the shop, I came from the alleyway out into the street, and saw him with Det-sub Insp. Bebenin, when Levitsky was arrested. Small pieces of paper were found in his side pocket, and upon that he was arrested in the presence of Sub-Insp. Bebenin and also C.P.C. 190.

This testimony was, in part corroborated by Sub-Insp. Bebenin, and the Chinese constable, after which the Judge announced a further adjournment. "I have sent a despatch to the Superintendent of the Customs House, but, so far, no reply has been received. Another despatch will be sent, and this case will be remanded until a reply has been received."

Mr. Premet: I saw Mr. Dong, the Superintendent, recently and personally told him that he was wanted as a witness in this case. I ask that the Court issue a subpoena for his attendance, as his testimony is very important, and, indeed vital, to the issues in this trial.

The Judge: I cannot do that, until I have received a reply to my inquiries.

The case was then adjourned *sine die*, the prisoners being remanded in custody.

Foreigner Asks for Divorce

For the first time a divorce case involving a foreign woman was heard by a Chinese law court. The case concerned a Mrs. Priscilla T. K. Woo, an American who was married to Mr. T. K. Woo, a Chinese merchant, several years ago, but who last year made an agreement of divorce with her husband.

On July 27, an application was made by Mrs. Woo to Judge Chow in the Shanghai Special District Court for a declaration of validity of the divorce agreement as the applicant wished to apply to the United States Government for American citizenship and as the U.S. Government required of her a declaration by a Chinese law court that the said divorce agreement was valid and legal according to Chinese law.

Mr. T. T. Loh, of Messrs. Musso, Fischer & Wilhelm, representing the applicant, told the Court that his client was formerly an American citizen, but, by way of marriage to a Chinese, became a Chinese citizen. On August 26, 1930, counsel stated, his client entered into an agreement of divorce with her husband which was filed on record with the Shanghai Special District Court. The applicant then applied to the United States Government for American citizenship, but was told by the American authorities that her application would not be granted unless she was able to obtain a declaration of a Chinese law court that the said divorce agreement was valid and legal according to Chinese law. Accordingly, counsel said, the applicant came to this Court and prayed for a declaration to this effect. Through her counsel, the applicant stated that the whereabouts of Mr. T. K. Woo were at present unknown and that she thought that he had left Shanghai.

The Court adjourned the case until August 28.

In H. M. Supreme Court on July 21 Judge Sir Peter Grain made absolute the decree nisi granted to Mr. Darrell Drake on October 13, 1930.

In the H. M. Supreme Court on July 23 his Lordship Sir Peter Grain gave judgment with costs against Mr. E. Body in an action brought by Kin Tsun, for the recovery of \$500 borrowed by defendant. His Lordship ordered the sum to be paid within 60 days.

In the H. M. Supreme Court on July 23 his Lordship Sir Peter Grain gave judgement against Mr. Santra in an action brought by J. S. Wadara Singh for the recovery of \$120 borrowed from complainant in 1928. His Lordship ordered the defendant to pay a portion of the sum before next Thursday or go to prison.

Alex McLeon who was brought up on remand before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court on July 23, on a charge of stealing clothing to the value of \$120 belonging to Mr. C. G. Blaguer on July 18, was convicted, and sentenced to 14 days' hard labour.

Benjamin Morris Donaldson who had been remanded on a charge of stealing \$17, the property of Mr. W. E. Hines, business secretary of the Foreign Y.M.C.A., was brought before Mr. C. H. Haines, Registrar, in H.M. Police Court on July 25. Donaldson was bound over for good behaviour for two years, on condition that he went aboard the str. Oakworth today, where a passage had been arranged for him, to Canada, and did not return to Shanghai.

In the French Mixed Court on July 21, the case was continued in which a Russian named Boiko was charged in connection with the death of a fellow-Russian named Psakhes during a quarrel in Avenue Joffre some time ago. Judgment was reserved.

SENTENCES were passed by the French Mixed Court on July 20 on two Russians charged in connection with a theft at the house of Mrs. F. Maguire, Tracey Terrace, Route des Soeurs, recently. Four years was meted out to one Siniavsky alias Goldman who is alleged actually to have committed the crime and Ivanoff, who was found guilty of disposing of the stolen property, was given two years. A third man, Magaloff, was said to have fled to Soviet Russia via Harbin.

FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

MOMENTOUS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald on Problem of Cutting the Gordian Knot

London, July 20.

THE momentous international conference to place Germany and Europe on a sound footing was opened at 6.30 this evening in Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's room at the House of Commons. The proceedings to-day merely consisted of a speech of welcome by the Premier.

In his speech of welcome, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald declared that two alternatives lay before the Conference. In the first place they could provide a loan or credits to Germany. Secondly, they might so strengthen Germany's internal position that the confidence of investors would be restored and foreign credits increased.

He laid stress on the fact that Germany was an exporting country and had suffered from the world depression more than any other. He pointed out that nearly £200,000,000 in foreign currencies had been recently withdrawn from Germany, which was equivalent to two years' reparation payments.

The Gordian knot, he concluded, had been partially severed by President Hoover's efficient sword, and the Conference must now see that President Hoover's plan was properly carried out. Their agreement, he urged, should not only meet the requirements of the present crisis but should begin a new era of co-operative effort which would satisfy the disturbed mind of Europe.—Reuter.

Paris, July 19.

Although the visit of the German Ministers to the French capital did not result in any immediate financial help for Germany, Dr. Brüning and Dr. Curtius left Paris with the assurance that a distinct improvement has been brought about in Franco-German relations, according to a semi-official commentary on the Sunday night communiqué, issued this afternoon. Furthermore it was stated in this commentary that the French Ministers had been deeply impressed by the sincerity and the sagacity of their German colleagues and that they heartily agreed with the summing up of the situation by Dr. Brüning that it was the tragedy of Franco-German relations that both nations had always been unable to say the same words at the same time.

The Press also takes an optimistic view of the future of Franco-German relations.

In this connection the newspapers feature the farewell message from Dr. Brüning on leaving French territory this noon, in which the Chancellor expressed his deep-felt gratitude for the cordial reception accorded the German delegation by the French Government and the Paris populace. Furthermore, Dr. Brüning, in this message, voiced his satisfaction at the frankness which pervaded the conversations with the French Ministers, concluding with the conviction that "the ventilation of our opinions will have a lasting influence on the development of co-operation between the two countries who both desire nothing more than peace and goodwill."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Washington, July 20.

The American proposals for the relief of Germany will be submitted to the London Conference to-day. This announcement was made officially late last evening after Mr. H. L. Stimson had informed President Hoover by telephone that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's speech at the opening of the Conference was "delightful and friendly."—Reuter.

London, July 20.

Within an hour of their arrival at Victoria to-night, the delegates from France, Germany, Italy and Belgium, who had come from Paris to attend the seven-Power Conference on the German financial situation, had reassembled, in company with the representatives of Britain, America and Japan, in the Prime Minister's room at the House of Commons for a preliminary meeting.

The immense public interest taken in the conference, the importance of which is fully realized, was shown by the crowds at the station and, later, outside the House of Commons, where the delegates were greeted by the Prime Minister; the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson; and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Philip Snowden.

The proceedings were opened by the Prime Minister, who reviewed the situation which the conference had been called to face. A communiqué issued at the conclusion of the sitting, stated that Mr. MacDonald, as president

of the Conference, outlined the origins of the crisis and the importance of the task confronting them.

Afterwards the French Premier, M. Laval, gave the conference an account of the meetings which had taken place in Paris and explained the spirit in which the conversations between the French and German Ministers had been initiated. He set forth in detail the position of France in the debate which was about to begin and once more expressed the hope of loyal collaboration between France and Germany for the restoration of confidence and credit in the world.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, confirmed the spirit of co-operation and expressed gratitude for the opportunity of the Paris conversations. He gave an account, with statistics, of the financial condition of Germany and the measures taken to meet it. He urged the necessity of providing assistance to relieve the situation.

Questions of procedure were then discussed and the meeting was adjourned until to-morrow morning, when it will reassemble at the Foreign Office.

July 21.

This morning's sitting of the Seven Powers Conference, which lasted over two and a half hours, consisted in the main of a discussion of the more general aspects of situation in which practically all delegates took part.

There was agreement that the most urgent part of the problem was to devise methods of international financial confidence in Germany's economic stability. This task was considered as an essential preliminary to the consideration of further measures which might be required to effect the permanent restoration on a firm basis of Germany's financial situation.

It was agreed also that the first step must be to ensure that no further credits should be withdrawn from Germany. Mr. H. L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, on this point, emphasized his firm belief that American banks would continue to co-operate in maintaining their credits with Germany and he hoped that the tanks of other countries would adopt a similar plan and the same helpful attitude.

The morning's discussion served a useful purpose in further clarifying the situation, and it was decided that the Prime Minister should in the afternoon preside over a meeting of Finance Ministers representing the different countries, at which Dr. Brüning should also be present, in order further to examine the questions raised in the morning's sitting.

This meeting of Finance Ministers lasted five and a half hours and a brief communiqué issued at its close merely mentioned that the results of the deliberation would be laid before the plenary Conference to-morrow morning.

It is understood that the prolonged discussion was concerned with the immediate problem of lending over Germany's present emergency.

After the international conference adjourned this morning the Finance Ministers, with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Dr. Brüning, met to examine the questions raised at the plenary meeting.

Leaders of the Opposition to the present Government in Germany have telegraphed to Dr. Brüning in London, warning him that the Opposition will not consider itself bound by any new obligation entered upon in relation to France.

The telegram, which is signed by Herr Hitler and Herr Hugenberg (Nationalists), Herr Seldte and Herr Dusterberg, leaders of the "Steel Helms," and others, declares that President Hoover's plan is being opposed by the undisguised intentions of France to force Germany for ever under her dictatorship, and says that the German people, who feel themselves free of war guilt, will no longer bear the unjust burdens forced upon them. Above all, it urges, further curtailment of German sovereignty will be unbearable and unwarrantable.—Through Reuter.

July 21.

As reports persisted in London to-day that France has refused to participate in a scheme designed to avert a German financial collapse through the extension of short term credits to the Reichsbank without guarantees it appeared possible that Japan will participate with the other Powers instead of France.

Such an eventuality already has been brought to the attention of the French delegation.

Great Britain, America, and Italy now desire to extend short term credits to Germany without financial guarantees while the French wish to grant Germany a long term loan, repayable in ten years and guaranteed by a lien on German customs receipts.

All indications are that the world must wait for certain knowledge as to the immediate financial future until at least the communiqué to be issued after to-morrow's plenary session.—United Press.

July 21.

The London Conference adjourned for the day after a general discussion in which Col. Henry Stimson said the United States had not withdrawn any credits from Germany. On the contrary in some instances she had actually increased them.

The impression is gaining strength that the outcome of the conference will be in the direction of a continuation of short term credits to Germany and no loan.

Mr. W. R. Castle, acting Secretary of State, says the American proposals are not of a spectacular nature. However he declined to give any of the details.

July 22.

That the London Conference was groping in a twilight of indecision and cross-purposes was apparent late to-night when Reuter learned that no big scheme to restore Germany's credit had met with unanimous acceptance. The situation at present is extremely delicate.

The fate of the Conference is expected to be decided at Wednesday's plenary conference to hear and try to assimilate "certain proposals" evolved at a protracted meeting of the Finance Ministers. The delegates to that meeting were pledged to secrecy, which fact alone was sufficient to start alarmist rumours. These called forth an authoritative denial of a disagreement among the delegates. It is worthy note that the "new Hoover plan" has not yet been considered. French sources in London predict that the conference will terminate on Thursday.

It is expected that the Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, will accompany the Germans home for the week-end.—Reuter.

Washington, July 21.

"The essence of the problem is a restoration in Germany's economic life."

Such is the verdict on Germany's economic crisis contained in the United States proposals for the rehabilitation of Germany.

Dealing with the political side of the crisis, the United States Government expresses the hope that the nations of Europe will eliminate friction in order that the world may be able to rely on this political stability of Europe.

The present emergency is described as strictly a short term credit crisis. The announcement declares "there is no reason to doubt the soundness of the basis on which these short term credits rest, but the general uncertainty

of the last few weeks has resulted in a very severe strain on Germany's credit structure which has taken two forms, firstly, the flight from the mark within Germany and, secondly, the withdrawal of foreign deposits and the curtailment by foreign banks of outstanding lines of credit. Fundamentally there is nothing justifying these movements and no reason why the present emergency should not be immediately and definitely surmounted by co-operative action."

The proposal is that there should be an international agreement between bankers to maintain the short term credits to the amount of \$1,200,000,000 which have been extended to Germany. It is suggested that an international committee, probably under the bank for International Settlements, should provide the machinery for international co-operation to maintain such credits and that immediate consideration should be given to the ultimate conversion of some of these short term credits into long term obligations.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 21.

It was learned here to-day that the present German plan to obtain a rediscount credit is serving to increase the Reichsbank's gold cover behind currency and make possible a larger bank note circulation.

As a complement to the situation there is proposed an agreement to the short term creditors under which they will consent to prolong their credits from one to four years, thus transforming the revolving credits.

A German Government and bank financial survey has revealed that the short term indebtedness totals 5,500,000,000, most of which is owed by the German banks. This sum is surprising inasmuch as the Government, following recent withdrawals, estimated that there was only 4,000,000,000 in short term credits left in Germany. To-day's Government survey was both financial and industrial.—United Press.

London, July 22.

To-day's session began at ten o'clock this morning and ended at 12.55 o'clock this afternoon. As they emerged from the Conference the German delegates appeared pessimistic but an official communiqué announced that "further progress has been made."

The communiqué issued after the Conference was as follows:

"The International Conference held a further meeting at the Foreign Office at ten o'clock this morning. The delegates gave further consideration to methods of restoring confidence in the stability of the German financial position by concerted international co-operation on the basis of a statement presented by the Committee of Finance Ministers. Progress was made and certain technical questions were referred to the Finance Ministers who will consider them this afternoon and report to the main conference to-morrow morning."

The report issued by the Finance Ministers and presented to the plenary session to-day was very brief. It dealt entirely with the question of supporting German credit and with the importance of keeping short term credits in Germany.

A general discussion ensued but, according to British sources, there was no acrimony.

British sources now describe the Conference as "thoroughly under way."

On the other hand a Belgian source expressed the opinion that no progress has yet been made. The morning session was characterized by the Belgians as "groping about, searching for a formula."

It was pointed out that the French proposal for a long term loan to Germany is the only worthwhile plan. But it has been abandoned completely. And the American short term credits plan is described as "superfluous" because the banks are already maintaining the existing credits to Germany.

The United Press learns authoritatively that at to-day's plenary session Dr. Heinrich Brüning, the German Chancellor, submitted a proposal regarding the constitution of an international committee to maintain contact with the Central Banks of Issue and to facilitate and supervise whatever operations may be agreed upon in London.

This is one of the proposals, labelled as a "technical question," which has been submitted for the consideration of the Finance Ministers at their meeting this afternoon.—United Press.

New York, July 22.—The conviction is gaining ground in Wall Street that the German

financial crisis will inevitably lead to a reopening of the entire question of war debts and reparations and at least some scaling down of payments is expected.—Reuter.

Geneva, July 1.

A scheme for dealing with short term credits has been elaborated by M. Franquai, the brilliant Belgian financial expert and one of the men who drafted the Young Plan. He suggests the creation of an international banking institution, which would furnish long term credits, and would act as intermediary between the issue banks and commercial banks. The capital of the proposed institution would be 100 million dollars, of which ten per cent. would be subscribed and paid up by the banks and industrial establishments with which the new bank would transact business and would be guaranteed by the Governments of the countries availing themselves of the bank's office.

M. Franquai is of the opinion that the proposed institution is the only means of finding a rapid solution of the economic crisis by re-establishing confidence and granting capital to those who need it. By solving the credit problem, M. Franquai believes, tangible results may be obtained within a relatively short time.

He proposes that the new institution should support, amplify, co-ordinate, and guide the movement and export of long-term capital. The institution would, to a certain extent, be the bank of the export banks, although its activity in that direction would be only transitory, inasmuch as when confidence was sufficiently restored and the situation of the money markets warranted the issue of long-term loans, the credits granted by the new institution could be consolidated by means of such loans.

Such an institution, M. Franquai concluded, should constitute a practical and rapid means of reanimating exchanges, and the governments would fail in their most imperative duty in the present circumstances, if they did not intervene, directly or indirectly, to assure its realization.—Reuter.

London, July 22.

The Seven Powers' Conference dealing with the German crisis will probably end to-morrow, and Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and Mr. Arthur Henderson may accompany the German representatives back to Berlin.

The general view at the moment is that the conference will merely decide to keep Germany supplied with short-term credits, as the finding of measures to deal with the emergency completely at one swoop is considered too large a task.

The latest German proposal is that a committee of bankers should be created to go to Berlin to see whether the measures to which the London conference agrees will prove adequate for the maintenance of German credit. If they are found inadequate it is suggested that another conference should be called.

It is officially announced that the Committee of Finance Ministers has agreed upon the terms of the report to be submitted for the approval of the full conference to-morrow.

The report recommends, *inter alia*, the renewal for a period of 90 days of the credit of £25,000,000 which the Reichsbank is due to meet on August 16. It also outlines methods which will prevent the withdrawal of foreign credits from Germany and help Germany generally and the Reichsbank in particular.

It is probable that the process suggested for adoption will be for the banks themselves to undertake the immediate task of supporting credits, thereby assisting Germany to restore confidence.

It is though possible that after the Conference has considered the report the Bank for International Settlements will establish a committee to consider the various properties.

If the German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, takes back to Berlin less than expected, it is believed this will largely be due to the attitude of the French, who have steadfastly maintained the attitude they adopted before the Conference met, declining to grant new credits to Germany with adequate guarantees.

The American Secretary of State, Mr. Henry L. Stimson, in an interview yesterday, likened Germany to a leaky bath. "They hoped," he said, "to put in more water, but they must certainly plug up the hole."

Germany apparently will have to be satisfied with the latter expedient, as the efforts of the British and American delegates to arrange new credits is reported to have finally broken down following a tussle between the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Snowden, and the French Premier, M. Laval.

A French account of this tussle says that the Chancellor urged that the British, American and French banks should participate equally in short-term credits and pointed out that up to the present the Americans had provided sixty per cent. of these, the British thirty-five per cent. and France only five per cent. M. Laval hotly opposed the suggestion.

Wall Street, says Reuter from New York, is disappointed at what is considered the virtual failure of the Conference.

The brief and concise document which was the outcome of yesterday's five hour discussion by the Committee of Finance Ministers was to-day under discussion at the plenary session of the Seven Power Conference.

The terms of this statement are still confidential, but it dealt with methods whereby the immediate task before the Conference, namely the restoration of confidence in Germany's financial position, could best be achieved. The document provided the starting point for a discussion in the plenary sitting which was described as particularly notable for the spirit of co-operation displayed by all delegates.

Without touching on any political aspects of the situation, the Conference at one stage exchanged views upon the fundamental causes of the financial crisis, but it was agreed that, as speed was such an important factor at the present time, the Conference should devote its energies to the primary task of restoring confidence in German finances.

The American Secretary of State Col. Henry L. Stimson, and several other statesmen made contributions of a constructive character which were submitted to general discussion. After a sitting lasting three hours, during which the general feeling was that useful progress had been made, it was decided to refer certain technical questions to the Committee of Finance Ministers who will report upon them to the main Conference to-morrow morning.

After a prolonged session, the Committee of Finance Ministers, which met at the Foreign Office, issued a communiqué to-night which stated that they had reached agreement on the terms of the report to be submitted for the approval of the plenary conference to-morrow.—Wireless through Reuter.

Washington, July 22.

Col. H. L. Stimson has telephoned to the White House that the London Conference has adopted recommendations satisfactory to America.

It is officially announced that the leading bankers of the world have agreed to co-operate in President Hoover's new plan.—Reuter.

London, July 22.

The diplomatic correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," writing in his newspaper to-day, declares that the London Seven Power Ministerial Conference will be regarded as being in permanent session. The Conference, according to the expert, is liable to reassemble at any time if the measures it will adopt at to-morrow's plenary session fail to ensure the financial salvation of Germany.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent also states that the Finance Ministers now assembled in London at their meeting this afternoon agreed to recommend a new German Gold Discount Bank. This, together with the recent £25,000,000 guarantee to the German State by German industrialists is deemed a valuable security for fresh foreign credits.

The eminent writer also declares that the Seven Power Ministerial Conference has decided to send to Germany as soon as possible a committee of three eminent foreign bankers, the members of which will consist of Sir Robert Kindersley, Mr. Oliver M. W. Sprague, the American advisor to the Bank of England, and Dr. Wallenberg, the Swedish financial expert. They will assist the German Government and German bankers in devising the best measures for checking the flight of German capital abroad. They will also aid Germany to effect a speedy restoration of confidence and credit.

In 1924 Sir Robert Kindersley was the senior British Representative on the Dawes Committee. He

is the Chairman of Lazard Brothers and of the Whitehall Trust Company. His business and banking connections are legion.

July 24.

After three plenary sessions the Seven Power Ministerial Conference, which began here at ten o'clock this morning, adjourned at 12.20 o'clock this afternoon after adopting measures to meet the German financial crisis.

The following official communiqué was issued immediately after the Conference ended:

"The International Conference met at the Foreign Office at ten o'clock this morning and concluded its labours. The following declaration was adopted:

"The recent excessive withdrawals of capital from Germany have created an acute financial crisis. These withdrawals have been caused by a lack of confidence not justified by the economic and budgetary situation of Germany.

"In order to insure the maintenance of the financial stability in Germany which is essential to the interests of the whole the Government represented in the conference are ready to co-operate so far as it lies within their power to restore confidence."

"The Governments represented in the Conference are ready to recommend for the consideration of the financial institutions of their respective countries the following proposals to relieve the immediate situation:

"1.—That the Central Bank credit of £5,000,000 recently granted to the Reichsbank under the auspices of the Bank of International Settlements be renewed at maturity for a period of three months.

"2.—That concerted measures should be taken by the financial institutions of the different countries with a view toward maintaining the volume of credit they have already extended to Germany.

"The Conference recommended that the Bank of International Settlements should be invited to set up without delay a committee of representatives nominated by the Governors of the interested Central Banks to inquire into the immediate further credit needs for Germany and to study the possibilities of converting a portion of the short term credits into long term credits.

"The Conference considers that if these measures are carried through they will form the basis of more permanent action to follow."

The communiqué was signed by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the British Premier, and Mr. M. P. S. Hankey, the Secretary General of the Conference.

A clause added to the communiqué declared that the Conference decided that a committee of experts should proceed with the elaboration of the details required for giving effect to President Hoover's proposal for a one year's holiday from all war debts payments.—United Press.

Budapest, July 23.

The Hungarian Government to-day extended its July 16 emergency banking decree to July 30. The decree provides for rigid supervision of all banking activities and permits of only the most limited withdrawals.—United Press.

Berlin, July 22.

President von Hindenburg, who has been busy signing and proclaiming drastic emergency decrees for a fortnight, to-day issued a new decree which authorizes the Government of the Reich to issue 500,000,000 silver marks and 100,000,000 copper coins. The decree is designed to relieve the present money shortage in Germany.

Coinage now in circulation in Germany now totals approximately 1,200,000,000 marks.—United Press.

July 22.

The Presidential decree levying a hundred mark tax on all Germans crossing the frontiers bent upon pleasure or recreation having come into force at midnight, all trains leaving Germany to-day for foreign resorts had to run practically empty, though holiday traffic continues brisk within Germany. Nearly all the passengers in the international trains were foreigners, or Germans returning from abroad.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

July 23.

Positive success at the London Conference is seen in the guarantee that Germany's situation will not be made worse by the further withdrawal of short-term credits. It is expected that during the forthcoming visit to Berlin, British, French, and American statesmen will pave the way to a further clearing up of the situation and to the holding of a European conference in the autumn, when the entire problem of war debts and reparations will be brought up for agreement.

Until then Germany's breathing-space will be devoted by her statesmen to an endeavour to reach an agreement with France on the political differences still existing between the two countries.

The Bruening Government (which is still as averse from meeting Parliament as it was at the time of the early emergency decree before the conversations at "Chequers") safely negotiated another hurdle to-day when an attempt by Communists, National-Socialists, and Nationalists to convoke the Reichstag was defeated in the House Committee. Under the new Constitution the decision regarding the convocation of the Reichstag rests with this committee.—Through Reuter.

London, July 23.

The Seven-Power Conference concluded to-day with the adoption of recommendations aiming at the relief of Germany's immediate financial situation, firstly by the renewal of the Central Bank credit of \$100,000,000 at maturity for three months, and secondly by the adoption of concerted measures with a view to maintaining the volume of credits already extended to Germany.

The Bank for International Settlements has been invited to appoint a committee to enquire into Germany's further credit needs and to study the possibilities of converting a portion of her short-term credits into long-term credits.

The Conference expressed the opinion that the German joint guarantee, recently placed at the disposal of the Gold Discount Bank, should enable provision to be made on a sound basis for the resumption of normal operations of international credit.

The Conference considers that if these measures are carried through, they would form the basis of more permanent action to follow.

The proceedings concluded in a friendly atmosphere.

The "bird in hand" theory does not dominate the London Conference conclusions, for instead of colossal loans being negotiated with, in the background, the possibility of a future revision of the Young Plan as mooted a few weeks ago, the Germans take back just sufficient "palliatives" to stave off immediate disaster, plus the assurance that the Franco-German clouds, have perceptibly lifted, and that America is again taking an active interest in the European troubles.

The London newspapers are by no means convinced that the crisis has been more than postponed.—Reuter.

New York, July 23.

There is some disappointment at the meagre results so far achieved by the London Conference and this was reflected in the losses of one or two points at the opening of the stock market this morning.—Reuter.

Washington, July 23.

"The London Conference has laid a sound foundation for the establishment of stability in Germany," declared President Hoover, commenting on the results of the negotiations.

He added: "The Conference supplements the suspension of inter-Governmental debts already agreed, and the combined effect should enable the Germans with their resources of industry and courage to overcome their temporary difficulties and restore their credits. The major problem is one primarily affecting banking credit conditions and can best be solved by the voluntary co-operation of the bankers of the world rather than by Governments with their conflicting interests. Such a basis of co-operation is assured."

The President concluded by saying that the decisions of the Conference would contribute to the economic recovery of the world and paid a tribute to the "five spirit of conciliation" of the Conference.

President Hoover has telegraphed his congratulations to the Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson, and to the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Andrew Mellon.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 23.

The Berlin Government, upon the authority of President Paul von Hindenburg, to-day decreed that from July 24 to July 28 the regulations governing and restricting withdrawals from bank accounts will be relaxed.

The relaxation in the limitations decreed during the German financial crisis will permit of withdrawals of ten per cent. from bank accounts up to a maximum of 200 marks daily. Withdrawals from

savings accounts can be made in the amount of 30 marks a day while cheques may be drawn without limit.

Since the banks re-opened recently strict limitations have been imposed, permitting the withdrawal of only those funds necessary for the payment of wages and salaries of German industry.—United Press.

London, July 23.

The King and Queen gave a garden party at Buckingham Palace this afternoon.

There were ten thousand guests. Invitations had been specially issued to the foreign representatives attending the Seven-Power Conference with several of whom His Majesty conversed.

The Seven-Power Conference terminated to-day with an agreement on measures to be immediately taken for the purpose of restoring confidence in Germany's financial situation.

The speeches made indicated that all the Powers represented were willing to co-operate in this purpose.

The communiqué which has been issued dealing with the results of the Conference declares that the lack of confidence which caused the recent excessive withdrawals of foreign currencies from Germany was unjustified by the economic and budgetary situation in the country. It then outlines the measures the Governments will recommend to financial institutions in their respective countries in order to relieve the immediate situation.

It was, firstly, the renewal for three months of the Central Bank credit of \$100,000,000 to the Reichsbank granted under the auspices of the Bank for International Settlements and, secondly, concerted measures by national banks to maintain Germany's present credits.

A committee of bankers will inquire into the further credit needs of Germany and will study the question of converting part of her short-term credits into long-term credits.

The Conference also expressed the opinion that the Joint guarantee recently placed by German industry at the disposal of the Gold Discount Bank was of a kind which should make possible the provision of a sound basis for the resumption of normal operations of international credit.

The communiqué added, "The Conference considers that if these measures are carried through they will form the basis for more permanent action to follow."

The committee of experts which assembled in London last week under the Chairmanship of Sir Frederick Leith Ross of the Treasury is, on the decision of the Conference, to proceed with the elaboration of details for giving effect to President Hoover's plan of one year's suspension of inter-Governmental debts.

At the conclusion of the Seven-Power Conference the French Premier, M. Laval, expressed thanks to the President of the Conference, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, and to the British Government. These thanks were renewed in turn by Mr. H. L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, and Dr. Bruening, the German Chancellor, and other delegates.

M. Laval said he wished to tell the United States representatives how much they appreciated the mixture of powerful idealism and practical sense with which they had joined in the attempt to put an end to the instability and insecurity of the European economic system.

He added: "The historic and inspiring event which has just taken place at Paris—the meeting of French and German Ministers—will give the London Conference special force and importance. In the presence of the representatives of the assembled Governments I wish to give expression to my hope that the initial conversation, which has just been held in Paris, will be but the prelude to a series of similar meetings, which will lead to a policy of Franco-German co-operation as the surest guarantee of the security for the world."

Col. Stimson, referring to the Paris meeting of French and German ministers, said he was glad to express for the United States their appreciation of the historic consequences of the meeting in the direction of conciliation and resulting confidence.

They felt, he said, that they had witnessed a great event and looked forward to its progress in effectiveness.

The German Chancellor, Dr. Bruening, wished to associate himself with M. Laval in his desire that the American delegates should take back with them from the Con-

ference a recognition of the close inter-relation of the old and the new worlds and of Europe's need of the moral support of the idealism of the American people.

With regard to the Paris meeting with French ministers, he said: "I am firmly convinced that confident co-operation between our two countries is urgently necessary and must continue for the future because in our present situation, where new developments occur almost daily, it is of the utmost importance that statesmen should meet continuously and have intercourse with each other. It is only by confident co-operation that the situation can be improved."

Signor Grandi, for Italy, M. Renkin, for Belgium, and Mr. Matsudaira, for Japan, having joined in the hopes expressed for the result of the conference, the British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, replied.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald described how gratifying the Paris meeting between the French and German representatives had been to all of them and referred to the growing understanding and co-operation with America.

The economic and spiritual strands which were thrown across frontiers, were, he said, becoming more numerous and stronger until at last they would be able to think of humanity and not merely of divided nations. He hoped with all his heart that the conference's decisions would re-establish German credit.

Public interest to-night is about equally divided between the decisions of the Seven-Power Conference and the increase this morning of the Bank of England discount rate from 2½ to 3½ per cent. with a view to checking the recent heavy withdrawals of gold.

Short interviews with the delegates at the Conference are published in this evening's papers. In these interviews the delegates generally express satisfaction at the successful conclusion of their labours.

Some space is also given to the postponed visit by the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary to Berlin, which will now take place at the beginning of next week. It is realised that this is principally a courtesy visit in return for the Germans' week-end visit to Chequers.—Wireless through Reuter.

Berlin, July 23.

Among the flood of emergency decrees that have been issued lately is one that alters the coinage law of August 1924. This law established that only twenty marks of silver money could be minted per head of Germany's population. The new decree raises the limit to thirty marks per head, which means that silver coinage to the value of roughly 1,900,000,000 marks can be minted. The circulation of silver money on July 15 was 1,068,000,000 marks.

Whether the Reichsbank will use its authority to increase the silver in circulation up to the new limit remains to be seen but it can be regarded as certain that the Reichsbank will circulate silver money to an increasing extent.

So far the new emergency decree has not affected the price of silver as the Reichsbank has not yet made a demand for silver, having considerable supplies in reserve. The price of silver compared with ten days ago is actually quoted at one mark lower per kilogramme.—Reuter.

London, July 24.

The stage of the practical application of the decision reached by the Seven-Power Conference with a view to the immediate alleviation of the situation in Germany opened to-day.

The committee of financial experts of Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan and the United States, which is considering the measures necessary to give effect to President Hoover's plan, met under the chairmanship of Sir F. Leith Ross, of the British Treasury.

The International Bank at Basle acknowledged the notification from the British Premier, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as president of the conference at Paris, of the final declaration which concerns the Bank, and stated that it is proceeding without delay to examine the best and most expeditious means of giving effect to the recommendations within its sphere of action.

The conference recommended that the International Bank be invited to set up a committee to inquire into the further credit needs of Germany after the arrangements for maintaining credits had been completed, and to study the possibilities of converting a portion of

the short-term credits into long-term credits.—Wireless through Reuter.

Paris, July 24.

Greeted with deafening volleys of cheers by an enormous crowd, the French delegation with the Premier, M. Laval, returned from London this afternoon by the 5.40 train and drove immediately to the Conseil de President where the Premier reported to the Cabinet on the London negotiations. A second Cabinet meeting, to be presided over by President Doumer has been summoned for to-morrow.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Rome, July 24.

The upshot of the London negotiations has met with a markedly cool reception on the part of the Press which inclines to make France responsible for what "Fascista Lavore" characterises as "intolerable delay in helping Germany and thereby helping ourselves."—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Tokyo, July 25.

The Japanese newspapers, commenting upon the London Conference, are unanimous in appreciating the outcome, with the exception of the "Jiji"—Reuter.

Berlin, July 24.

Officials here to-day estimated that it will be necessary for the German Government to buy at least 1,000,000 kilograms of bar silver if President Hindenburg's decree providing for the minting of 500,000,000 silver marks is to be made effective. At present prices the amount of bar silver which it will be necessary for Germany to buy will cost approximately 40,000,000 marks.

So far, however, President Hindenburg's decree, issued two days ago, has not been made effective. And there is doubt in official circles that it will be made fully effective. But in case the decree is invoked it will require at least two months before there will be an effect on circulation and then the influence will be comparatively slight, in the opinion of officials.

Germany's present silver bullion reserve is not listed in the official Government statements and this makes it difficult to determine how much silver Germany has on hand and exactly how much she will have to purchase in the open market to carry out the terms of the Presidential decree. The silver content of the mark averages 23 grams which is approximately ten per cent. of the mark's face value.

President Hindenburg issued his decree on July 22. It authorizes the Government of the Reich to issue 500,000,000 silver marks and 100,000,000 copper coins. The decree was designed to relieve the present money shortage in Germany. Coinage in circulation in Germany now totals approximately 1,200,000,000 marks.—United Press.

London, July 25.

The result of the Seven-Power Conference in London to settle the details for the renewal of credits to Germany has been received in the City with general disappointment.

The recommendation that the financial concerns interested should renew the credit of £20,000,000 to the Reichsbank for a further period of three months, and the proposal of concerted action to maintain the German credits presently in existence, are looked upon merely as palliatives and a putting-off of the evil day. While some hope is expressed that good may come of the activities of the financial experts who are to examine the credit needs of Germany and devise means to ensure long term advances, the feeling is general that the salvation of Germany will, to a large extent, have to be worked out by that country itself.

In Berlin, "self help" is the new slogan in financial circles. It is felt that there is no other alternative to pursue now that the Conference in London has found itself unable to grant Germany even short-term credits. The Government is now limply buckling down to the task of working out policies and methods for its own financial and economic salvation in the next few weeks.

There is general agreement in business quarters that the Chancellor did the right thing in declining to accept the political conditions demanded by France in return for a loan. It is felt that acceptance of those conditions would undoubtedly have resulted in the Government's being thrown out of power immediately after its leading members had returned from the London Conference. Even yet the Government must walk warily, for it is confronted on one side with the possibilities of another financial crash and on the other

with political defeat, while the devising of measures for a return to normal calls for tremendous decision and foresight.

It is obvious that the enforced bank holiday in Germany, which every day is leading to the shutting up of scores of factories all over the country, cannot continue much longer. For the next few days restrictions on the amounts permitted to be paid out by the banks will be somewhat relaxed. For instance, a depositor can draw cheques up to 200 marks at a time instead of the limit of 100 marks allowed last week, but seemingly no plans have been formulated concerning what is to be done when the bank holiday ends, although ten days have elapsed since it began. The Reichsbank is coming in for a lot of criticism for its alleged neglect to take appropriate measures to meet the situation at an earlier date.

Owing to the shortage of money, firms are beginning to hoard notes in order to meet their outstanding obligations, with the inevitable result that thousands of Reichsmark notes are being withdrawn from circulation every day, thus increasing the shortage of money. Furthermore, although under the present regulations firms are allowed to draw money from the banks to pay employees, they are experiencing difficulty in getting money to pay for raw materials, and many of them therefore may be compelled to close down in a short time for lack of stocks.

The Reichsbank is also being attacked for not increasing the note circulation while simultaneously putting up the discount rate to ten per cent. in order to prevent inflation. The recent lowering of the legal limit of gold cover for notes in circulation to below forty per cent. permits the Reichsbank to increase its note issue as a palliative for the situation which has arisen, and its delay in doing so is blamed by many business men in Germany for the growing stagnation in industry.

Some prominent bankers in London take the view that the recent Seven-Power Conference has been more successful than generally appreciated. They maintain that a big loan to Germany on a long term of years under present conditions is fantastic and impracticable. They point out that Germany has at least secured some months respite, during which permanent measures for dealing with the situation can be devised. They assert, however, that a return of confidence in Germany's credit both in Germany and abroad are requisite and that a return of the balance transferred abroad from Germany during the recent crisis is one of the most vital necessities for the complete rehabilitation of the country.—Through Reuter.

Paris, July 25.

The Premier, M. Laval, emphatically denies that the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, hinted that a moratorium in Germany might be followed by a moratorium in Great Britain. A report to this effect had been cabled earlier by the "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent in Paris.—Reuter.

London, July 25.

A suspicion that France is systematically striving to undermine Britain's financial stability is slowly gaining ground in the City where the gold exports to Paris and the withdrawal of French credits remain the almost exclusive topic of discussion. This suspicion is also voiced by the "Daily Herald," insisting that out of a total of 140 million pounds sterling of French credits and investments in England, nearly a third has been withdrawn since the beginning of the German crisis. According to the Labour organ, the opinion is prevalent in political circles that France is at any rate endeavouring to prevent British bankers from aiding Germany and by these indirect methods force Germany into abject surrender to France's political terms.

The "Daily Telegraph" recalls that a similar efflux of bullion was observed at the time of the Conference at The Hague when France desired to force home a point, and that exactly the same phenomenon occurred during the Naval Conference when matters went against France. The paper concludes its observations with a question to France regarding the motives animating her and declares that means must be found to prevent France from playing havoc with European finance.

As a result of the new heavy gold exports, it is generally expected that the bank rate will be

raised an additional half per cent. during the next week, unless the outflow of gold and credits is checked by other means.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Berlin, July 25.

The financial crisis is rapidly affecting all branches of German industry, the immediate, pressing problem occupying the minds of industrialists, bankers and politicians being where and how to find cash to carry on for two months till Europe and America find a remedy.

Lack of orders from the railway authorities and private firms has caused many works to close or operate on a part time basis.

The private bank of Hirte, founded in 1870, suspended payment to-day due principally to the severe restrictions imposed by the Reichsbank.

An increase of the bank rate from 10 to 15 per cent. is regarded as likely. This would force back to the Reichsbank a large amount of cash lying idle.

The shortage of money has had a reassuring sequel, for there is now no money for "revolutionary enterprises." Industrialists who had hitherto been regarded as the bankers of the Hitler movement have informed the German Nationalists and the National Socialists not to expect money for some time.

The Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, played a trick on the newspapermen and crowds assembled at the Friedrichstrasse Station to meet them on their return from London to-day.

Apparently desirous of avoiding National Socialist demonstrations, the Ministers left their train at Charlottenburg, west of Berlin, and motored quietly home. The wife and son of Dr. Curtius and Foreign Office officials were among those waiting vainly at the Friedrichstrasse Station. — Through Reuter.

July 25.

To confer with officials of the German Government and to obtain a closer view of the German economic crisis Colonel Henry Stimson, the American Secretary of State, arrived in Berlin from London 5.06 o'clock this afternoon.—United Press.

London, July 26.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, accompanied by Sir Walford Selby, of the Foreign Office, left for Berlin this morning, to return the recent visit of the German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, to Chequers.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, is leaving for the German capital to-morrow by air.

July 26.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, left for Berlin this evening by train, the weather preventing an air journey.

The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, accompanied by Sir Walford Selby, of the Foreign Office, left for the German capital early this morning.

The visit of the British Ministers in return for the visit of the German Chancellor, Dr. Brüning, and the German Foreign Minister, Dr. Curtius, to Chequers.—Reuter.

Berlin, July 26.

Following a conference between members of the Government and representatives of the Reichsbank the leading German banks have decided to found an "Acceptance and Guarantee Bank," with a capital of 200,000,000 marks, designed to restore unhampered currency circulation and to enable the Darmstadt-er Bank to reopen.

Quiet satisfaction is universally expressed with the idea of the foundation of an Acceptance and Guarantee Bank as implying proof of the sincerity of Germany's efforts to regain the confidence of the world. It will have the immediate effect of enabling the Reichsbank to relax its restrictive measures, which are paralysing trade and industry.

This and other subjects were discussed at a luncheon near Potsdam, attended by Dr. Brüning and Col. H. L. Stimson, in "informal and intimate conversation" to which the greatest importance is attached in diplomatic circles.—Reuter.

July 26.

The Swedish banker, Mr. Wallenberg and Professor Sprague, American adviser to the Bank of England, arrived here to-day to confer with the Government and with leading German banks on the measures to be taken, in accordance with the decisions of the Seven Power Con-

ference at London, for maintaining the volume of short-term credits still remaining in Germany. These measures will make necessary protracted negotiations with the principal banks of Great Britain, the United States, France, Italy, Holland, Switzerland, Sweden, and Norway and probably extend over the whole month of August. During the next few days Mr. Wallenberg and Professor Sprague will be joined by other leading bankers and financial experts.

The capital of the new bank which, the "Berliner Tageblatt" declares, is "destined to play an important part in Germany's desperate efforts to restore her financial equilibrium," is limited to 200,000,000 marks which will be subscribed by a banking syndicate, the liability of each share-holding bank to be limited to a certain percentage of its shares. This syndicate does not only include all leading private banks, such as the Deutsche Bank and Disconto-Gesellschaft, the Dresdner Bank, and the firm of Mendelssohn and Co., but also public credit institutions like the Gold Discount Bank, the Prussian State Bank, and several of the leading saving banks.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Southampton, July 27.

Mr. John Pierpont Morgan, the world's most influential private banker, arrived here this morning on board his steam yacht Corsaire which had crossed the Atlantic in seven days and seven hours, establishing a new record for craft of her type. It was stated that Mr. Morgan is travelling in a semi-official mission, having come to Europe at the special request of President Hoover in order to study the European financial situation on the spot.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

RUSSIA'S DEBT TO BRITAIN

London, July 22.

When the question of Soviet Russia's debts to Great Britain was raised in the House of Commons to-day, a suggestion was made that a time limit should be given Russia to come to a decision.

Russia's unfunded debt to Britain exceeds one thousand million sterling and various committees have been sitting for months past in an endeavour to reach some agreement.

Mr. H. Dalton, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said the position was very disappointing, for the Soviet had not even indicated what categories or types of claim they were prepared to allow. In fact, he said, the work had not progressed beyond the stage of the exchange of information.

Mr. Dalton is seeing the Soviet Ambassador to-morrow and promised to impress on him the necessity of submitting practical proposals.—Through Reuter.

TIGER'S TEETH DRAWN

London, July 20.

Two great fighting ships, which only a few years ago were the pride of the British Navy, bade a last sorrowful farewell to Plymouth to-day.

The battle-cruiser Tiger, which was commissioned in 1914 and cost over £2,000,000, set out on her last voyage to Rosyth where she will be broken up. Half an hour later, the Marlborough, last of the British coalburning battleships, also entered Plymouth Sound.

Both the Tiger and Marlborough are to be scrapped under the terms of the London Naval Treaty, but before this fate overtakes the Marlborough she will undergo a few more tests for the benefit of her successors. To-morrow quantities of cordite will be exploded inside the battleship to ascertain the strength of her armour-plate and bulkheads.—Through Reuter.

UNITED STATES DEFICIT

Washington, July 25.

In the face of a federal deficit which amounts to \$1,000,000,000 President Hoover to-day called for the most drastic economy in all Governmental departments.

The President has written to the heads of all departments in the Federal Government asking them to submit new estimates of their requirements to him. In requesting the revised estimates the President not only urged but said it is essential that there be ample indications of economy measures becoming effective.—United Press.

PRINCESS ILEANA MARRIED

Bucharest, Rumania, July 26.

In the presence of members of the royal family of Rumania, distinguished guests from other lands, and members of the Hapsburg Family Princess Ileana of Rumania and the Archduke Anton of Hapsburg were married here to-day.

The civil ceremony was conducted at ten o'clock Sunday morning and at eleven o'clock the religious ceremony was solemnized in the reception room at Castle Pelesch.

While the official Rumanian reports state that the marriage was the outcome of a sincere love affair there are many informed political observers who believe there is a strong political motive in the alliance. Princess Ileana is the younger sister of King Carol of Rumania.

Princess Ileana first met Archduke Anton in Spain while travelling there with her mother, Marie of Rumania. To-day the royal bride received a telegram from the exiled King Alfonso of Spain, who is her relative. Other messages of felicitation poured in from the capitals of the world.

Plans have been made for the royal couple to live in Vienna.—United Press.

Sinai, July 26.

The ceremony took place in the Royal Palace of Sinai, an altar being specially erected in the large hall of the Palace where 300 guests assembled.

King Carol gave the bride away and others present were his son Michael, the Queen Mother, and Queen Marie of Yugo-Slavia.

The ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Bucharest, Princess Ileana signed a declaration that she remained a Rumanian citizen despite her marriage.

Villagers swarmed into Sinai from near and far and the Palace grounds were filled with cheering citizens.—Reuter.

HAGUE COURT OPENS SESSION

The Hague, July 20.

The twenty-second extraordinary meeting of the International Court was opened here to-day under the presidency of Baron Adachi, of Japan, with Senor Carlos Guerrero, of San Salvador, acting as vice-president. The most important item on the agenda of the session is the legal admissibility of the projected Austro-German customs pact, while the Danish-Norwegian dispute over the sovereignty of Eastern Greenland figures as next important issue. It is expected that the session will last about a week and that probably its decision regarding the Customs Union project will become known before the end of the London Seven Power Conference.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

July 21.

In the serene atmosphere of the Peace Palace, an International Court of 15 judges belonging to 15 different nationalities is engaged in adjudicating one of the most dangerous issues in European politics—the project for an Austro-German customs union. Counsel for Germany which, with Austria, upholds the admissibility of the union under international engagements, in presenting the German case asked what sovereign rights Austria would be abandoning by the proposed union. He assailed the French contention that Austria could assume only normal contractual obligations and not obligations that placed her in a position of dependence.

A long memorandum has been submitted to the Court by France setting out her objections to the customs union. The French attitude is supported by Italy and Czechoslovakia.—Through Reuter.

MR. FALL GOES TO GAOL

Santa Fe, New Mexico, July 21.

Conveyed in a black ambulance, which he described as "that damned hearse," Mr. Albert Fall, one-time Secretary for the Interior, was to-day taken to New Mexico state prison to serve his sentence of one year and a day for bribery in connection with the Teapot Dome oil scandal.

The taking of his finger prints and other prison formalities have been postponed.—Reuter.

DEADLOCK WITH MR. GANDHI

Allegations of Breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi Pact: Inquiry Refused

London, July 20.

Virtual deadlock has arisen in Simla in the conversations between the Viceroy and Mr. Gandhi on the alleged breaches of the Irwin-Gandhi pact.

Mr. Gandhi asked for an inquiry into specified cases of alleged violations, but the Viceroy, Lord Willingdon, was unable to comply with this request.

Meanwhile preparations are being made to proceed in London with the work of the Indian Round Table Conference. The Federal Structure Committee, which is the most important committee of the Conference since it has to explore the lines on which India's federal constitution should be based, is due to re-assemble on September 5. Names have now been announced of important additions to the personnel of the committee, of which Mr. Gandhi himself will be a member.

The India Office has issued the names of those invited to serve in the Federal Structure Committee of the Round Table Conference, which is to resume its sessions in London in September. The members have been nominated by the Prime Minister, according to the procedure adopted by the conference.

The original twenty-one, apart from Sir Ramaswami Aiyar, now Acting Law Member of the Viceroy's Council, have been re-nominated and the new members for most part have been drawn from the former delegates.

The new British members are: Mr. Pethick Lawrence, Financial Secretary to the Treasury, who, with the Lord Chancellor, Lord Sankey, and Mr. H. B. Lees-Smith, Minister of Education, will represent the Government, and Lord Halsbury the Conservatives.

Chief interest, however, attaches to the new Indian nominees, who did not take part in last year's proceedings and among whom is Mr. Gandhi, who has been invited to represent the Indian National Congress. The absence of representatives of the Congress last year was generally regretted and following on the agreement between the late Viceroy, Lord Irwin, and Mr. Gandhi, which ended the civil disobedience campaign, it had been anticipated that Mr. Gandhi would be the representative of the Congress at the resumed session.

The possibility of his visiting London recalls the fact that 42 years ago, when he was 19 years of age, he came here to study at University College and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple. It was later, in South Africa, that he became the champion of the Indians' grievances and is believed to have developed his theories of non-violent resistance which have been the outstanding feature since 1920, of his agitation in India, where he returned just before the outbreak of the great war. At that time he helped to mobilise Indian opinion on behalf of the British cause and conducted a recruiting campaign.

Other newcomers from India are Sir P. Thakurdas and Sir Maneekji Dadabhai, both prominent business men; Mr. Iyengar, formerly Secretary of the Congress; and Pandit Malaviya, the oldest living politician in India and a prominent Hindu leader.

By increasing the size of the committee the depressed classes, labour and Indian women are now represented as well as the interest already mentioned, and the Muslim representation has been strengthened. The committee will begin work as soon after September 5 as possible. The date of the resumed meeting of the full conference, to which there will be more additions, which it is hoped to announce shortly, is not yet fixed.

The minorities Committee, which is in special charge of the communal problem, is expected to meet early in October. The membership of this Committee will also be increased. Wireless through Reuters.

Allahabad, July 21.

A Brahmin cook of his own caste and a special supply of water from the holy river Ganges will be taken to London by Pandit Mohan Malaviya, the orthodox Hindu nationalist leader, when he attends the resumed Indian Round Table Conference in September.—Through Reuters.

Bombay, July 21.

The police are taking active measures against the Communists,

In addition to the Communist leader (who has been arrested on a charge of "waging war against the King"), four other agitators have now been apprehended.

Poona, July 22.

A student fired two shots at Sir J. E. B. Hotson, Acting Governor of Bombay, while he was inspecting Ferguson College to-day.

The Acting Governor escaped unhurt. He himself overpowered the assailant.

Sir John Hotson, who was educated at Oxford, entered the Indian Civil Service in 1900, and has been a member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay since 1926. He received his knighthood (K.C.S.I.) last year.

Sir John had a miraculous escape, for the bullet penetrated his coat just above the heart. It was stopped by the metal stud of his pocket-book. The second bullet went wide.

The Principal of the College was telling Sir John the history of the room when suddenly, right in front of the Acting-Governor and not more than ten feet away, a youth sprang up and fired two shots in rapid succession.

There was momentary consternation. Captain Peto, the Governor's aide-de-camp, drew his sword, but was unable to use it, for Sir John himself leapt upon and overpowered his assailant, saying "Whatever made you do a thing like that?"

The student was too dumb-founded and nervous to reply.

The attempt of the assassin was made as Sir John was entering the college reading room. The student was immediately taken into custody and when he was searched another fully loaded revolver was found on him.

Sir John continued his inspection of the college apparently unperturbed.

July 23.

A pair of dumb-bells and some chest-expanders exhibited in court by the police brought a smile to the face of Balwan Cogate, the young student arrested for yesterday's attempt to kill the Acting-Governor of Bombay, Sir John Hotson, when he was brought before the magistrate to-day.

Cogate was remanded in custody. According to reports he told the police that he made the attempt on Sir John's life as a protest against the appointment of an Englishman in preference to an Indian as Acting-Governor of Bombay, and also as a protest against the proclamation of martial law at Sholapur at the time of the fatal rioting there.—Through Reuters.

Calcutta, July 22.

"I don't care a straw about your sentence," shouted Nanigopal Mukerjee, an Indian prisoner who stabbed three persons in court yesterday.

The judge sentenced the prisoner to 10 years' rigorous imprisonment in connection with a gang case for which he was being tried, but Mukerjee must re-appear before the court on a murder charge, as a fellow prisoner whom he stabbed in court yesterday died later.—Through Reuters.

Bansaval, July 24.

Two British officers, Lieutenant G. R. Hext (8th Punjab) and Lieutenant E. M. Sheehan (Royal Artillery) were stabbed last night in the sleeping-car of the Punjab mail-train by unknown men who, it is believed, subsequently escaped into the jungle.

Lieutenant Hext has succumbed to his injuries, but Lieutenant Sheehan is out of danger.—Reuters.

Bombay, July 24.

Two men gave been arrested in connection with the attack on two British officers last night in the sleeping-car of the Punjab mail train.

The arrested men are believed to be minor railway officials.—Reuters.

Calcutta, July 27.

His assailant was shot dead by the police.

Mr. Garlick's assailant, after firing without effect from the far end of the court, dashed into the witness box, from which he fired the shot which entered the judge's brain.

The assassin is believed to be Bimal Das Gupta, who was wanted in connection with the murder in April of Mr. James Peddie, a district magistrate.

A letter in the assassin's pocket stated that the deed was intended as a reprisal for the death sentence passed on Dinesh Gupta.

Dinesh Gupta was one of the three terrorists who murdered Colonel Stimson, the Inspector-General of Prisons. He was sentenced to death by Mr. Garlick in February last.—Reuters.

Surat, July 26.

Mr. Gandhi has sent a letter in the form of an ultimatum to the Land Revenue Collector alleging coercion in the collection of land revenue. Mr. Gandhi has also telegraphed the substance of the letter to the Viceroy who, it is understood, has asked Gandhi not to precipitate a crisis.—Reuters.

DISARMAMENT PROGRAMME

London, July 20.

While the Seven Power Ministerial Conference now meeting in London is confined strictly to the discussion of Germany's financial crisis Colonel Henry L. Stimson, the American Secretary of State, is informally carrying out a personal mission for President Hoover. It is to further the cause of world disarmament.

At four o'clock this afternoon Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, the Japanese Ambassador to the Court of St. James, visited Col. Stimson. They conferred for approximately half an hour and renewed the friendship they limited during the London Naval Limitations Conference of 1930.

It is understood that Mr. Matsudaira assured Col. Stimson that Japan is ready to co-operate wholeheartedly in President Hoover's war debts moratorium plan. They discussed disarmament briefly.

To-day Col. Stimson and Mr. Andrew W. Mellon, the American Secretary of the Treasury, received American newspaper correspondents in London. Col. Stimson refused to discuss President Hoover's disarmament wishes in connection with the Seven Power Ministerial Conference, but he said the subject had been touched upon in the course of his conversations with Mr. Matsudaira. Col. Stimson declined to state whether he and Mr. MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, discussed disarmament when they lunched together to-day at the Hyde Park Hotel.

The political correspondent of the "Daily Herald," the official organ of the Labour Government, to-day states that the proposal of the United States that France, Germany and Italy declare a ship-building holiday" until after the 1932 world disarmament conference will be discussed during the present Seven Power Ministerial Conference.

The authority of the "Daily Herald" adds that Col. Stimson intends to submit the American proposal for a Franco-German-Italian warship building holiday to Tuesday's plenary session of the Seven Power Ministerial Conference.—United Press.

Paris, July 21.

The French Government's reply to the questionnaire of the League of Nations requesting information as to the state of French armaments and the French attitude toward disarmament was made public here to-day. The reply is 28 pages long but it can be summarized as embracing the following points:

1. Disarmament must be based on security.

2. Without reservations France will collaborate in any system involving formal engagements based on mutual assistance in case of aggression.

3. The maxima of armaments as fixed by certain treaties are not necessarily to be observed as standards for other countries.

4. The problem of general limitation of armaments is more political than technical and it cannot be solved by barometrical schedules and arbitrary percentages of reduction.

5. The reduction of armaments can be proportionally achieved in the ratio to the degree of mutual assistance which can be organized against an aggressor.

6. France calls the attention of the rest of the world to her vulnerable position. France points out that three times during the past century her territory has been invaded.

The conditions which France stipulates as necessary for armament limitations agreements are substantially the same as those to which she held during the London Naval Limitations Conference of 1930.—United Press.

LORD KYLSANT ON TRIAL

London, July 20.

Lord Kysant, chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and Mr. Harold John Morland, chartered accountant, formerly auditor of the company, entered the dock at the Old Bailey to-day and pleaded not guilty to the charges brought against them.

Lord Kysant is charged with making a false statement in the report of the company for 1926, and in that for 1927, with intent to deceive the shareholders. Mr. Morland is charged with aiding and abetting. A further charge against Lord Kysant has reference to a written statement in a prospectus which, it is alleged, he knew to be false in a particular.

The Attorney-General, Sir W. A. Jowitt, in opening the case against the prisoners, spoke for nearly five hours. The main question dealt with was that of "secret reserves" in a company's accounts.

The Attorney-General said that he did not disapprove of the creation of secret reserves, but he submitted that the use of them over a long period in order to show that a company was running smoothly, was to present an absolutely untrue view of the company's prospects and business.

He stated that the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company had lived on its own fat for five years and in 1926 was rapidly becoming a skeleton. Large sums were taken from the reserve to keep the pot boiling.

The Attorney-General reminded the Court that Sir William McIntock had reported that between 1921 and 1925 the sums taken from the reserve totalled £2,800,000 and items of a non-recurrent character had brought the grand total to £4,400,000.

At the preliminary hearing in the Guildhall, counsel for the Crown declared that Lord Kysant's remuneration from the Royal Mail Company was based on an arrangement under which his Lordship received a commission of a half of one, half per cent. on the company's gross takings when a dividend of five per cent. or more was paid. If the dividend was less than five per cent. the remuneration was fixed at £3,000. In 1926, the dividend was four per cent. and Lord Kysant received the latter amount, but in 1927 five per cent. was paid and Lord Kysant's remuneration was, counsel believed, £26,000. It was alleged that, in each year, the Royal Mail group had made serious losses.

Altogether, submitted counsel, whereas the profit shown by the R.M.S.P. on the face of the 1926 accounts was £355,325, there had been, in reality (including the losses of the subsidiaries) an actual trading loss of £804,663. Thus, the 1926 figure was wrong by £1,159,988. Similarly, the error in the 1927 figure was £1,120,249.

With regard to the second charge, it was contended that, in connection with a Royal Mail debenture issue of £2,000,000 for the building of Royal Mail House and the general purposes of the company, the prospectus contained a statement intended to convince a reader that the company, during the previous ten years, had made a trading profit of something like £500,000 every year. It was submitted that, in fact, a heavy trading loss had been suffered during the seven years preceding the issue of the prospectus.

Before being committed to stand their trial at the Old Bailey, the prisoners made the following statements before the Lord Mayor.

Lord Kysant said:—"I desire to state, in answer to the charges, that everything I have done has been done in the honest belief that it was for the welfare of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company and its associated shipping companies of which I am chairman. And, therefore, I say that I am not guilty of any of these charges. I have never published any false statement; nor have I ever attempted to deceive anyone."

Mr. Morland said:—"As I understand the character of the charge against me, I am accused, as auditor of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, of signing untrue accounts for the years 1926 and 1927. I am still of opinion that those accounts were, as my report stated, true and correct in every particular, and that, therefore, I was carrying out my duty as auditor in signing them. That being so, I entirely repudiate the charge which has been brought against me."

July 24.

Lord Kysant, the Chairman of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Com-

pany, entered the witness box at the Old Bailey to-day to give evidence on his own behalf in the case against him.

He is charged with making a false statement in the report of the company for 1926, and in that for 1927, with intent to deceive the shareholders.

Mr. Harold John Morland, formerly the auditor of the R.M.S.P., is also on trial, charged with aiding and abetting.

A further charge against Lord Kysant has reference to a written statement in a prospectus which, it is alleged, he knew to be false in a particular.

In reply to Sir John Simon, who is appearing on his behalf, Lord Kysant told the court of the patriotic services he had rendered in coping with the shipping problem after the War. He declared that the equalisation of dividends was a recognised practice in well-managed shipping concerns. This involved setting aside reserves.

The creation of internal secret reserves, he said, was part of the prudent management of great businesses of this sort, but it was not in the interests of shareholders publicly to announce the amount of such secret reserves.

He then denied that he had ever knowingly made false statements in connection with the R.M.S.P. affairs. He had never, he stated, speculated in shipping shares in his life.

The cross-examination was adjourned until July 27.—Reuters.

AFFAIRS OF THE R. M. S. P. CO.

London, July 21.

That the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company sustained a loss on paper of over £600,000 in the first five months of the present year was revealed in the Chancery Division of the High Court to-day.

"The present state of affairs cannot continue much longer," remarked Mr. Justice Maughan, before whom an application was made for sanction for a further scheme of arrangement, providing for a moratorium of debts similar to the preliminary scheme already sanctioned.

The Judge, quoting figures in an affidavit filed, said: "I do not see any reason for keeping these facts secret." He pointed out that although the figures showed a gross profit of £64,000 on the working of the first five months of this year, there were depreciation and interest payments totalling together about £683,000 to be considered, with the result that on paper the undertaking was £627,000 worse off than at the beginning of the year.

"I am very dissatisfied with the way the company has dealt with the matter," said his lordship. "They obtained a moratorium to the end of June and it was not until it was clear that the moratorium would leave a considerable gap that application was made to Court. That must not recur. I cannot possibly allow another £123,000 to be paid out as if the company was solvent."

Giving judgment, his lordship said it was not unreasonable to allow a further moratorium, for a receiver, if appointed, would be unable to show better results. He ordered the moratorium to continue to the end of the year on certain security being given to the first and second debenture holders.—Through Reuters.

NEW RAILWAY MOTOR COACH

Paris, July 22.

A railway motor-coach fitted with pneumatic tyres and capable of a speed of sixty miles an hour was demonstrated to-day.

This type of coach may eventually transform the working of branch railway services. It is a 24 seater with a 20 h.p. engine. It reaches a speed of 50 miles an hour in a length of 650 yards and it can be brought to a stand-still in 110 yards.

The demonstrators claim that with the use of this coach it will be possible to dispense with signals, keepers at level crossings and railway guards.

The coaches can be despatched one after the other at 100 yard intervals without any danger of collision.

The wheels are fitted with a special device to prevent flattening the tyres are punctured.—Through Reuters.

MORE TROUBLE IN SPAIN

Government Determined to Crush Syndicalists: Open Resistance

Madrid, July 20.

The immediate expropriation of all estates in the provinces of Andalusia and Estremadura exceeding 500 acres to be divided up among the jobless farmworkers who are reported to number over 100,000 in these provinces alone, is being proposed by the commission for agrarian reforms instituted some time ago by the provisional government.

The commission further suggests that a bill to that effect be at once submitted to the Constituent Cortez and that, should Parliament fail to sanction the measure before August 1, the government should, on account of the urgency of the matter, promulgate a decree ordering the immediate enforcement of the commission's proposal.

However, it is doubted whether the Cabinet will take such a radical step which, the opposition claims, would form a dangerous precedent and would, moreover, greatly strengthen the position of the Communists who would certainly follow up this measure with similar demands in respect to other private points raised.

July 22.

A serious situation has arisen in Seville from the general strike which was proclaimed there last week. The revolutionary labour organization "Sindico Unico" is making frantic efforts to turn the strike into a revolutionary movement and is distributing leaflets calling upon the workers to organize Soviets on the Russian model. The government has issued a proclamation expressing its determination to maintain order at Seville at all cost. The Seville garrison, it is announced is kept in a state of alarm while the streets are patrolled by armoured cars. In addition, troops from the neighbouring garrisons have been ordered to encamp close to the suburbs.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

July 22.

The Government are determined once and for all to crush syndicalist disturbances, which have been growing worse every day and threatening the stability of the Republic.

The principal ringleaders in Madrid and Seville have been arrested and their headquarters closed down and a decree now being issued lays down severe penalties for strikes, unless ten days' notice is given.

Meanwhile serious armed clashes with casualties occurred to-day in Seville and strikers in Barcelona created an earthquake effect in the centre of the town by dropping a high explosive shell down a manhole. The explosion severed 1,500 telephone lines.—Reuter.

July 22.

A state of siege has been declared throughout the province of Andalusia, including its capital, Seville, where the strike-movement has now definitely become an armed political rebellion under the leadership of prominent anarchists and Syndicalists.

In consequence of the strict censorship the situation remains obscure, the newspapers publishing only the official reports of numerous outrages.

According to these sources the telephone exchange at Dos Hermanas was set on fire by the rioters, trapping a number of girl operators who were rescued only at the last minute by a strong detachment of Guardia Civil from Sevilla who drove the rioters away by machine gun fire which killed several and wounded scores.

At Utrera the authorities arrested a Russian Communist who attempted to persuade the workers to occupy the factories by armed force and to storm the barracks of the local garrison.

In Corio del Rio the rebels also set fire to the telephone exchange. Republican guards stationed in the building opened fire immediately and there ensued a pitched street battle with heavy casualties on the side of the rioters.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

July 23.

Grave alarm has been evoked among Roman Catholics by details, which are published to-day, of Republican Spain's future relations with the Roman Catholic Church.

Vacant posts among the clergy are to remain unfilled as a measure of national economy. It is calculated that 2500,000 will thus be saved to the budget in first year, and in ten

years the saving is calculated at 80 per cent.

Religious Orders which persist in refusing to declare the value of their property are threatened with expulsion and confiscation.

The stoppage of the State's annual gift of £200,000 to the Church is recommended, and apparently the State intends in future to pay only the priests in small communities and to suppress the salaries of bishops and other members of the higher clergy.—Through Reuter.

July 23.

Following the declaration of martial law at Seville and the whole province of Andalusia, the Central Government to-day promulgated a decree outlawing all trade-union organizations affiliated to the radical syndicalist "Sindico Unico" which is directing the revolutionary activities at Seville, where rioting continues intermittently after last night's severe street fighting.

Scores of rioters were killed, several hundred wounded, and over a thousand arrested during that battle, in the course of which several blocks of houses were reduced to ruins by artillery fire, the military authorities having previously broadcast a warning that every house from which shots were fired would be shelled.

At one stage of the fighting the rioters attempted the reach the Guardia Civil barracks by driving women and children before them and would probably have succeeded as the Guardia Civil hesitating to open fire until attacked elsewhere women and children being unfortunately killed in the subsequent clash.

After this the rebels lost heart and surrendered while others escaped into the suburbs where sporadic fighting continued far into the night. However, it is officially stated that the authorities have the situation now well in hand and that within a day or two the city will resume its normal life.

At the capital, the headquarters of the Sindico Unico were raided immediately after the promulgation of the decree and several leaders were arrested. The garrison has been placed in a state of emergency.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Seville, July 23.

In pursuance of their policy of ruthlessly suppressing the guerrilla warfare of the syndicalists, the guerrilla warfare of the syndicalists, the military to-day indulged in a "peaceful bombardment," shelling the buildings from which the syndicalists yesterday had sniped at the police.

Previous warning enabled neighbouring inhabitants to take refuge at a distance where (under cover of machine guns, because the authorities were not taking any risks) they watched the work of destruction. It was a salutary lesson on the effectiveness of heavy artillery, further emphasized by the roar of military aeroplanes flying just overhead.—Reuter.

Madrid, July 24.

Monarchists who smuggled millions worth of pesetas in banknotes out of Spain when the revolution started will be unmasked before autumn.

A Government decree published to-day provides for the "revalorization" of the Bank of Spain currency," by stamping the notes with the words "Spanish Republic".

On and after September 10 the bank will no longer accept notes for stamping, and ten days later unstamped paper will be refused by Government offices.

July 25.

After 24 hours of comparative quiet, the situation at Seville changed kaleidoscopically this morning, when several hundred well armed revolutionaries made another attempt to gain possession of the Guardia Civil Barracks, and the staircase of machine-guns once more filled the air, causing the populace to rush to cover again.

As on former occasions, the revolutionaries had adopted the tactics of driving before them women and children who, however, being gripped by sudden fear, dispersed at the decisive moment, leaving the attackers exposed to rifle fire from the barracks, which they nevertheless tried to storm, only to be repulsed with heavy losses. Nineteen bodies were picked up from the streets after the fighting died down, and it is believed that several more dead were carried back by the rebels when they retreated.

Immediately after the outbreak the military authorities decided

upon a tightening of martial law. Three leaders of the revolt, trapped in a blind alley were tried by court-martial and were summarily executed shortly afterwards. Furthermore, a warning was broadcast to the populace to keep indoors. Everyone venturing into the streets, it was announced, did so at the risk of his life and, moreover, must walk with raised arms under penalty of being shot down on the spot. To enforce this rule strong machine-gun detachments were stationed on the corners of the chief thoroughfares which are, in addition, being patrolled by tanks and armoured cars. To stop sniping from the roofs, 20 army planes were detailed to circle above the housetops at a low altitude with strict orders to fire at all snipers.

At the capital, the situation at Seville is causing growing uneasiness, it being feared that the movement might spread to other industrial districts. The Government has issued a proclamation reiterating its determination to stamp out anarchism and syndicalism in all its forms, because these movements tend to bring the Republic to the brink of disaster. Several Russian films running in the city's chief theatres have been banned by the local authorities at the instance of the Cabinet. The Monarchist organ "A. B. C." which ventured the opinion that, having gone through the "Kerenski" period, Spain is on the eve of a Communist revolution, has been banned for 48 hours.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

July 25.

The Government has approved a decree forbidding foreigners to buy land, which owners are eager to sell owing to the social unrest and agrarian reforms.

July 26.

To meet violence with violence is declared to be the intention of the Barcelona Syndicalists, who have now proclaimed open resistance to the new government.

Simultaneously the newspaper "Solidaridad Obrera" has launched a bitter attack against the Minister for the Interior, whom it accuses of reviving the "flight law" of the old régime, whereby prisoners on their way to gaol are unhandcuffed and told to march. They are then shot in the back on the pretext that they are trying to escape. The newspaper declares that at least four Syndicalists have been so disposed of.—Through Reuter.

MEXICAN ATTACKS ON CHINESE

Nogales, Sonora, Mex., July 20.

Chinese whose homes were raided yesterday by 120 Mexican members of the Anti-Chinese Committee of the Mexican State of Sonora to-day said that while they were ordered by the raiders to leave the country they suffered no violence.

Cash and guns in possession of the Chinese were confiscated when their homes, five in number, were attacked. Protests have been lodged with the Mexican authorities by Chinese consular agents.

The Anti-Chinese Committee has been organized because of Mexican charges that the laws of the State of Sonora compelling Chinese to employ 30 per cent. of Mexican labour are being evaded by the Orientals. Chinese shop-keepers are threatening to close all of their stores throughout Sonora in protest to the Mexican attacks upon them.

July 22.

Governor Francisco Elias of the Mexican Federal State of Sonora to-day ordered a complete investigation.

The investigation ordered by Governor Elias is the result of vigorous protests filed by Chinese consular agents.—United Press.

THE FRIENDS OF CANTERBURY

London, July 25.

Addressing 500 American citizens at a meeting held to-day in connection with the Friends of Canterbury Cathedral festival, the Archbishop uttered a warning against international mistrust and jealousy.

There could, he said, be no security for peace so long as a spirit of fear and jealousy and suspicion and mistrust prevailed among nations. Nothing could reach or shift that harmful spirit except the incoming of a strong spirit of mutual understanding.

Each of the great nations, he continued, had its own problems, but in what they stood for in the life of the world they must be united. It was not too much to say that the future of the world depended on the maintenance and activity of that fundamental unity.—Wireless through Reuter.

SILVER PROBLEM SOLUTION

London, July 22.

The adoption of bimetalism as a solution to the almost inevitable continuous fall of prices and the accentuation of economic depression due to the insufficiency of the world's gold supplies is strongly urged by the banker, Lord Hunsdon, in a letter in to-day's "Times".

Lord Hunsdon suggests that America, France and Britain, or two of these countries, should agree to adopt bimetalism in fifteen years at a ratio of twenty silver to one gold. In the meantime, he says, they should commence to buy silver immediately.

Lord Hunsdon claims that the plan would not only do more than the Round Table Conference to settle India's troubles, but would produce an immediate rise in prices, to the benefit of industry in the next fifteen years.

Speaking before the League of Nations Union here to-day Mr. J. F. Darling, a director of the Midland Bank, one of the largest in the world, urged that the nations employ President Hoover's war debts holiday plan to devise ways and means of restoring one media in which war debts ultimately can be settled. Mr. Darling, who for many months has devoted a great deal of attention to depressed silver values, said that his plan would also reinstate world values, stimulate world trade and aid in a general economic recovery.

"It suggests the rehabilitation of silver as full legal tender in the payment of debts in the ratio of 20 ounces of silver to equal one ounce of gold," Mr. Darling said in his address before the League of Nations Union.

"This would be equivalent to a price of approximately G.\$1 an ounce for silver. This would approximate the present exchange value of the rupee and it would restore the value of silver bullion and ornaments in India to par and enable India and other Asiatic countries to have a full value for their coinage without making it inconveniently heavy."

Mr. Darling expressed the hope that concerted international action will be taken during the coming year to solve the silver problem so that prices for the white metal may be raised and stabilized with consequent benefit to the trade of the world in general.

Mr. Darling believes that now the Hoover Plan is effective with regard to war debts payments it should be extended so as to embrace in effective fashion the task of solving the silver problem.—United Press.

EXTREMISTS BEATEN ON DOLE BILL

London, July 21.

In the face of bitter opposition by the Left Wing of the Labour Party, but with the support of the Liberals and Conservatives, the House of Commons to-day passed the third reading of the Government's so-called Anomalies Bill.

The Bill disqualifies from unemployment benefit numerous married women and workers comparatively well paid for: short-time and casual labour.—Reuter.

MEXICAN SILVER LEGISLATION

Mexico City, Mex., July 25.

Both houses of the Mexican Congress to-day approved the decree of President Pascual Ortiz Rubio which reforms the monetary law, removes gold pesos from circulation and leaves only silver pesos in circulation.

President Ortiz Rubio's decree reforms the organic law of the Bank of Mexico. It authorizes the Bank of Mexico to issue paper money in the amount of double its amount of gold and foreign money reserves.

Such paper will circulate on a par with silver pesos which will be legal tender in the payment of gold pesos debts previously contracted.

Silver pesos in Mexico recently have been exchanging at a discount of 30 to 40 per cent. compared with gold pesos. The new decree provides that the banks will repay gold pesos deposits in only 30 per cent. of gold and the remainder in silver at the actual value of gold. Since gold pesos have been cancelled as legal tender the owners of gold pesos apparently will be compelled to sell their gold pesos at a discount, the amount of which will be determined at a later date.—United Press.

PEOPLE'S PALACE IN MOSCOW

Moscow, July 20.

All Russian architects, including non-Russians residing on Soviet territory, have been invited to submit designs for a People's Palace to be erected in Moscow as a Communist centre for the entire world. Three prizes, of 100,000, 50,000, and 25,000 roubles, have been promised for the three best designs selected by a jury composed of men and women prominent in politics and in arts under the chairmanship of the former Commissary of Education, Mr. Lunatcharski. The specifications for the competition envisage an enormous skyscraper with several large halls and, above all, with all modern comforts, which is to become the landmark of the Soviet capital. The building, it is stated, was planned in 1922, but until now adverse circumstances had prevented the realization of the scheme.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

EXPERTS FOR TRADE IN FAR EAST

London, July 20.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons to-day the Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, Mr. G. M. Gillett, said that the Report of the Economic Mission to the Far East did not recommend the appointment of Trade Commissioners but of specialists and experts.

Mr. Gillett added that his Department, members of the Mission and trade organizations were conferring with several industries with a view to the recommendation receiving very full consideration.—Reuter.

DISCOVERY OF COMET CONFIRMED

Cambridge, Mass., July 21.

Officials at the Harvard University Observatory announced to-day that astronomers at the Mount Wilson Observatory, California, have confirmed the recent Japanese discovery of Nagata's comet.

The new find in astronomical science is attracting the attention of the scientific world. Until the announcement of to-day proof of the existence of Nagata's comet, as discovered by leading Japanese astronomers, was lacking.

At the Mount Wilson Observatory efforts are being made to make further observations of Nagata's comet. Much study of the comet remains to be made and it is not known whether Nagata's comet is to be a permanent visitor in the known solar system.—United Press.

Pasadena, Cal., July 26.

Scientists at the famous Mount Wilson Observatory to-day declared that the newly discovered Nagata's comet will be visible to the naked eye within a few months. The exact date on which Nagata's comet can be viewed with the naked eye has not yet been calculated, however.—United Press.

FRENCH OFFICIALS ON TRIAL

Paris, July 20.

Senators to the number of 282 sat as a High Court of Justice this afternoon to try four well-known politicians—Mr. Raoul Peret, an ex-Minister of Finance, Mr. René Besnard, ex-Ambassador to Rome, and MM. Vidal and Favre, ex-Under-Secretaries of State.

The Court is inquiring into their alleged connection with the Oustrie financial scandals.

One of the Senators is the famous M. Caillaux, who himself was condemned by the Senate under the régime of M. Clemenceau during the War.

July 23.

The High Court, sitting *ex camera*, has acquitted M. Raoul Peret, ex-Minister of Finance, M. René Besnard, ex-Ambassador to Rome, and MM. Vidal and Favre, ex-Under-Secretaries of State, of the charges brought against them in connection with the Oustrie financial scandals.—Through Reuter.

The betrothal is officially announced of the Infanta Beatrice, elder daughter of Alfonso XIII, to her cousin, Prince Alvaro of Bourbon Orleans.

IN THE AVIATION WORLD

Thrilling Experiences of Airman Among Crocodiles: New Pacific Attempt

Nairobi, July 20.

Five hours floundering for his life through a crocodile-infested swamp into which he was forced to descend was the thrilling wedding-eve experience of a Shell Company's pilot.

The aviator, Flight-Lieutenant Vines, was travelling from Mbarara to Entebbe when engine trouble forced him to land in a papyrus reed swamp near Lake Victoria. The machine turned turtle and became deeply embedded in mud. It was a complete wreck.

Vines, though injured in the head, managed after great difficulty to extricate himself. Realising that it might be many days before he was spotted by searchers and also that it would be impossible for any machine to descend anywhere near him, he bravely commenced the perilous journey across the swamp, firing his revolver from time to time in order, if possible, to attract attention.

The papyrus was so thick that sometimes he was able to progress only by crawling at full length along narrow water courses. Occasionally he sank to his neck in the slime. Once he thought he was on firm ground, but suddenly it moved beneath him—it was a crocodile!

Eventually, after his five hours struggle, he staggered out, exhausted and almost naked, to some native huts where the local chief provided him with clothes and drove him to Kampala. The airman was bruised but unharmed.

It took 500 natives, carrying spears and rattles on account of the dreaded crocodiles, two days to reach the abandoned aeroplane.

The airman's bride, whom he is marrying next Monday, is at present a guest of the Governor of Kenya.

A few weeks ago Vines came down in the same machine on the northern frontier of Kenya. On that occasion he had a passenger with him. Both were isolated in the desert and had to exist on dates for three days before being rescued.—Through Reuter.

Second Attempt on Pacific Flight

Seattle, Wash., July 20.

Messrs. Reg Robbins and H. S. Jones announced to-day that on Friday they will start a new attempt to fly from Seattle to Tokyo in their Lockheed-Vega monoplane, the Fort Worth. A new and more powerful motor has been installed in the plane and hope is held by the aviators that on their next non-stop refuelling attempt they will be successful.

Early this month the Fort Worth flew safely to Fairbanks, Alaska, where it was refuelled aloft from a tri-motored Ford refuelling plane in charge of Mr. Greener. The two planes then flew on to Nome where, after attempting in vain for two hours to refuel the Fort Worth, Messrs. Robbins and Jones were forced to descend. They flew back to Seattle by way of Fairbanks and promptly began preparations for a new attempt.

If they succeed in reaching Tokyo in the Fort Worth the American aviators will win the G.\$25,000 prize offered by the Tokyo "Asahi," one of Japan's greatest newspapers, for the first non-stop flight between Japan and the United States in either direction.

Blazing New Air Trails

London, July 22.

Sir Alan Cobham, one of Great Britain's most famous aviators, today took off from Rochester in an Air Ministry seaplane on a 12,000 miles flight to the Belgian Congo.

After reaching the Belgian Congo Sir Alan will prepare to make the return trip. He will explore and chart new air routes.

Sir Alan Cobham is one of the world's aeronautical pioneers. He has charted many an air line, he has blazed trails to South Africa and to Australia and to other remote points.—United Press.

Navy Wins Balloon Contest

Akron, Ohio, July 20.

All of the six balloons which soared away from Akron in the annual race for the Litchfield Trophy were down safely to-day. The balloon of the United States Navy, piloted by Lieutenants Settle and Bushnell, is the winner.

The big navy bag landed at Mazilla, New York, 215 miles from Akron. After battling severe storms,

as did all of the other balloons which set out under treacherous skies, the Navy entrant landed at Mazilla at five o'clock this morning, eastern standard time.

The civilian balloon WRJ landed at eight o'clock this morning, eastern standard time, at Erie, Pennsylvania.

Of the six balloons which started the race the Army balloon number II was the first down. Because its crew could not control their bag they landed just 14 miles from Akron but a short time after the start.—United Press.

Hungarian Airmen Promoted

Budapest, July 20.

Endresz and Magyar, the two Hungarian pilots who recently crossed from America to Hungary in record time, have been appointed captains in the Hungarian army by order of the Regent, Admiral Horthy.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Goodwill Fliers in Berlin

Berlin, July 25.

Messrs. R. Kumakawa and M. Kurimura of the Hasei University, Japan, landed at the Tempelhof Aerodrome, Berlin, at 12.08 o'clock this afternoon in their monoplane, "Young Japan." The Japanese aviators are making a goodwill flight to the capitals of Europe. They left Tokyo on May 29.

Since leaving Moscow Messrs. Kurimura and Kumakawa have stopped at Kovno and Koenigsberg. After leaving Berlin they expect to visit Paris, London and Rome.

Officials of the German Government and attachés of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin greeted the goodwill fliers when they arrived here to-day.—United Press.

Lindbergh for China

New York, July 24.

Sitting in his shirt sleeves in the New York offices of the United Press to-day Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, America's foremost aviator, said he may not arrange plans for his visit to China until after he reaches Tokyo on his forthcoming trans-Pacific flight with Mrs. Lindbergh.

Colonel Lindbergh said he believes it is logical that he should visit Shanghai after he arrives in Tokyo. But he is too anxious to see Peking and accordingly he is considering the possibility of alighting in his pontoon-equipped Lockheed-Sirius monoplane on the lakes of the Summer Palace in China's former capital.

Also, Colonel Lindbergh said, he is considering a suggestion that he fly from Kobe to Seoul, Korea, thence to Peking and finally to Shanghai. What route he will follow on his return flight has not been decided, Colonel Lindbergh said. However, he desires, in order to avoid monotony, to return to the United States by a different route from that he will follow on the journey to the Orient.

Colonel and Mrs. Lindbergh will start for the Orient some time next week. The "Lone Eagle" expects that 12 days at least will be required for the flight from New York to Tokyo. He will not hurry since "safety first" is the first consideration. As yet the Lindberghs have not decided whether they will be able to accept the invitations from prominent personages in Manila who have asked them to fly to the Philippine Islands from China.

Colonel Lindbergh's plane is ready for the flight. Final details are being arranged. The start will be made as soon as it is certain that all fuel depots along the route have been established.—United Press.

Miss Amy Johnson's Flight to East

Tokyo, July 24.

Formal permission has been granted by the Japanese Government to Miss Amy Johnson to fly over Japanese territory.

The course of the flight, as chosen by Miss Johnson is entirely new and as a consequence considerable interest is being taken in Japan in her proposed journey.—Reuter.

Capt. Hawkes Makes New Record

New York July 23.

The "human bullet", Captain Frank Hawkes, is still shattering records.

To-day he gained fresh laurels when he landed here after a flight to Havana and back, a distance of 2,800 miles, in 16 hours, of which

14½ hours were actually spent in the air.—Reuter.

Japan Maps Route for Airman

Tokyo, July 25.

The Aviation Bureau has now selected a route by which it is suggested the Australian airman, Mr. F. W. Chichester, should fly from Manila to Japan.

Mr. Chichester is engaged on a flight from Australia to England, but has been delayed in Manila owing to the fact that the Japanese Government have, for military reasons, refused him permission to use the landing fields specified in his original itinerary. The Japanese authorities permitted the use of other fields but these, in Mr. Chichester's opinion, were not suited to his purpose.

The route chosen by the Aviation Bureau to-day includes Karenko and Tamsui, Formosa, then over the mainland of China to Moppo, Korea, from Moppo to Kagoshima, in southern Kyushu, and on to Kasumigaura.—Reuter.

Fresh Attempt on Record

Sydney, July 26.

Mr. Mollison, a well-known Australian aviator, left here at eight o'clock yesterday morning for England in a new Black aeroplane. He hopes to break the solo flight record of 91 days from Australia to England.

He started first several weeks ago but crashed at Darwin and had to postpone the attempt.

Mr. Mollison intends his first long hop to be a forty hour flight. He is aiming to take off from Australia and land in Arabia, crossing the Indian ocean in one flight, keeping along the coast of Java and Sumatra, then hopping towards Ceylon and India and thence across the Arabian Sea to Arabia.—Through Reuter.

New Glider Record

Honolulu, T.H., July 26.

A new world's record for continuous flight in a glider without the assistance of a towing aeroplane was established here to-day by Lieutenant J. C. Crain of the United States Army Air Corps.

Lieutenant Crain landed at 7.12 o'clock this morning after having flown continuously in his motorless glider for 16 hours and 38 minutes.—United Press.

EUROPEAN NITRATE AGREEMENT

Brussels, July 26.

A secret meeting of delegates representing nitrate interests of France, Germany, Holland, and Italy has reached unanimity regarding the basis of a series of private agreements and has decided that when each country concerned ratifies these agreements they will resume negotiations with Chile who, although invited, was not represented here.

Chile caused a breakdown in the world nitrate conference on July 17 by withdrawing from the conference owing to prohibitive German duties on Chilean nitrates.—Through Reuter.

LEAGUE MISSION TO VISIT CHINA

Geneva, July 26.

The Committee of Intellectual Co-operation of the League of Nations has ended its sessions.

At to-day's meeting the Committee reiterated its intention of affording China the greatest possible assistance, and appointed a mission to visit China to study the Chinese educational system.—Reuter.

NEW LABOURITES DIVIDED

London, July 25.

The new political party formed a few months ago by Sir Oswald Mosley, when he seceded from the Labour Party, is suffering from losses and defections.

Early this week two of its six Parliamentary representatives resigned. They were Mr. John Strachey and Mr. Allan Young. Now comes the news that Mr. C. E. M. Joad, the well-known author and lecturer, has retired from the new party, for the same reason as that given by Messrs. Young and Strachey, "because of what appears to be the party's growing Fascist tendencies."

Mr. Joad was one of the first adherents to the new party of Sir Oswald's and was responsible for the production of most of its propagandist literature.—Reuter.

ZEPPELIN STARTS ON ARCTIC TOUR

Berlin, July 24.

The German airship Graf Zeppelin, under the charge of her famous commander, Dr. Hugo von Eckener, started this morning on a scientific and meteorological flight to the Arctic.

The dirigible took off from her base, Friedrichshafen, on Lake Constance, at 9.45 a.m. She will land in Berlin this evening and continue her flight at dawn, when she will set off for Leningrad. From there she will proceed to the Arctic via Archangel.

It was originally planned that the Graf Zeppelin should meet Sir Hubert Wilkins' submarine Nautilus at the North Pole, but this project has now been definitely abandoned.—Reuter.

July 25.

Soaring away gracefully, its long silvery hull bathed in the blinding rays of giant searchlights, the "Graf Zeppelin" left this morning shortly before dawn for Leningrad, the second station on its epoch-making flight to the North Pole, where it is due to arrive Saturday night.

Coming straight from Friedrichshafen, the airship had arrived over the capital at four p.m. yesterday and after a two hours cruise above streets and housetops, black with cheering people, had been tied to the mooring mast at Staaken Aerodrome where the police had to employ gentle force to keep the enthusiastic crowds from interfering with the work of refuelling and of completing the Arctic equipment of the dirigible and its passengers and crew.

When the dirigible finally cast off, there were forty-seven persons aboard her for this memorable journey. Besides the crew and the scientists, this number included two journalists, one press photographer and the passengers proper, Dr. Eckener who is also Chairman of the Aero-Arctic Society is the head of the expedition. With him are all his trusted officers, men who have made Zeppelin history: Captains Lehmann, Flemming, von Schiller, Wittmann and Pruss, the Chief Engineer Beumer, and the wireless operators Dumke, Speck and Freund.

Amongst the scientific staff of the expedition are the following: Professor L. Walckmann, Director of the Geophysical Institute of Leipzig University, the foremost German meteorologist. Captain Walter Bruns, Secretary General to the Aero-Arctic Society under whose auspices the flight is undertaken and who was commander of a Zeppelin during the war and years ago conceived the idea of utilising Zeppelins for the exploration of the Arctic. Professor Samoilovich, Director of the Arctic Institute at Leningrad and chief of the scientific staff of the expedition; Professor Molchanov, Director of the Aerological Observatory at Leningrad; Professor Kanishtehev, aviation specialists of the Russian Academy of War; Lieutenant Commander Edward N. Smith of the U.S. Arctic Ice Patrol Service who is an expert on ice conditions in the Arctic; Dr. Lungdahl, a Swedish cartographer; Professor Aschenbrenner of Munich, aero-geodist; Dr. Walter Busse, of Berlin, photogrammetrist; and Dr. Kohl-Larsen, of Allenbach, Germany, a noted biologist who will also act as physician of the party.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Leningrad, July 25.

The giant German airship Graf Zeppelin, which is in the course of a flight to the Arctic for scientific and meteorological purposes, arrived here to-day from Berlin. From here she will proceed to the Arctic via Archangel.

The dirigible, while is under the charge of her famous commander, Hugo von Eckener, left her base, Friedrichshafen, on Friday morning. She landed in Berlin on Friday evening and left for Leningrad at 4.40 this morning.

July 26.

The Graf Zeppelin left for the Arctic at 11.10 this morning (local time).—Reuter.

Friedrichshafen, July 27.

The latest wireless messages received here from Graf Zeppelin state that the airship on Sunday night at 10.50 crossed Cape Kinnaerd, the northernmost extremity of the European Continent. The dirigible is at present well over the Barents Sea, steering straight for Francis Joseph's Land where it will meet the icebreaker Malygin off Hooker Island.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

REPATRIATION OF CHINESE

Havana, July 23.

Two thousand Chinese at Cuba will be sent back to China during the next two months, according to officials of the Chinese Legation, because they are suffering from economic difficulties.

The Legation is paying the passages of those desiring to be repatriated.—Reuter.

AID TO CANCER CURE

London, July 26.

A comparatively obscure Dutch physician, Dr. Bendien, who has been patiently carrying on research work for many years has suddenly appeared in the front rank of the world's cancer experts.

Mr. Alfred Piney, on behalf of the British Empire cancer campaign, has just returned from Zeist where he tested Dr. Bendien's claim to ability to diagnose cancer by bloodtest. He describes the successful outcome of the visit as the "greatest step in half a century towards the understanding of cancer."

The methods of Bendien's diagnosis are being applied immediately at the Cancer Hospital, Fulham, London.

British physicians, while emphasizing that the new development does not mean a new cure, agree as to the tremendous value of early and unmistakable diagnosis.—Reuter.

MR. EDISON'S HEALTH

West Orange, N.J., July 25.

Mr. Thomas A. Edison, whose health has become so poor that it will be necessary for him to retire from active work in his world-famed laboratories here, to-day was reported by his physicians to be feeling better. Mr. Edison was visited to-day by Mr. Henry Ford, the automobile and aeroplane manufacturer. Mr. Ford and Mr. Edison have been close friends for many years.

Mr. Edison, who is 84 years of age, is said by his physicians to be suffering from the strain of overwork on his Fort Myers, Florida, estate during the past winter. Within the past few months the inventive wizard has perfected a plan for obtaining rubber of commercial value from the golden rod plant.—United Press.

OBITUARY

America's Oldest Mason

Charlton, Mass., July 25.

Mr. Leplet Logee, the oldest American member of the Masonic order died here to-day. He was 106 years of age.—United Press.

Herr Wilhelm Tang

Berlin, July 25.

Another name was added to-day to the distressing list of sensational suicides which are directly attributed to the financial crisis, when the well-known financier, Herr Wilhelm Tang, was found hanging from a tree in the garden of his house in the suburb of Zehlendorf. Though he was cut down almost immediately, efforts to revive life were not successful.

Wilhelm Tang was a director of the Germany-South-American Bank, a subsidiary of the Darmstaedter and National Bank, on account of whose insolvency he had suffered a nervous breakdown. After a day or two, however, he had insisted upon carrying on his duties, his skill temporarily enabling the bank to weather the crisis.—Trans-Ocean Kuo Min.

Mr. C. T. Studd

London, July 25.

A private cable received in London and published in the Sunday News announces that Mr. Charles Thomas Studd died in the Belgian Congo on July 16.

The deceased, who was 70 years of age, was the famous "C.T." of the trio of Studd brothers, the celebrated Cambridge and Middlesex cricketers.

Mr. Studd was converted during the Sankey-Moody revival. He abandoned his career at the Bar and a fortune of £100,000 and formed the famous "Cambridge seven" who undertook missionary work in China.

He suffered a severe breakdown in health, but later conducted a mission in India. After that he founded the Heart of Africa Mission in the Congo in 1916, since which time he had never seen England. He carried on his work, however, in spite of the very precarious state of his health.

Mr. Studd served in the China Inland Mission for eight years.—Reuter.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

Military Letter

THE JULY RIFLE MUSTER

Royal Scots Fusiliers Enter 13 for Army Championship

FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

London, July 1.

The Army Rifle championships are being shot in July and amongst chief officials are Captain R. E. Hobday of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, whose 1st Battalion furnish most of the range officers. The battalion has entered 13 marksmen for the Army Rifle Championship and competes also for the Rhine army shield, the Worcestershire Cup (which it won in 1927), the Small Arms Cup, Britannia Trophy, and Revolver Championship. The 1st Northumberland Fusiliers are only sending two men for the Rifle Championship but are entered with Lewis Gun pairs for the Worcestershire Cup and to-day got third place. The Queen's and South Wales Borderers are sparsely represented and the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders not at all.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers naturally take a keen interest in the big meeting as their officers were concerned in the formation of the Army Rifle Association in 1893. Long before that, in the Seventies, Colonel F. M. Salmon of the 21st was honorary secretary of the old Army Inter-Regimental Rifle Matches and captain of the Army Eight from 1879 to 1887 and Major E. C. Browne of the 21st was in the team at that period also. Other notable R.S.F. shots were Stuart, McFall, Bronson, McLaughlin, De Berc and Todd. Nor ought one to forget a modern in Captain G. L. Ritchie of the 2nd Battalion, Shanghai, who was silver medalist of India in 1929.

The Bisley Meeting concludes on July 13, with the final of the King's Prize and among the entries are half a dozen marksmen from China. The overseas team are Canada, Rhodesia, East Africa, Sudan, India, Ceylon, Malaya, West Indies, Falkland Islands and United States of America. Many of the marksmen in these teams will return home by way of Canada and shoot in the Dominion's Bisley at Ottawa in August. Among the men who will return overseas via Ottawa are the India marksmen and some of the Pacific shots. A Great Britain team is to shoot at Ottawa.

The historians of the Royal Marines have been quarrelling in the columns of "The Times" over the recent display of pike drill at the Royal Tournament, one contending that the Marines never were armed with pikes. I am not so sure about that as the service of Marines in China seas against pirates was performed by men armed with boarding pikes. The Marines were "The Admirals Regiment" which was made up from Army details and were ultimately absorbed back into the Army to swell the Coldstream ranks. The corps was re-raised and had three battalions which became the 1st East Lancashire Regiment, the 1st East Surrey Regiment and the 1st D.C.L.I. There were other battalions who served as Marines and these include the 2nd Gloucestershire, the Green Howards, Lancashire Fusiliers, 1st Border, 1st Royal Sussex, 2nd Worcestershire, King's Own, Royal Warwickshire, 1st Loyals, 1st Royal Berkshire, 1st Queen's Own R.W. Kent, 1st K.O.Y.L.I. and 1st K.S.L.I. The Marines have many associations with China service and their mess rooms bear many mementoes of it.

The Shanghai Volunteer Cup was shot for on June 20, at falling plates and resulted as follows:—

	Rounds	Plates Down	Unsc. expended
1st. Royal Marines, Portsmouth	40	33	
2nd. Royal Marines, Plymouth	44	37	
3rd. H.M.S. Valiant	45	32	

That great turf prize, the Ascot Gold Cup, fell to a Northumberland Fusilier, in Brigadier General Hon. Charles Lambton, who joined the old Fifth in 1877, served in the Straits Settlements, and commanded the 2nd Battalion, now at Shanghai, from 1900 to 1904, taking over after the debacle at Stormburg in which action I was with the 2nd N. F. The Lambtons divided their service between the Fifth Fusiliers and the Coldstream Guards although one became an Admiral and another went far afield to the Derby Militia. Among them they have done much for racing and have won many of

its glittering prizes. They were all racing men, John, Frederick, John George, Charles, Claud, Hedworth, William, and George.

The Royal United Service Institution in Whitehall reached its Centenary on June 25 and a big reception was held this week to celebrate the occasion. The foundation of this great professional institution with its unrivalled library was due to a letter published in the old "United Service Journal" in 1829 which urged the formation of a place "to give a tone of science to the character of both Services." The idea caught on at once and a few officers assembled in the chambers of Commander Henry Downes in St. James's to give practical effect to the suggestion. They were careful to let King George IV know and his principal A.D.C. walked over from St. James's Palace and informed the gathering that the project had the King's approval. A provisional committee was formed and on June 25, 1831, and it finally met in the Thatched House Tavern in St. James's Street where Sir Henry Hardinge proposed "that the Naval and Military Library and Museum be now formed." That officer had then just vacated the post of War Secretary and afterwards became Field Marshal Viscount Hardinge. The institution moved into a building in Whitehall Yard and after many extensions took over as a museum the Royal Banqueting Hall and converted it with the house next door for library premises, which Queen Victoria opened for the officers of the Army, Navy, Marines, Militia, Yeomanry and the Eastern Forces.

The 1st Sherwood Foresters have won the Army Inter-Unit Fencing Team Championship in London after an exhibition of sword play which few Infantry battalions can have equalled. The Foresters began by winning the foils and it was seen in these bouts that the strongest teams were likely to be the Queen's Bays and the Foresters. The Bays, who were second with the foils, levelled up matters in the epee by winning that event from the Foresters and the bouts with the sabre entered on with these teams standing at eight points each. Then the unexpected happened. The 2nd East Lancashire team forged to the front and fought out the sabre issue with the Foresters who won and this gave them the Inter-Unit Team Championship.

Major A.R.G. Wilson has taken over command of the 1st Battalion, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, in succession to Lieutenant Colonel A.W.R. Sprot, who has been appointed Commandant of the Army School of Physical Training, Aldershot. This promotion leaves Major Bennett of the 2nd Battalion at Hongkong senior major of the regiment. The change in the 2nd Battalion command takes place at the end of March next.

The War Office has appointed Major G. F. Connal Rowan, The Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, to be Military Attaché to His Majesty's Embassy at Warsaw, in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Martin, Royal Engineers, with effect from November 1 next. The new attaché has been in the Argylls since 1910 and was employed on Intelligence service in the Black Sea area in 1919 and 1920.

Major H.J.D. Clark of the 2nd Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, Hongkong, has passed through the Senior Officers' School course at Sheerness.

Instructions regarding the supply and accounting of clothing, equipment and necessaries for personnel of the Hongkong Mule Corps have been approved and copies will shortly be issued to all concerned.

General Sir Charles Harington to-day assumed command at Aldershot.

General Sir William Twaits becomes Director-General of the Territorial army on October 1.

An international Esperanto congress will be held in Cracow from August 1 to 8. Over a thousand adherents of the Esperanto movement from all parts of the world have so far notified the committee in charge that they will attend the meeting.

SPECIAL ARTICLES

NEAR ENOUGH

BY KUNIKOS

It is a little wearing to begin the day with a harrowing experience. On a warm damp night there seems to be a conspiracy of sleeplessness. Master's body tosses from side to side. Fitful dozes take the place of solid slumber. And when morning breaks master, instead of being at his window to salute the coming of a new day, groans to listen to the deafening twittering of the birds, and writhes under the lugubrious chant of the factory horn. Factory horns, you may have noticed, emit a sympathetic moan with the beginning of each new day; for they have nothing to be pleased about. In these circumstances, then, it is best, when possible, that the trials of the new day be met with caution. After all, the sun does not bounce up out of the horizon; it rises slowly and with dignity. So, also, ought master. Until the senses are hardened to bear whatever is coming, he should move softly. His morning tea should be taken quietly and without unnecessary disturbance. The newspaper should be unwrapped and laid easily to hand. Death notices should be avoided so far as possible until the sun is high in the heavens. Only murders, bomb explosions, famines, plagues, wars, earthquakes, and railway accidents should be allowed to meet the eye while the spirit is yet sensitive. For there is always something soothing in the thought that some one else has been murdered or blown up or starved to death or smitten by plague. These things prepare you to meet the business of the day.

It is, therefore, a little wearing to begin the day with a harrowing experience. A local resident relates how, the other morning, his new coolie brought him in his tea. The evening before MacBeth had murdered sleep. It had been very inconsiderate of him. For the resident pried open his eyes with the feeling that there was no rest even for the good. The first thing that caught his eye was a tarnished spoon. It is all very well for the apostle to say: Whatsoever things are good, whatsoever things are lovely, whatsoever things are of good repute—think on these things. How can you think on these things when the first object you meet is a tarnished spoon? The resident did some concentrated thinking about other things than those recommended, and this thoughts passed in some inexplicable way to the new coolie who seized the offending spoon, held it to his mouth for a few seconds while he breathed heavily upon it, and then polished it on his undervest, replacing it in the saucer beside the steaming cup of tea with every sign of satisfaction that row the offence had been cleared away and that master should be able to enjoy what the day might bring forth. The operation had, however, been observed from the start by the resident. His basilisk eye had taken in every part of the manoeuvre—the breathing exercises, the polishing, the undervest, everything. The plaintive wail he emitted when all was over brought the cook and the boy hot-footed to his bedside. A new spoon was procured and the new coolie despatched to his pig-run. But what was worst about the matter, as the resident complained afterwards, was that no one could tell how many times the same trick had been played before. How many times had the resident used spoons polished in a like manner? How many pieces of silver and crockery—but the thought was too terrible to pursue.

Probably in no country more than in China is the adage more

true that what the eye does not see the heart does not grieve over. It applies in nearly everything—cooking, washing, squeezing, mending, buying, selling, and pretending to work. "Chao pu tau," which being translated means "It's near enough" or, in pidgin English, "Maskee, can do," is one of the most overworked phrases in the language. There has been a miscalculation in some engineering project. The arch of a bridge will not quite fit. But it looks all right, so let it go. It's near enough. A road is being built and material has run short. Then fill in the foundation with anything in sight and cover it over with good material. It looks all right, so let it go. It's near enough. There is many a building which looks imposing from the outside, but from the inside resembles a hovel. But that does not matter. It looks all right, so it must be all right. It is a national characteristic that outside appearances count for much more than realities. The trait can easily be discerned in the manifestoes issued even in these modern times. In the old days they used to be bombastic in the extreme, as any history will tell you. And even now, when oriental civilization has been toned down by its contact with western materialism, there persists a line of high faluting nonsense that causes the westerner to wonder some times whether the authors of these manifestoes are quite grown up. There are glowing descriptions of the heroism and self-sacrifice of the author, his willingness to obliterate himself for the good of his country, and a recapitulation of the many things he has already done in the interests of the nation. Then comes a denunciation of the foe, whose crimes are enumerated with vigour and no little colour. It does not matter that only a few weeks before the author of the manifesto has described the person being denounced in most flattering terms as a colleague and a patriot. He ignores this previous opinion and goes on to prove that the darkness of heart which is being denounced has long been known to the nation, the treachery which has provoked this manifesto has the deepest roots, and, finally, after painting so black a picture of the foe that the only conclusion that can be come to is that the world would be a better place if rid altogether of this pest, he announces that he is prepared to accept the repentance of the recalcitrant one and receive him back into the fold. A most illogical wind-up, but who cares? No one takes the manifesto seriously so no harm has been done.

It may seem a far cry from a tarnished tea spoon to an official manifesto, but there is an analogy which cannot be denied. The existence of this trait in the national character, moreover, has often proved a stumbling block to the foreign trader, not only when he is making purchases from the Chinese but also when he is endeavouring to sell goods guaranteed by the reputation of a company known the world over for the quality of its output. His customer divides by two what the merchant has to say in praise of his goods, disbelieves half of what remains, and receives with open scepticism what is left. As a general rule the foreign trader has exceeded the bounds of truth in the description of his line by no more than is recognized by salesmen the world over. That is to say there is more than a germ of truth in everything he has put forward. He expects his opposite number to be sceptical, but scepticism to the extent that he meets is something altogether beyond his experience. But where he is likely to be completely baffled is in his other dealings. His own

assistants will appear to conspire to let him down, not because they are lacking in loyalty, but because they expect him to understand and see through many of their subterfuges. And they regard it as real grievance when he takes a minor speculation seriously. After all, he will get the money back some time, they point out, so why create all this fuss about it? It was only borrowed. The accounts were cooked only to make it appear all right for the moment, not with any intention of cheating him. The defaulter's father will make good the missing sum at any time. But the foreigner cannot see things in this light. Embezzlement is embezzlement to him, and he takes action accordingly. The speculator regards himself as a persecuted victim, a person most unjustly treated. And nothing which can be explained to him will alter the fact in his mind that the foreigner, after having appeared for some time to be a friend and a brother, is after all nothing more than a snake in the grass. His accounts had been "near enough."

AMERICAN VIGNETTES

The Way He Should Go

The witty correspondent who writes to "Truth" from New York amusingly defends President Hoover. He says: personally, I think it illogical to blame President Hoover for what, as psychoanalysts will agree, is not his fault. If you bring up a boy to be a Quaker you must expect that in later years he will be an honest man, and it was with their eyes open to this danger that the Republicans handed Hoover his nomination. They should have foreseen the embarrassments that invariably arise out of rectitude, and adjusted their choice of a champion accordingly. If, then, the President is to-day bringing his critics to the verge of revolution, it is not because he lacks ability. Possibly he has more of that than is suitable in a statesman. Where he fails is in that indefinable appreciation of the other man's point of view which is called tact. Somehow or other, he seems to think that because he is straight himself it is not right for anybody else, even if Republican, to be crooked. As an engineer, he applies Euclid to ethics. He has been worshipping recently at the tombs, now rebuilt, of his predecessors, and making speeches. It cannot be pretended that everybody is as pleased as he ought to be. Suppose that Abraham Lincoln did believe in citizens obeying the law. This is no reason why Hoover should rake up that kind of thing nowadays. It is unfair to Lincoln, and it is very unfair to those who revere Lincoln in every other respect. Again, what is to be said of the President's oration at the grave of Harding? Here is former Secretary Fall awaiting a year of imprisonment for the acceptance of a bribe of 100,000 dollars, and Hoover, of all people, the stroke of whose pen means pardon, takes this opportunity of asserting that Harding's health failed because he had been betrayed by his friends. No wonder the crowd stood silent. On the every platform behind the President there sat those who looked as if they were thinking furiously.

"Count Capone"

Nor is that all. Apparently there is a misunderstanding between the President and no less a personage than Count Capone of Chicago, better known as the Marquis of Miami. I need not recall the fact that opinion over here is apt to be jealous of monopolies. Last year, therefore, Count Capone received a friendly hint that if he persisted in his claim to control the whole of crime in Chicago he might render himself liable to prosecution under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. A born courtier, whether Federal or State, the Count saw the point at once, and merely imposed on the judge a suspended sentence—leniency which went far to make possible the concordat that followed. Capone, on his side, accepted six months' imprisonment for contempt, *et cetera*. These preliminaries having been settled, it was agreed that, for the future, Capone should confine himself to beer, spirits, blackmail, vice, and racketeering, thus leaving the United States at liberty to prevent banditry, whether in banks, stores,

trains, and residences. Kidnapping was reserved, apparently, for future negotiations, and it is not easy to see how the temporal and political power could have been more equitably delimited. To quote one of Capone's favourite aphorisms, everyone, he hoped, was satisfied.

A Technically Overlooked

Unfortunately, the Count, in his easy-going, aristocratic manner, overlooked one of those technicalities which are usually left to a sense of honour. Capone does not deny that, even after the closing of his jewellery and payroll departments, he is able to conduct a business which affords a reasonable profit on capital and turnover. But he does insist that such income, earned without assistance from the State, ought to be, like collections in church, free from taxation, and, hitherto, this undoubtedly has been the rule. Basing himself, therefore, on John Hampden's refusal to pay ship-money, Capone, whose sense of historic perspective includes the Camorra, made no objection to anybody else paying income-tax who was so disposed. It is in defiance, then, of this gentleman's agreement that, some months ago, Hoover released a pack of no fewer than a hundred sleuths, including prohibition agents and incipient accountants, to banks, breweries, and distilleries where the Count makes and keeps his fortune. I cannot conceive of a proceeding more inquisitorial; and while, in a purely formal sense, Capone may have erred, it must never be forgotten that he could not have paid income-tax without admitting receipt of the income on which tax was paid. It is this consideration of which Hoover is making so unfair a use. Moreover, Count Capone, as the soul of chivalry, has been in the habit for years of thinking of others rather than himself, and much of the property which the President has under his eye belongs not to Capone but to his grateful family. Capone stands firmly, therefore, in defence of principle; that every good husband should provide for his wife and every good son for his parents. Under such provocation, some men, even of Italian descent, would have lost their tempers, but in an emergency it is, after all, freedom that tells, and faced by Hoover's maltreatment Capone has behaved with the dignity that was to be expected of him. If, then, Hoover wishes to take advantage of a fellow-citizen whose only offense, after all, is an unduly trustful disposition, so be it. On the task of exposing the President's malice Capone refuses to waste either a moment of his time or a cent of his money. All that he asks of Hoover is that, until the depression is over and prosperity returns, they may, both of them, live at the public expense. Hoover in the White House and Capone in some other official residence. To this Hoover has the good grace to agree.

Sixty Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JULY 23, 1871.

The Straits papers contain accounts of a sharp action against pirates by H. M. ships Rinaldo and Pluto. The latter vessel first went up the Salengore river to try to bring off the Malay rajahs of the district, but her boats were fired on, and several men badly wounded. The Rinaldo in the meantime had been lying outside, on account of the shallowness of the river. The Pluto retired after a sharp action, and as the expedition had unaccountably started without a doctor, took the wounded back to Singapore. Subsequently the Rinaldo and Pluto returned with some troops taken from Penang and Singapore, and demolished the forts, spiked the guns, and burned the town of Salengore, which was a regular nest of pirates. The forts held out for some four or five hours, firing with remarkable precision. The two forts mounted no less than 38 guns, many of them being 32 pounders. The Rinaldo's men wounded one who was shot through the lungs, has since died. An artilleryman from Penang was poisoned by drinking water which the Malays had poisoned before leaving and died the next day, being buried at sea. The Rinaldo laboured at a great disadvantage, being high and dry at low water, with only one foot of water around her and lay thus over night. Fortunately, the bed of the river was soft mud, so that she lay easy and retained her equilibrium. Had she been attacked during the night while helplessly aground, the affair might indeed have proved serious for her and the Malays might given her a hard fight. But they evidently lacked the courage, and she remained undisturbed.

THE Chinese press says that an examination of pilots will shortly be held by the Ministry of Navy and Communications.

GOODBYE TO OLD FRIENDS
H.M.S. Widgeon and H.M.S. Teal to Go to the Highest Bidder

With the retirement from service of H. M. River Gunboats Widgeon and Teal not only has the British navy lost two of the oldest fighting craft on the active list, but navigators and foreign residents of the Upper and Middle Yangtze have bid a last farewell to two familiar friends that for nearly thirty years past have proved their worth in both times of strife and peace.

Not great machines of war, with swiveling turrets and lofty battle masts, proudly ranging the Seven Seas, are these elder sisters of the Fighting Fleet. Just shallow draught gunboats, with no greater armament than six pounders, but 165 feet in length with a total crew of thirty-two officers and men where others carry hundreds. Some laughingly have termed them "a half-crown's worth of defence."

But in fact they are well worthy to fly the White Ensign, well worthy of the great naval traditions of which they can claim a just heritage. For in their years of service, more than twice the life of the average fighting craft, H.M.S. Widgeon and H.M.S. Teal have played a vital part in keeping open to foreign commerce over 1,300 miles of the Yangtze River making trade and life safe for hundreds of foreigners who must live along this great artery of China, and in saving scores of lives, including many women and children, when bandits and Reds ranged the countryside beyond control of native authorities.

Already H.M.S. Widgeon has passed into naval history. On July 10 her crew were paid off and scattered among other fighting craft on the China station. Now she lies in Shanghai, advertised for sale by the Senior Engineer Officer on the Yangtze. Her late commander for the past two years, Lieut. Commander Trowbridge Keeling, is standing by until the sale of both vessels can be completed. Then he will return home to England, his tour of duty on the China Coast completed.

In a few days more H.M.S. Teal will join her comrade. Her last cruise as a gunboat over, her crew will be paid off on the 31st. July. Late in the fall they will take over H.M.S. "Falcon," a river gunboat of the latest type, now being completed for Yangtze service. Lieut. Commander G. P. Steven-Guille, who has been in charge of H.M.S. Teal for the past year and eight months, will command the new vessel. In the meanwhile H.M.S. Teal lies at Pootung, awaiting announcement of the Admiralty's intention to sell her in the same manner as H.M.S. Widgeon.

Of the two vessels H.M.S. Teal is the senior, having been constructed in 1901 at Yarrow's yard, Glasgow, and shipped to China in sections. The first gunboat of her type, H.M.S. Teal was designed especially for service on the Upper Yangtze, which had only been opened for steam navigation in 1899.

But it was years after her arrival before she ploughed the waters of the upper river. Steam maritime commerce was slow to develop in the difficult reaches above Ichang and in the meanwhile H.M.S. Teal won laurels as an explorer. Drawing but three feet of water, in April, 1902, she was the first steam vessel to ascend the Han River from Hankow to Anlu-fu, a distance of 213 miles.

At this point it was intended to press on with the Teal to Siang-yangfu, 70 miles above Anlu-fu. As the native pilots, however, refused to guarantee that the Teal could return unless the water rose at least six feet above its then level, it was decided to return to Hankow after covering a voyage of 36 days in all. Since that time no other European vessel has ever succeeded in duplicating the Teal's exploit on the Han river.

For several years afterwards H.M.S. Teal continued her work of exploring various other Yangtze tributaries, the many references to her contained in the "Yangtze Kiang Pilot" amply proving her value to merchant vessels plying the river. Between her trips as an explorer the Teal served as escort for craft threatened by bandits at the narrow river passes. In 1927 she conveyed the British steamer Kingwo to Chungking when this vessel was the first to return to the Upper Yangtze after this section had been evacuated by foreigners as the result of the Nanking incident.

Again in 1930 the Teal assisted H.M.S. Aphis in removing the foreign women and children from Changchow when massacre threaten.

Shipped out in sections like her sister craft, H.M.S. Widgeon launched her career on the river in 1904 and throughout her 27 years of service has been known to the Chinese as a "Joss" ship. This unique title was gained through the fact that wherever the Widgeon appeared trouble ceased like magic and continued to be absent as long as she remained on the spot.

Even the river bandits forbore to tempt the powerful Widgeon "Joss". At one time she was the only craft, naval or merchant, that could pass certain sections of the river without being fired upon. In an effort to induce the bandits to try their prowess the Widgeon on one occasion steamed obligingly back and forth at a particularly dangerous section, seemingly innocently unaware of the bandits' proximity. But instead of firing, the bandits lined the bank and cheered her, much to the disgust of the Widgeon's crew, who were well aware of this particular spot's record.

Possibly the fact that the ship's commander had a habit of dropping his shells on the bandits from several hundred yards away before they were aware of his presence had something to do with this reluctance to tempt the Widgeon "Joss."

On another occasion, small as she is, the Widgeon served as a base ship for an armed expedition. This was when Reds captured a number of foreigners at Changteh, above Changsha. Chartering a tug, the Chu-chow, which drew only one and a half feet of water the commander of the gunboat detailed an expedition of five men in command of Lieutenant Skipworth, and accompanied by the British Consul at Changsha, to rescue the prisoners. The expedition started but did not come to blows with the bandits. The latter released their prisoners when they heard that the Widgeon's armed force was under way.

Considerable mention also is made in the "Yangtze Kiang Pilot" of the work of the Widgeon in making the river safe for navigation, several of her trips to Ichang constituting records in their day. That the "Widgeon" is still in fine, steaming condition is shown by the fact that on her final return to Shanghai recently her engines turned over 280 revolutions, giving her a speed of 13 knots. The builders trials 27 years ago only called for 240 revolutions.

But for the several years that the Widgeon and Teal were laid up at Chungking from the inception of the World War in 1914 to China's entry on the Allied side in 1917, both vessels have been on continual active service since they reached this coast. At the time of the lay-up, the British Government deemed it expedient to avoid any accusation of violating China's neutrality by operating gunboats on the Yangtze.

In this connection a story is told that, while not confirmed by naval authorities, is believed by many to be true.

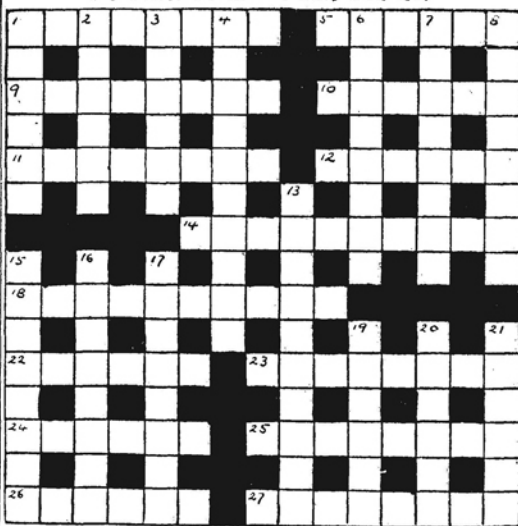
This tale is to the effect that with the German Ambassador to Peking pressing for the internment of the Widgeon and Teal crews in Chungking in 1914, the 64 men from the two vessels escaped down the river dressed as missionaries. Fearing that they might still be interned if intercepted in Chinese waters, the crews persuaded the captain of the river steamer on which they were passengers to hail a large outward bound British liner off Woosung.

It is related that considerable interest and surprise were shown on the liner when the 64 assorted "missionaries", in both male and female garb, climbed over the side without waiting for a gangway to be lowered and gave vent to their relief in being once more aboard a British vessel in "ship-shape" sailor language.

Travelling approximately 5,000 miles on the Yangtze every year the Teal is estimated to have ploughed 140,000 of river water during her service and the Widgeon 125,000 miles. While the cruising radius in fuel of both vessels is only 400 miles, the H.M.S. "Falcon" which is replacing them on the river, can cover well over a thousand miles. Hence her ability to serve in place of two other craft.

LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

(By arrangement with the Daily Telegraph.)

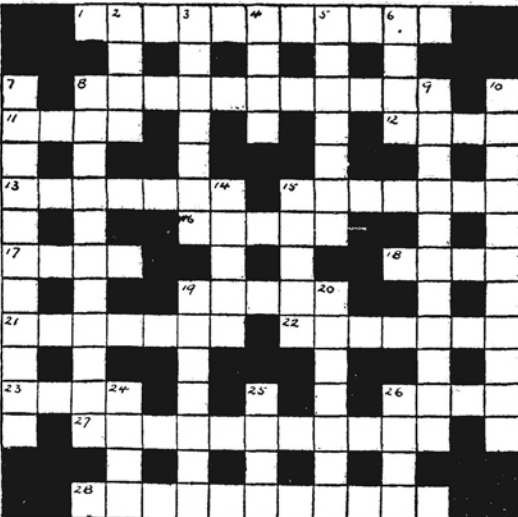


ACROSS

- 1 To cite backwards beyond the way is pitiful
- 5 A famous river
- 9 Court a fighter can get his head into
- 10 Free
- 11 Earth, air, fire, and water
- 12 A little spasm with double head and gloomy tail
- 14 A guardian angel to victims of pitch and toss
- 18 Good description of one who tends to exaggerate
- 22 A famous stretch of water with only one fish in it
- 23 Five-fold heroine of a famous race
- 24 Products of reflection
- 25 Window that tells how to make the candle sicker
- 26 A person of sketchy life
- 27 The major portion of a university

DOWN

- 1 There are few of us who have not had a hand in this
- 2 English "islet"
- 3 Surpass
- 4 Anything this may keep you up to scratch
- 6 A Kingsley hero
- 7 "Meet ruin" (anag.)
- 8 Means more than anxious waiting to a murderer
- 13 Small the skill
- 15 when this dear one loses her head
- 16 A sign of four "L's"
- 17 Here a lady is included in summer rig
- 18 "Bedlam" (anag.)
- 20 A petrifying monster
- 21 For winter sport



ACROSS

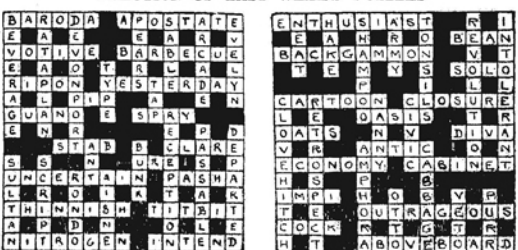
- 1 An antonym of steadiness
- 8 English General whose end was by no means smooth
- 11 This is bound to be read, but may not be
- 12 A Phoenix of the calendar
- 13 Character from "Hamlet"
- 15 Bearing the marks of combat
- 16 In which the warrior holds his hand
- 17 A change from near
- 18 Something, with no middle, to be unravelled
- 19 This work of
- 21 Milton sounds like a request from disordered locks
- 22 A human failing; once it is most of it
- 23 How a woman likes her clothes, and a man may like his drink
- 26 An American of long ago
- 27 A channel that represents the only part of a professional faster's dinner
- 28 Affected by the weaker vessel apeing the stronger one

DOWN

- 2 It is dangerous to have this in a boat with you
- 3 Quarry of the legal chase
- 4 Part of a cop-upon
- 5 Beat, with the end a light-weight affair
- 6 A revel that went too far
- 7 Dying out, mostly unique aroma
- 8 The dam responsible for many a husband's pent-up emotions
- 9 Many a cloth may show you this post-prandial pattern
- 10 According to the custom of the past
- 14 Siang, made from fourpence of old
- 15 Kind of growth a domestic hates to hear of
- 19 A tank of sorts
- 20 Accounts for the dark looks of many holiday-makers
- 24 A childish farewell
- 25 The pick of the pack
- 26 Hereon Oxford practise for the annual game of follow-my-leader

The solutions will be published next week

SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES



THE BOOK PAGE

A NAVAL TREATISE

ECONOMY AND NAVAL SECURITY.—A plea for the examination of the problem of the reduction in the cost of Naval armaments on the lines of strategy and policy. By Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond. Ernest Benn, Ltd., London. 8/6.

In view of the Conference to be held next year on World Disarmament and the undoubted fact that economy in national defence must play a great part in helping to solve the economic difficulties confronting the nations, this 200 page presentation of an expert view on British naval policy is likely to attract special attention. Admiral Sir Herbert Richmond is a sailor whose views are frankly not those now ruling at the Admiralty. That he carries the authority of a profound student of problems of imperial defence cannot be denied. He was the first Commandant of the newly created Imperial Defence College, and as a flag officer at sea and a staff officer ashore he has a record which makes many regret his retirement from active service. If the retirement is due to the necessity for keeping an accepted policy free from the disquietude of adverse criticism, that may be the Admiralty's own affair, but it seems likely that Sir Herbert Richmond's dispassionate and well-argued disquisition on the possibility of combining economy with naval security will provoke searching questions from those who are not bound to regard the Admiralty as the palladium of eternal wisdom. The naval expert alone is qualified to judge the practicability of Admiral Richmond's proposals. He also is in a better position to know how far the premises on which the author bases his arguments are unassailable in fact. The lay reader, however, will be content, probably, to point to Admiral Richmond's own eminence in his profession and to support the implied demand which he makes that his proposals should be carefully examined. Briefly, Admiral Richmond points out that a great step was taken in dealing with the problem of disarmament, or perhaps, to be more accurate, in the reduction of extravagant naval expenditure by arriving at an agreed tonnage for the so-called capital ship. The agreement by the Powers that no ship should exceed 35,000 tons is taken by him as a text for the enquiry why this principle should not be carried further and there be a limitation of 6,000 tons. Admiral Richmond sets out to show that the case for building big battleships is justified by strategic requirements. It is therefore not difficult for him to prove that the adoption of the principles of limitation which he advocates would enormously reduce naval expenditure. The principles of the limitation are thus defined:

- (1) That the strength of nations at sea should be based solely upon the needs of defence.
- (2) That the dangers against which defence is required are two only—that of being invaded and that of being throttled by cutting of external communications.
- (3) That those nations who are most exposed to those dangers are those which require the greatest quantity of defence.
- (4) That it is only the people concerned who are capable of saying how much defence they need. They alone know what dangers they fear; and they alone know by what methods they consider they can render themselves secure.
- (5) That which dictates size and function. Size must be sufficient, and should not be more than is necessary, to perform the function.

The objections to these arguments are dealt with carefully and with analytical skill. First there is the objection that a fleet must contain a certain number of heavy ships. Then it is argued that submarines and aerial developments impel the construction of larger battleships. The law of natural growth, the necessity for a ship to be able to take punishment, the possibility that an armed merchantship would then become too strong for the limited man-o-war, the effect of a reduction of aircraft carriers, the limitation imposed by reduction on the bombardment of land fortresses, the irresponsible position of Russia, and finally the contention that it is impossible to fetter science, are all examined and in no small measure demolished. Admiral Richmond is no reckless controversialist. He concludes his reasoned treatise with the modest contention that he

has at least shown cause for an inquiry. He insists that the matter is not merely technical, and therefore a committee composed of personalities such as those of the late Lord Balfour, Lord Haldane and Lord Moulton—he avoids suggesting living people—would be the ideal for arriving at the truth. The objection to a purely technical committee is thus briefly stated:

"An Admiralty Board in this country is usually, or of late years has been, composed of officers of the school of thought which has led to promotion in their day. Those officers who hold different views as to naval policy are rigorously excluded. This is not an unnatural feature of administration; but while it makes for easy working within the Admiralty building, in disposing of questions with a minimum of opposition from within, it suffers the disadvantage that 'the other side of the case' never receives a hearing. The lower members of the hierarchy tend to be disinclined to express views contrary to those of the reigning dynasty, even if they should hold them for the very good reason that if they should do so they would soon cease to hold their offices, and would—or fear they would—suffer in their prospects. There can only be one result of this. Every argument that can support the 'official' view receives full opportunity of being expressed; those which differ, if they are heard at all, are replied to by the official advocates. And—as I personally have seen it—these advocates are sometimes so anxious to refute the opposing opinions that they have not the time even to make themselves acquainted with them. Enquiry conducted in such a manner would not be tolerated in any other walk of life."

It may be suggested that the genesis of this book may be traced in this tempered criticism.

To sum up, the conclusions which Admiral Richmond arrives at are, that in order to come to an agreement on the reduction of armaments statesmen should first define the object that they have in view, and that object should be security combined with economy; no other purpose than that of national defence should affect the determination of the size of the national naval armament; that the fighting ship of about 6,500 tons is sufficiently large to fulfil all the requirements so far as tactics and strategy are concerned, complete freedom of design being permitted; and, finally, that the question whether the pacts render it possible to make any reductions in peace establishment should be examined, and that each nation should conduct an independent examination of the problem, and having reached a conclusion such nations should endeavour to arrive at a common agreement before the next Conference meets.

It should be noted, as a postscript, that Admiral Richmond lays great stress on the importance of basing naval reductions on the essential peace establishment. He points out that the naval competition which played such an important part in leading up to the Great War was intensified by the alteration in the German Naval Law which compelled her possible adversaries to maintain peace establishments far in excess of actual requirements.

This book should be read by all who wish to study next year's Conference with an appreciation of the issues involved.—E.H.

A GOOD THRILLER

KILLING NO MURDER.—By Maurice G. Kiddy. Hutchinson & Co., London, 7/6 (Kelly & Walsh)

"What sort of book would you like?" "Oh, well, I'd like one with plenty of action." If that is your form of choice, reader, this book should meet your requirements. From the time when Harold Kenley's brother accuses him disguised as a doorkeeper at Lords, until the last page, things happen. There is a secret and unscrupulous gang of thugs, in the best John Euclid style—it would spoil the story to mention their purpose or who they are—and plenty of subtlety and sudden death.

Like all good thrillers, the story should really make you excited as to the identity of "Number three", and how he is going to "get him"—the reviewer certainly finished the book at a sitting. Of course, dispassionately considered, it is easy to demolish the plot as wildly improbable; moreover, after showing diabolical ingenuity and resourcefulness in the opening chapters, the criminals are ultimately vanquished in a manner which is hardly consistent with their initial astuteness.

There is an engaging character who, rather than trouble to step out into the passage and into the next room, takes hold of the handle of a locked communicating door and walks through without apparent effort. Also a Japanese shadower who deals death by a tap with the side of his hand. The criminals do their best to shoot, bomb, strangle and poison their pursuers *seriatim et privatum* (as Stalky described King's washing the fags) with a concentrated thoroughness which should afford plenty of enjoyment if you are not too critical.—J.B.

INTO THE STRAIGHT

HALF WAY.—An Autobiography by Cecil Roberts. Hutchinson, London, 10/6. (Kelly & Walsh)

Mr. Roberts at thirty five, half way through life, decided to commit his memories to print, and this interesting but uneven book is the result. It seems also to record the attainment of approximately half-way towards:—

"the goal so confidently set at twenty-one. Before thirty five—oh, happy ecstasies of youth! I was to have achieved the following:

1. Fame.
2. Member of Parliament.
3. A tour of the world.
4. Saved twenty thousand pounds.
5. Lived in London, Paris, Rome, Venice, New York.
6. Established as a novelist.
7. A country place and a pied-a-terre in town.
8. Married. Two sons. One daughter."

The author comments that "it is characteristic of the folly of twenty-one that Health and Happiness found no place in this list" and that "humility played no part in the compiling." He is prepared for the remark that neither health, happiness, nor humility are very conspicuous in his book?

Again on his last page when drawing the curtain over the half of his life that has passed, he quotes Hesiod as saying that "the half is better than the whole." This may also be said of his book: the second half is entertaining, interesting and thoughtful and one eventually closes the volume with regret; but the first half is disappointing and the effort of getting through it puts the reader in an un-receptive mood for what is worth reading later.

Cecil Roberts was born a poet, he became a journalist to earn his living, and he is now a lecturer and novelist.

The novelist in him is responsible for the best parts of the book, and leaves one with a distinct wish to read all his novels. The lecturer brightens the book in places but is guilty of annoying repetitions and such faults which, though unnoticed in a lecture, require editing before going to print.

The journalist must take most of the blame of the weak patches in the first half of the book: he is given to "potted history" which could well have been omitted, or to biographical sketches which read suspiciously like obituary notices, and occasionally to judgments which sound infallible but are in reality unjustifiable.

One is loth to blame the poet, but he must be responsible for the theatrically florid description of Venice by night with which the book opens. A timid reader may here be easily frightened away by the profuse use of capital letters and italics, French, Italian, Latin or German expressions, which might merely make him smile, if encountered towards the end, when the author is no longer a stranger.

As a man, Mr. Roberts has perhaps, as he admits, something of the American about him. Read how he, at the age of twenty-one or so obtained his first paid journalistic appointment. He applied to a newspaper box number, advertising for a dramatic and literary critic; after a week he received a reply:

"The manager of the Liverpool Post was considering my application. Henry James was very seriously ill. Would I write a long critical obituary notice so that they could judge my work? Henry James? It is true I had heard of him, but of his numerous novels I had not read one. There was no time to be lost. I fervently prayed that his breath might be spared for some hours more and dashed off to the public library. They had the complete works of Henry James, in twelve volumes. Twelve volumes! and he might expire at any moment. . . . It was then three o'clock. By six o'clock I had digested the twelve volumes, by eight o'clock I had written my two thousand word critique. I hurried with the manuscript to the train, then wired the editor that it would arrive in Liverpool at midnight."

This does not sound like a juvenile English poet. Nor do the succeeding pages tracing his descent from a fourteenth century Shropshire squire: this interlude might well have been omitted.

Mr. Roberts was a war correspondent from 1915 to 1918, at

first with the fleet and then in France: his descriptions of a day with the Dover Patrol, of the sailing of a convoy from Milford Haven, of the march to the Rhine, and of the German H.Q. at Spa after the armistice are all good reading. He has nothing fresh to say on German atrocities or the Jellicoe-Beatty controversy and these well-worn subjects should therefore have been left alone.

In 1920 he became for a time editor of the "Nottingham Journal" and his chapter on this work is revealing to the layman and fills in some gaps in "My Northcliffe Diary": incidentally one wonders what Lord Northcliffe would have made of Cecil Roberts.

His descriptions of his four trips to the U.S.A. remind one vaguely of Brooke's "Letters from America." They leave however two suspicions in the mind: the first, that people who undertake lectures in America meet the treatment they deserve; the second, that this book was written with an eye on the American market.

One is grateful among other things for the rescue from oblivion of Byron's maiden speech in the House of Lords on behalf of the Nottingham rioters in 1812, for the sketch of Mrs. Victoria Balmoral Brown, the charlady, and for the episode of the Mexican general in the Dallas hotel vestibule who, resenting having his face smacked by his companion:

"He seized the lady by her abundant hair. A dialogue ensued which no-one could follow and which was cut short by the alert hotel-keeper, who loudly announced as he wrenched them apart: 'Say, bo, this hotel's no birdcage for cockatoos.'"

To sum up, the book is well written and contains plenty of material, but most people will not want to read it more than once.—ALVA.

HIDE AND SEEK

WHEREABOUTS UNKNOWN.—By Mrs. Baillie Reynolds. Hutchinson, London 7/6 (Kelly & Walsh)

An amusing story of a fascinating English girl who lives in France as the adopted daughter of M. and Mme. Victor Lefaucon. Unfortunately for all concerned, M. Lefaucon cannot resist the charms of his adopted daughter, and Iris, rather than submit to his wiles, makes off. Naturally her whereabouts are unknown and the rest of the book is devoted to the search for Iris by her brother Rodney who is home on leave from Penang. All manner of things happen not a few of which are highly improbable—but in the end Iris is found, none the worse for her many adventures, and wedding bells bring the story to a happy conclusion.—A.P.T.

A TALE OF INTRIGUE

THE YELLOW HIBISCUS.—By Jesse Templeton. Ward, Lock & Co., Ltd., London, 5/-

Here we have the tale of Oriental mystery and deep dark intrigue such as untravelled Westerners yearn for, because it is so far from anything in their own experience. It is no doubt quite as far from anything in the experience of the Easterner, adopted son of the Orient as well as the native born, in Bangkok a young Englishman who has been so long in the real jungle that he hasn't known a woman of his own race in years encounters the one and only girl. It is only her handkerchief that he finds, but

Bangkok is apparently a small place and he soon locates Patricia. She is living with some uncles. The entire family disappear, to turn up in England a little later enormously wealthy. Of course the unscrupulous uncles have sacked a Siamese temple far up the river, and are living on the proceeds of the sale of sacred jewels, so when Dick marries Phyllis he finds he has allied himself with a family pursued by a strange curse. Every time the crushed hibiscus blossom appears there is a death in the family. The pair return to the East, where life is supposedly safe, only to find themselves alternately kidnapped and set free, singly and together, until they are able to restore the remaining jewels to the temple. Even then they face the wrath of a Siamese doctor whose son was killed by the uncles. But a loyal servant intercepts the blossom containing a deadly mosquito and Phyllis is saved. Then they discover that she is only the adopted daughter of the long dead brother of the family, and there is really no curse upon her. The tale ends as woefully as it began, but the reading of it is almost bearable because it contains all the devices of the stock Eastern story of revenge.—M.Y.

THE ART YEAR BOOK

THE YEAR'S ART 1931.—Compiled by A. C. R. Carter. Hutchinson & Co., Ltd., London, 15/- (Kelly & Walsh)

The fifty-second annual issue of this valuable handbook for artists and all interested in British painting has a special interest for Shanghai in that it reproduces as one of the nine illustrations the drawing from recollection by Vera Prince, of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Shanghai, of a Chinese Family Taking the Air. The book contains a directory of artists and art workers and a list of fine art dealers, a valuable epitome of the art sales in London of 1930, particulars of all the Art Schools and art galleries in London, and, in short, every kind of information required by the student of the progress of painting in Great Britain. It is indispensable to the librarian and the journalist as well as the member of the profession with which it is directly concerned.—E.H.

LONDON'S GREAT PARK

HYDE PARK.—Its History and Romance. By Mrs. Alec-Tweedie. Besant, London, 3/6

The authoress of this book is well known to Shanghai and it is pleasant to think that she has been able to revise it and bring it up-to-date, for it is a valuable and interesting account of the history of a part of the Empire known to all Britons overseas. Mr. Lansbury's recent innovations have not found notice in this volume, but no doubt that will be reserved for a future edition. The book is well illustrated and may be commended even to British readers in Shanghai who desire to give themselves the luxury of a little homesickness now and then.—E.H.

BOOKS RECEIVED

SOUTH AFRICA. J. H. Hofmeyr. Benn.
THE DAWN WIND. O. Wyon. Student Christian Movement Press.
OUTLINES OF CHINESE SYMBOLISM. C. A. Williams. Customs College Press.
THE INDIAN MYTH. Lt.-Gen. Sir G. MacMunn. Bell.

Seek Expert Advice

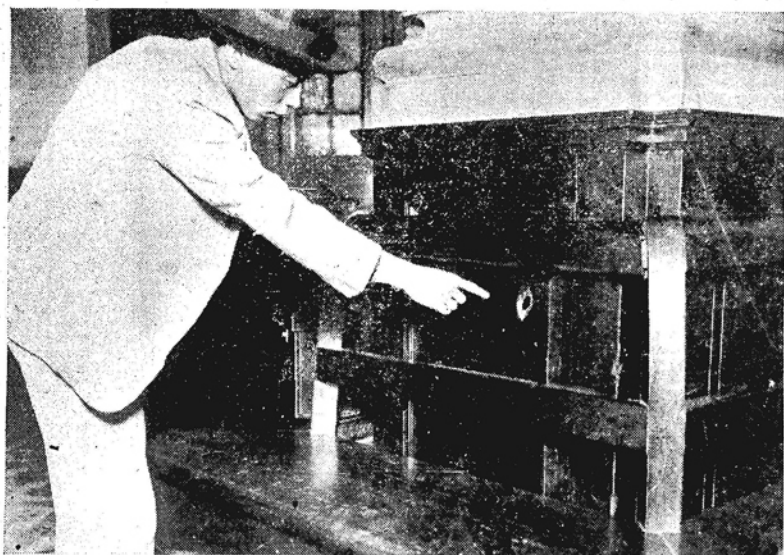
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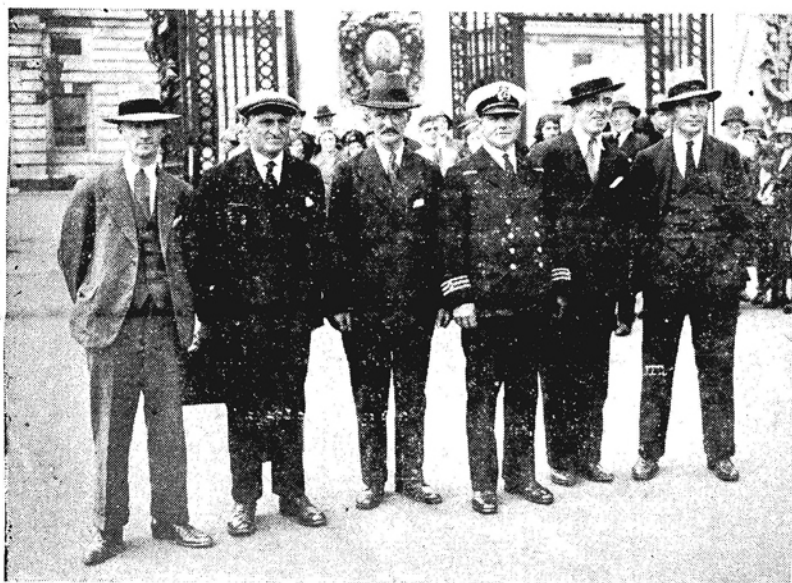
ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN STATION

Picture showing one of the wooden frames in the main building of the Shanghai North Station penetrated by a bullet on July 23.



MAKING HIS BOW

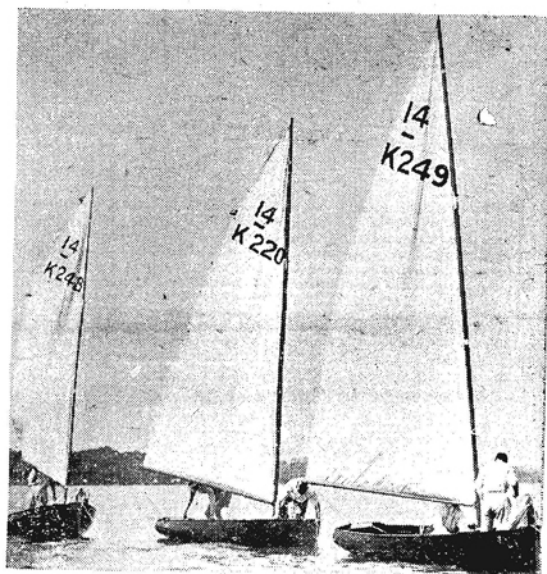
Little Master Headley is determined to make his bow correctly to the Duchess of York when she attended the garden party given by the Royal Medical Benevolent Fund Guild.



A GALLANT COMPANY

Mr. J. H. Walker, third officer of the str. Baltic, together with members of the ship's crew, photographed outside Buckingham Palace after having received medals from His Majesty in recognition of the bravery shown by them in rescuing the crew of the Northern Lights during a gale.

Central Press Photo.



Central Press Photo.

NOT GOOD ENOUGH FOR SHANGHAI

Attempts to introduce the highly popular 14 ft. international dinghies to Shanghai have all failed, even though one enthusiast had one built locally in order to show how ridiculously cheaply they could be turned out. Amongst the keenest dinghy sailors are the Varsity undergraduates, who sail their annual races in them. The picture shows some of the Oxford and Cambridge skippers getting ready for the inter-varsity races, which were sailed under the burgees of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, at Ryde.



International Newsreel Photo.

A WORK OF ART IN WATER

New York's magnificent sky-line stands out behind the graceful fountains of one of the world's most modern fire-fighters. The display given by the fire-boat was one of the events which attended the opening of the new highway express across Manhattan Bridge, shown in the background.



International Newsreel Photo.

MOTHER AND SON AT WIMBLEDON

Mrs. C. O. Tuckey and her son, C. R. D. Tuckey, played together in the mixed doubles at Wimbledon. This is the first time that a mother and son have been paired. Mrs. Tuckey won the title with Capt. Hope Crisp when it was first instituted in 1913. Her son played for Cambridge in the annual Varsity match against Oxford this year and won both his matches.

THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OVER THE TEA CUP

Impromptu Dinners: The Departure of a Liner: Storm Clouds

The telephone bell rings, a voice says "I'm bringing home four people to dinner. Its alright, don't worry about the food, I've told them its only pot-luck." The voice may be irritable from a sense of guilt. (Now please don't make a fuss my dear, I simply had to ask them) or it may be merely jolly, smacking of that devil-may-care jollity that is the agreeable effect of several cocktails; in either case it will be a male voice, and whatever happens it is up to feminine resource to deal with the ensuing situation.

After half an hour spent in telephoning any shops that have the good luck to be open, haranguing

they will not on any account show that they are aware of the secret. They would feel little less than insulted if they were really expected to eat soup to which much water had been added, or partake of fish originally intended for two persons and at the last moment divided into six portions, and furthermore the hostess would suffer unspeakable humiliation. So the situation is really just one of the little artificialities that constitute etiquette; it is just a game that all good hostesses and all well-brought-up guests must play. The guests will assure their hosts that they never eat anything in the evenings,

one by one the streamers break. . . they are nothing but fluttering symbols of broken ties and bonds, as the people are mercilessly borne away from their friends.

And since we are on the subject of departures, it is necessary to record several sad partings that have taken place within the last week. Last Friday Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Andrews left for Petaiho; likewise Captain and Mrs. Julian Brown who—it is our misfortune to record—are not coming back to Shanghai; Captain Brown has been transferred to Peking, whence he and his wife will go to live after their holiday in Petaiho. On Monday Miss Esme Hooper said good-bye to a large—very large—circle of friends, and boarded the Empress of Japan en route for Canada. Miss Hooper—it is our fortune to record—intends to return to Shanghai in the autumn.

Thunder and Lightning

The heavens certainly lost their temper rather badly on Sunday evening. They must have had some serious grudge against Shanghai to have burst upon her in the stormy way that they did. Though really one would have thought that poor old Shanghai had quite enough to put up with as it is, what with the price of silver, the heat, and the many rude—even blasphemous—epithets that are used to describe her during these (we also are tempted to use a certain adjective) hot summer months. However, burst they did, and with a violence verging on the hysterical. People caught unawares out in the open scattered, like birds surprised by a shot, with the first clap of thunder; and the rest huddled in any dry spot they could find in their efforts to avoid the downpour of rain and constant flashes of lightning. Ricksha coolies ran delightedly to the rescue of would-be pedestrians; children howled with their first experience of the terrifying forces of nature; dogs hid shivering under beds, and thus the general confusion spread from the streets to the dwelling places of the people. The only ones left on the streets being a few hardy souls determined not to let the storm interfere with their con-



Fluttering Symbols

stitutional and marching smilingly through the deluge.

Inside the houses there were as always, a few of those brave people who cheerfully stand on the verandah boasting that they have no fear of thunder and lightning; there also a few, very few, people who really love a storm; the noise exhilarates them and the relentless rain fills them with a kind of awe; they generally burst into poetry before the storm is over. . .

In apartment buildings the effects were many and varied. In one building the rain penetrated from the sixth floor to the fifth, and from the floor of the fifth it made its way through the ceiling and proceeded to drip inconsiderately on to the occupants of the rooms on the fourth floor. In another room a lady who evidently did not appreciate storms, tried valiantly to drown the noise of the thunder by playing a piano as loudly as she could. Since, however, she was no musician, and since a piano is not much of a match against thunder, she merely wasted a lot of energy and added to the discomfort of her neighbours.

After an hour or so the anger of the heavens spent itself, and Shanghai rose, very wet and a little delapidated, but clean and fresh, ready to face once more the problems and worries that Monday morning would bring to her.

LACE PYJAMAS FOR OPERA

Chicago, June 11.—(AP)—There is nothing certain about it yet; but some of Chicago's fashionable women may go to the opera this coming summer in pink lace pajamas and dainty blue sandals.

Pajama styles for the Rovina, Chicago's annual out-of-doors opera, were on display to-day at a large Loop department store.

HELPING HANDS

The inevitable tea pot filled with scalding hot tea; half a dozen of those diminutive wooden stools; a few boxes full of needles and cottons strewn on the floor; the sound of high-pitched feminine voices raised in clamorous argument, and you know that your amah is holding a tea party. You know also, if you have had any experience with amahs, that you and various others amongst your lady friends are being discussed in no uncertain terms; that your family secrets are being cheerfully dragged into the light of day, and that your domestic habits are being openly criticised. You also have a shrewd suspicion that these secrets will sooner or later reach the ears of the said lady friends, but you will console yourself with the prospect of a most enlightening conversation with your amah when the members of the tea party have dispersed to their various homes. . . in fact it all boils down to the uncomfortable admission that you are just as fond of gossip as your amah.

And yet, in spite of her shortcomings, would you do without that amah of yours? Is there anything more completely characteristic of life in the East than the amah? She who devotes all her life to the



service of the foreigners who have chosen, for some unaccountable reason, to live in her country. She who deserts her own numerous offspring to care for white children, adopts them as her own and lavishes all her mother love on them; she who neglects her house and husband to wash clothes for the babies and their parents, who with infinite patience bears with the pranks and naughtinesses that fill most small boys' minds between the ages of five and ten; who, in fact, gives up her very home to live and have her being in a few square feet of space in the house of her master and missy. No household—however far down the Yangtzepoo Road it may be—is without this symbol of respectable domesticity. She may belong to the humblest of her kind, the wash-amah, or she have reached the highest pinnacle of her calling, the lady's maid. There is a large gap between the two; a gap that is filled by a procession of trousered and aproned femininity.

The wash amah is one of two types; she may be old and ugly, one who has never had sufficient initiative or good looks to rise to the next step on the ladder; but through long experience she will have developed inimitable skill in dealing with Master Tommy's tar-bespattered, and oil-stained pants, or young missy's mud splashed riding breeches. The other type of wash amah is a flighty young lady who finds light conversation with the coolie infinitely more diverting than soapuds. Her amours frequently interfere with her work, for—and who can blame her—she finds it difficult to extract romance out of a tub of hot water and a pile of soiled tablecloths. She also acquires an excellent taste in silk stockings—the finely woven expensive kind—to the distinct disadvantage of her mistress. Handkerchiefs, especially embroidered ones, have an unconquerable fascination for her. . . . For some unknown reason all wash amahs' relatives, from the aged grandmother to the newly-born baby nephew, invariably reside in or near a place called Ningpo; this necessitates frequent interviews with the mistress of the house. The wash amah announces with a winning smile that her grandmother is just about to die, and "please Missy" can she go for a few days to Ningpo to attend the funeral? Permission is granted she goes off happily to a mythical Ningpo, and returns after a week's absence. If there are any questions as to why she has been away so long, she goes into a detailed and vivid description of her grandmother's ailments, and concludes with the good news that she didn't die after all. . . . all of which goes to indicate that the wash amah, humble though her position in life, is not so stupid as one might think; that grandmother will come in useful again, the next time she feels like taking a little holiday.

And next comes the baby amah; she is feminine from the top of her shiny black hair to the soles of her—quite frequently bound—feet, her tongue seldom stops wagging, she

is inordinately fond of gossip, and when she is not attending to the children she is creating enormous confusion in the servants' quarters. She is invariably having a row with one of them, and complains tearfully to her mistress that her life is made quite unbearable by the coolie who "any time make too much wallah wallah." But after all, what will you? The children adore her and women were always disturbers of peace. . . . So the amah continues her tyrannous reign in the household.

She is also fond of sweetmeats and is continuously bringing into the house all manner of strange and unappetising looking foods. If by any chance one should be so indiscreet as to look into her room, a trail of those tell-tale little black husks would show her affection for sun-flower seeds; weird, glutinous substances fill chipped rice bowls, and in a cup, minus the handle, is the inevitable tea. Also—though she will always accuse the other servants—it is really she who has the taste for that particular kind of cabbage which, when cooking, fills the house with indescribably evil-smelling and powerful fumes. She generally chooses the evening when there is a dinner party to cook this dainty for her supper.

With the children she is all affectionate devotion; they like her because she spoils them, finding it easier to give in to their requests than to forbid or punish them. If it is a cold day her small charges go out so wrapped up in layers of woollens that they can scarcely breathe. If they protest at being made to walk a long distance, all the better, the amah will stop at the nearest bench and join in full-throated and joyful conversation with her friends of the park; her small charges meanwhile becoming engaged in mortal combat or the fascinating pastime of making mud pies. If the good lady happens to have small feet, her young tormentors are in luck. They can be as naughty as they please and evade punishment by outdistancing her in a few steps. Needless to say they take full advantage of the situation, which quite possibly throws a certain amount of light on the origin of the epithet "foreign devil."

But sooner or later, the small charges must grow up; it becomes necessary that they should be sent to an exciting place called 'school' in a wonderful country called 'England', and the services of the faithful amah are required no longer. She sighs a little and sheds a few tears, but being by nature philosophical (nobody could look after children who was not) she accepts the inevitable and turns her devoted attention to the care of other little boys and girls.

Then there is the nail amah; you have noticed no doubt, that the wash amah is not called the laundry maid; the baby amah is not called the nurse, and similarly therefore the lady who manicures your nails is called quite simply the nail amah; for after all, she is an amah and she does do your nails so why complicate matters by calling her a manicurist? And not only that, but one must remember that there is a definite distinction between the two; the work of a manicurist and a nail amah are manifestly the same, but they are two different people; the former being preferred by husbands and latter by wives. . .

She, the nail amah, likes to indulge in a little gossip now and again, but she has one besetting sin, one all-absorbing passion. . . she is a Mahjongg fiend. Being of a higher social plane than her aforementioned sisters, she is more discriminate in the matter of her family, and so, providing she has a fairly industrious husband, she can spend all her earnings at the tables. And spend them she certainly does—when she is not multiplying them—that is evident when she arrives in the morning heavy-eyed and languid, to start on her task of trying to create beauty where beauty is not.

And after the nail amah comes the lady's maid; but for several good reasons we will not dwell too long upon her. First of all, this country is the only one in which amahs are to be found, whereas almost every other country in the world has an lady's maids. And so once an amah rises to the height of becoming a lady's maid she becomes commonplace and is no longer characteristic of her type. Secondly, time and space are getting scarce, and finally. . . well, we've just come to the end of the page, that's all—M.M.



Worth his weight in gold

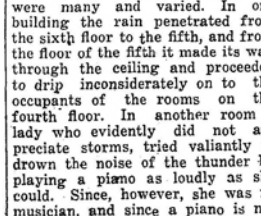
the servants, and making several trips across to the house next door to borrow any little dainty whose absence will not be discovered too soon by the mistress of the house, the guests, escorted by a talkative and eminently entertaining host, arrive on the doorstep. Cocktails, which are the salvation of the present day hostess (and not infrequently the ruination of her guests) are served, and another of the much-needed compensations of living in the East makes itself evident. There is no harassed maid informing her mistress in a stage whisper that there is no wine in the house or demanding "shall I open a tin of asparagus, Mum?" There is no—justly—infuriated tower of strength in the kitchen who "as never 'eard the likes of it before," and refuses to cook another thing. Instead there is a suave number one boy who serves the cocktails with an untroubled efficiency born of long experience—and resigned tolerance—of the strange behaviour of white men. In the kitchen there is another patient gentleman—(who, in spite of his greasy apron and a pernicious habit commonly known as "squeezing," is nevertheless worth his weight in gold if we only knew it)—industriously preparing a series of succulent dishes that will not only come as a pleasant surprise to his mistress, but will gain him much credit. . . he would

meanwhile methodically consuming everything that is put on the table; and the hostess must keep up the pretence that this is really nothing more than she has every night, conveniently overlooking the fact that her cook has produced a five course dinner out of nothing in a way that would do credit to a professional conjuror.

Paper Streamers

Journeys may or may not end in lovers meetings, but journeys most definitely begin in lovers parting. At least such is the impression gained by going down to any Shanghai wharf and watching the departure of either an Empress boat, any big liner, or even sometimes nothing more important than one of those smaller vessels which carry our friends away to the summer resorts. And the opportunities for such a pastime have been numerous these last few days. If the Customs' Jetty could speak what tales it could tell of the sad partings and joyful reunions that have taken place on its gently rocking surface. . .

In spite of the sadness of the occasion, there is something almost exhilaratingly impressive about these farewells. The great ship, her decks lined with people, her groups of dirty little urchins performing acrobatic turns and scrimmaging for twenty cent pieces, the



Through the deluge

undoubtedly "lose face" if he were to serve an inadequate dinner.

Cook Turns Conjuror

While the cocktails are conveniently dulling the critical faculties and sharpening the wits of the guests, the hostess—knowing that a four or five course dinner is being prepared somewhere in the depths of the house—carefully warns the company not to expect anything but a pot-luck meal, and apologises for the meagreness of what is to come. And—(such are the complexities of etiquette)—(though if we have any more parenthesis on the subject, the page will soon begin to look like a badly worked out Algebra problem) strangely enough, the guests also know full well that a large meal is hastily being prepared, but

earnest waving of pathetically inadequate handkerchiefs, the noise of the coolies, the bells and the ropes. . . and finally the efforts on the part of a couple to forget the bustle that is going on round them, and to exchange looks pregnant with unspoken words and unshed tears.

To make things more cheerful, there is a band playing all the noisiest tunes it can think of; there is often an attempt at community singing, there are fire crackers, and last of all there are the coloured paper streamers that are thrown out from the ship as she prepares to leave. Bright and gay are the streamers as they fly in the wind; they are the only things left that connect the passengers with those on the wharf. And gradually, as the liner slowly moves away,

THE MAILS

(INWARD)

(OUTWARD)

FROM EUROPE:—	Due SHANGHAI	FOR EUROPE, U.S.S.R., AND KOREA:—
Trans-Siberian By Train		By Train—4 and 9 p.m. Daily
Per P. & O. S. Karmala	Aug. 3	Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki M. July 31
FROM U.S.A.:—		FOR EUROPE VIA PORTS:—
Per R.D.S. Pres. Adams	Aug. 3	Per B.F.S. Antenor July 31
		FOR U.S.A. AND CANADA VIA PORTS:—
		Per N.Y.K.S. Hikawa M. July 30

VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

EUROPE, etc.

From LONDON	Due Shanghai	From ROTTERDAM	Due Shanghai	From COLOMBO	Due Shanghai
Karmala June 26 Aug. 7		Coblentz June 19 Aug. 2		Agateker July 11 July 30	
Glenamoy June 26 Aug. 7		Oudeburg June 26 Aug. 10		Karmala July 19 Aug. 3	
Soudan July 1 Aug. 12		Carnishire July 7 Aug. 18		Oudeburg July 23 Aug. 19	
Buenavente July 1 Aug. 12		Burenland July 7 Aug. 18		Soudan July 23 Aug. 19	
Onyiah July 10 Aug. 17		Orestes July 15 Aug. 26			
Nanking July 17 Aug. 31		Fulda July 15 Aug. 26			
Nayran July 23 Aug. 31					
Glenue July 18 Sept. 5					
Bennahr July 22 Sept. 5					
From LIVERPOOL	Due Shanghai	From GOTHENBURG	Due Shanghai	From CALCUTTA	Due Shanghai
Agapenor June 27 Aug. 7		Shantung Aug. 12		Taina July 23 Aug. 17	
Eumaeus July 4 Aug. 12		Touraine July 10 Sept. 6			
Pezusa July 1 Aug. 12					
Amaeus July 18 Aug. 29					
Telcelias July 25 Sept. 5					
From DUNKIRK	Due Shanghai	From TRIESTE	Due Shanghai	From BOMBAY	Due Shanghai
Annam June 22 Aug. 4		Tevere June 26 July 31		Garbata July 23	
St. L. Bie Aug. 21					
From BREMEN	Due Shanghai	From GENOA	Due Shanghai	From SYDNEY	Due Shanghai
Folda July 4 Aug. 28		Meerkerk Aug. 1 Sept. 10		Tanda July 15 Aug. 10	
Trave July 18 Sept. 8					
From HAMBURG	Due Shanghai	From MARSEILLES	Due Shanghai	From BATAVIA	Due Shanghai
Q.Lille Aug. 2		G.Metinger July 3 Aug. 7		Tjinegura July 29 Aug. 9	
Coblenz July 29 Aug. 12		Sphinx July 17 Aug. 21			
C. Hallifax June 13 Aug. 4					
Oudeburg Aug. 10					
Soudan Aug. 16					
Orestes Aug. 27					
Tenerife Aug. 21					
From ANTWERP	Due Shanghai	From PORT SAID	Due Shanghai	From SAMARINDA	Due Shanghai
Agateker June 2 July 30		Coblentz June 9 Aug. 2		Tjilowang Aug. 3	
Katango June 2 Aug. 15		Karmala Aug. 3			
Nias June 16 Aug. 15		Annam Aug. 3			
Kasango July 5 Sept. 3		C. Hallifax Aug. 6			
		G.Metinger Aug. 7			
		Oudeburg July 11 Aug. 15			
		Carnishire Aug. 18			
		Nias Aug. 12			
		Buenavente Aug. 13			
		Oudeburg Aug. 17			
		Cathairle Aug. 18			
		Orestes Aug. 20			
		Burenland July 21 Aug. 25			
		Sphinx Aug. 21			
		Soudan Aug. 22			
		Orestes Aug. 26			
		Shantung July 23 Aug. 26			

AMERICA AND JAPAN

From NEW YORK	Due Shanghai	From NEW ORLEANS	Due Shanghai	From SEATTLE	Due Shanghai
P. Adams June 18 Aug. 2		Fernwood July 29		Per Jefferson July 11 July 28	
P. Cleveland June 23 Aug. 7		Liberator Aug. 20		G. Harbar July 31	
Cap. Prince June 23 Aug. 8				P. Lincoln July 21 Aug. 7	
Stuyvesant June 16 Aug. 8				Olympia Aug. 13	
Memphis C. — Aug. 15				Everett Aug. 13	
Tatara June 30 Aug. 10					
Laomedon June 23 Aug. 10					
Wichita Aug. 17					
P. Harrison July 2 Aug. 21					
P. Pierce July 9 Aug. 21					
Ch. Prince July 12 Aug. 22					
Stuyvesant Aug. 27					
P. Hayes July 16 Aug. 27					
P. Wilson July 23 Sept. 4					
P. Ellmore July 30 Sept. 14					
From NEW ORLEANS	Due Shanghai	From SAN FRANCISCO	Due Shanghai	From KORE	Due Shanghai
Fernwood July 29		P. Madison July 17 Aug. 7		Loganbank July 29	
Liberator Aug. 20		P. Harrison July 24 Aug. 17		Fernwood July 29	
		G. Peak Aug. 26			
From VANCOUVER	Due Shanghai	From PORTLAND	Due Shanghai	From NAGASAKI	Due Shanghai
E. Canada July 18 Aug. 4				Nagasaki M. July 29 July 30	
From PORTLAND	Due Shanghai				
Illinois Aug. 16					

PASSENGER LIST

INWARD

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, July 20 From Victoria & Vancouver. Mr. H. E. Bemis, Mr. F. Cole, Mr. G. Dunlop, Miss E. Grove, Miss J. Jacobs, Mr. H. R. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Thomas, Miss J. D. and E. S. Thomas, Miss M. Johnstone, Mr. and Mrs. P. G. Smith, Miss F. Magness, Mr. D. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Thompson, Mr. T. Fukuda, Miss E. Brick, Mr. J. C. Liu, Cha, Inf. Miss M. A. Myers, Mr. N. Penon, Mr. L. C. Wu, Mr. H. O. Chapman, Miss S. Bauernfeld, Mrs. E. Dowe, Mr. R. Chahouab, Miss H. L. Tellow, Mr. K. Y. King. Per str. Ingeren, July 20. From Chinwangtao. Mr. Ockermueller. Per R.D.S. President Grant, July 25. From New York, etc. Mr. R. S. Bacon, Mrs. E. Callahan, Cmdr. W. J. Carver, Lt. B. W. Cloud, Mr. M. E. Eason, Mrs. D. D. Francis, Mr. W. D. Hanna, Miss C. Hummer, Mr. Kawakani, Lt. Cmdr. and Mrs. A. A. Mack, Mr. R. B. Mack, Mr. J. A. Mack, Mr. J. W. Moss, Mr. R. N. Nickels, Dr. H. D. Sanders, Dr. D. C. Sims, Mrs. A. A. Thompson, Mr. M. Thompson, Mr. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Tooker, Miss M. F. J. Tooker, Miss D. Tooker, Miss M. Tooker.

OUTWARD

Per str. Soochow, July 21.—For Tainiao.—Mrs. Murray, Dr. M. Bell, Miss M. Bichey, Mr. G. A. Potapoff, Mrs. V. V. Arnold de Bolly. Per str. Sinkiang, July 21.—For Hongkong.—Mr. H. F. Osborne, Mr. J. A. Johnson, Mrs. Murphy. Per str. Fengtien, July 21.—For Weihaiwei.—Miss Newman, Mr. and Mrs. Patterson, Mrs. A. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Thorogood, Lieut. J. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Blackburn, Lieut. Gen. H. V. King, Lieut. G. G. Goaling.—For Tientsin.—Miss Benington, Miss M. W. Abbott, Mr. C. Pearson, Miss C. Brummeler, Miss S. Bauernfeld, Miss M. Overoll.—For Chefoo.—Miss V. Petrenko. Per str. Shanghai Maru, July 21.—For Japan.—Mr. and Mrs. J. van Hout, Mrs. F. Simsson, Miss V. Simsson, Master Simsson, Mrs. Cases, Mrs. G. A. Velliot, Miss C. Velliot, Miss H. Velliot, Mr. and Mrs. P. E. H. Walters, Mrs. D. Davis, Mrs. H. A. Davis, Miss E. Jackson, Capt. and Mrs. G. C. Humphrey, Mrs. C. A. Linde, Mr. A. Michael, Miss B. Lespinasse, Miss L. M. Batty, Miss S. M. Bentall, Mr. A. Michael, Mrs. E. Prock. Per R.M.S. Empress of Japan, July 20.—For Vancouver, etc.—Mr. R. H. Ballantyne, Mr. E. Bull, Capt. H. J.

BIRTHS

CORNABY.—On July 27, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. B. CORNABY, a son.
DUDLEY.—On July 25, 1931, at Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. F. E. DUDLEY, a son.

HAAS.—On July 21, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. I. HAAS, a daughter. (Harbin and Tientsin papers please copy).

JEWELL.—On July 24, 1931, the gift of a daughter, PATRICIA VANCE, to Mr. and Mrs. FREDERICK H. JEWELL, at Mt. Vernon, New York, U.S.A.

LICO.—On July 20, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Captain and Madame ANTONIO ALVES LICO, a daughter.

MALCOLM.—On July 26, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. T. C. MALCOLM, a son.

NANCE.—On July 22, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Dr. and Mrs. W. K. NANCE, a daughter, Phoebe Carol.

SILVA.—On July 24, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. J. DA SILVA, a son.

MARRIAGE

TOEG-HARTMAN.—At Shanghai on July 26, BARBARA HARTMAN to DAVID TOEG, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Toeg of Shanghai.

ENGAGEMENT

MEIKLEJON.—TUXFORD.—The engagement is announced of YVONNE, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ivon Tuxford, to IAN CUNNINGHAM MEIKLEJON of the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, only son of Mrs. E. G. Meiklejon, Whistans, Ancrum, Scotland, and the late Mr. J. H. Meiklejon.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer		Wind		Hygrometer 9 a.m.		Thermometer in Shade		Weather conditions
	9 a.m.	Att'd Thermo	Direction a.m.	(1-12)	Dry	Wet	Max.	Min.	
July 17	29.85	79.7	S	1	84.7	79.2	92.3	74.3	B. C.
" 18	29.82	81.0	SSE	2	84.6	78.3	94.1	76.3	B. C.
" 19	29.80	80.8	Calm	0	83.1	78.3	91.8	75.6	C.
" 20	29.79	81.7	WSW	1	83.5	79.5	94.1	73.1	C.
" 21	29.84	81.0	WSW	2	75.2	73.4	79.7	75.2	O. D.
" 22	30.01	77.2	ENE	2	75.7	70.5	80.4	68.9	C.
" 23	29.92	75.6	E	2	72.7	72.3	76.7	67.6	O. H.

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.)				Rainfall	
	Minimum 1931	Maximum 1930	Minimum 1931	Maximum 1930	1931	1930
July 17	76.5	78.5	61.0	89.0	Nil	0.15
" 18	77.0	77.0	60.0	91.0	Nil	Nil
" 19	76.0	77.0	61.5	93.0	1.95	Nil
" 20	77.0	80.5	62.5	93.5	0.14	Nil
" 21	75.0	82.0	67.0	97.5	0.13	Nil
" 22	72.0	82.0	79.0	97.0	0.15	Nil
" 23	69.0	82.0	75.0	96.5	1.10	Nil

DEATHS

BIERWIRTH.—On July 24, 1931, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Captain HEINRICH EMIL WILHELM BIERWIRTH, late Captain San Peh Steamship Co. and beloved father of Bertha, Gustav and Johanna, aged 61 years.
COLE.—On July 14, 1931, at San Francisco, PHILIP HENRY COLE, aged 58 years. Late Engineer-in-Chief and General Manager, Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Limited.

COMMIJS.—On July 27, 1931, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, ABRAHAM JOHANNES COMMIJS of the Chinese Maritime Customs, aged 55 years.
EZRA.—On Saturday, July 25, 1931, at 3 Muping Road, Tsingtau, EZRA MOSES EZRA, aged 84 years.
FARQUHARSON.—On Tuesday, July 21, 1931, at his residence 96 Boone Road, Shanghai, JAMES HUNTER FARQUHARSON, aged 53 years. Director of MACTAVISH and Co., Ltd.

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